SCORE WITH MONOSCORE

YOU win . . . every time
you specify MONOSCORE by MONARCH.

Monarch Tile offers you seven different designs in attractive,
versatile scored tile — suitable for both commercial and
residential installations. Mix them and match them to fit
your client’s needs.

Monoscore comes in a wide variety of colors and is available
in KG Glaze as well as regular glaze. For color selections
write to Monarch Tile Manufacturing, Inc., General Office,
San Angelo, Texas.

Now — it’s your move.

Monarch

TILE MANUFACTURING, INC.
GENERAL OFFICE, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

New Mexico office: 414 Second St. S.W., Albuquerque, N. M.
SPECIFY HYDRONICS

FOR THE BUILDINGS YOU ARE PLANNING

- FREEDOM OF DESIGN
  Hydronics places no restriction on design or layout, provides specialized equipment to meet every problem.

- FREEDOM OF MATERIAL
  Hydronics is easy to install in any construction, whether it be curtain wall, precast, glass, or metal. Long spans and open layout present no heating or cooling problems.

- PLEASED CLIENTS
  Comfortable, heating and cooling will increase client appreciation of outstanding design. Assurance the client will get the performance that is specified.

- PROVISION FOR FUTURE
  With a hydronic system the mechanical equipment has the durability and long life that outstanding structures deserve.

- ECONOMY PLUS
  Through advance construction techniques, through low owning and operating cost, and because the client is protected against future changes in energy sources.

* HYDRONICS — The science of heating and cooling with liquids.

NEW MEXICO PIPE TRADES INDUSTRY PROGRAM

Structural Steel

for New Mexico's thriving building industry since 1942

Miller & Smith
Mfg. Co., Inc.
500 Phoenix Ave. N.W. Station B, Box 6007
Albuquerque, New Mexico
always ask for the BEST... ask for...

WRITE OR CALL: BOYCE PALMORE
BOX 9977, El Paso, Texas 79990
Phone: PRospect 2-3248

ARCHITECTS: Kern Smith, A.I.A., Beryl Durham, A.I.A., Carlsbad, New Mexico

Office Interiors
A DIVISION OF NEW MEXICO SCHOOL AND OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY

Distributor of Herman Miller Furniture
Visit our display rooms
One of the most versatile systems available to the designer...
Herman Miller's CSS • Ask for your copy of the CSS Workbook

509 2nd St. N.W. Albuquerque 247-0263

NMA November - December, '84
Montezuma Hotel, Montezuma — Photo: New Mexico Department of Development

White Oaks — Photo: New Mexico Department of Development
NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE announces a competition — a photography competition. A great deal of our building scene disappears each year under the pressure of real estate values and changes. While this is often necessary and often an improvement, (although not in every case), a little bit of our past escapes being recorded. In most instances the building undergoing destruction is not of historical or architectural significance; however, it might be a piece of architectural fashion or a bit of local home-spun building expression. Accordingly, we would like to see more of New Mexico recorded and preserved for possible exhibition or NMA illustration use.

Thus, an annual competition sponsored by NMA for the purpose of assembling this architectural record of New Mexico's past, present, and unfolding pictorial scene. The rules will be simple — the judging flexible. Suitable awards or trophies will be awarded. An exhibition of the submissions will be presented at the Annual Spring Conference of New Mexico's architectural profession.

RULES:

1) The competition is open to all: architects, professional and amateur photographers, adults, and children.

2) The subject matter must concern itself with man-made structures and buildings which have been built within the boundaries of New Mexico. All structures are eligible: bridges, homes, barns, sheds, office buildings, hotels, hospitals, irrigation structures, dams, powerhouses, and patios, building pieces or details — in short, any man-made structure from pre-history to not-yet-finished.

3) Color, or black and white photographs are acceptable, but prints must be a minimum of 5” x 7”. Larger sizes, and/or other proportions are acceptable, and even solicited. Color transparencies of any size are also eligible.

4) All photographs must be identified as to location within the State, and must have the name of the photographer and the date the picture was taken, placed upon the back or securely attached.

5) No submissions can be returned.

6) NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE reserves the right to exhibit any or all submissions and to reproduce any or all submissions in its publication. Full credit will always be given the photographer.

7) Deadline for submissions is March 15, 1965. It is anticipated that this competition will become an annual affair and that this March date will continue as the closing date for each successive year.
NEW WOOD HANDRAILS with an aluminum core substructure are furnished as a complete unit by Blumcraft. The solid walnut wood, with a natural hand-rubbed oil finish, is bonded to the aluminum at Blumcraft’s factory. This new railing concept combining wood and metal is trademarked RAILWOOD*
A Conversation With Allan Temko

The following conversation was taped during a luncheon in the Alvarado Hotel dining room. The occasion was a recent visit to New Mexico by Allan Temko. Mr. Temko is presently conducting the Twentieth Century Fund’s study of the industrialized urban environment at the University of California, Berkeley. He is also architectural and urban critic for the San Francisco Chronicle, and was formerly West Coast Editor of Architectural Forum.

Tom Popejoy, President of the University of New Mexico, had invited Mr. Temko to revisit the campus in order to continue their discussions concerning the University and its physical development, with particular reference to the future course of the Department of Architecture. The Department’s chairman has resigned and a new chairman must now be chosen. But before a man can be hired, the whole purpose of the Architectural School as a teaching facility and as a possible important influence in relation to the University, to the City of Albuquerque, and to the State must be studied and defined.

The conversation recorded here concerned itself with some of these problems. The tape has been edited and somewhat re-arranged. It is the hope of the editors that it has lost none of its spontaneity, while it has gained in clarity.

John P. Conron

Present at the luncheon were:

Allan Temko, Center For Planning and Development Research, University of California, Berkeley, California
Harold Benson, Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, University of New Mexico
Charles Quinlan, Lecturer, Department of Architecture, University of New Mexico
Dudley Wynn, Professor, Chairman, Homer Awards Program, University of New Mexico
Morris Freedman, Professor, Department of English, University of New Mexico
Mrs. Morris Freedman.
John P. Conron, Co-Editor, NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE

Temko:

What are the main issues facing the State, the University, and the cities? Obviously, in a period of rapid growth, there are a number of vexing problems some of which are probably insoluble. However, New Mexico has the tremendous advantage of a small population that is still of manageable size. This growth can be guided, and, if the State is worth its salt, it will do this. I am told that the Governor is good. Some people say that he is the best in the history of the State.

Quinlan:

That’s not saying much, though.

Temko:

The Department of Development is a laugh, isn’t it? Isn’t it simply a Chamber of Commerce sort of “Booster” operation? And the State Planning Office doesn’t seem much better. What New Mexico needs is a combined agency for planning and development, directed by a big man — a brilliant man. He should be a special assistant to the Governor, such as in Illinois, where they have a very good man. Several of the states have good people.

New Mexico should undertake a state development study for which it could get federal funds. The study should be ably done and it should lead to a state plan. This agency must have the full weight of the state government behind it, and it must also be ably staffed. You can’t have incompetence there.

Conron:

The University is cooperating in a state resources inventory study which was started under the previous administration. I don’t know the present status of this study, but certainly, the Architectural Department is not involved.

Shouldn’t the University’s Architectural Department be the experimenting and designing force upon which city and state planning departments rely — or at least, use and possibly be influenced by?
Temko:

I feel that the University is the appropriate place for these studies, and also, that it should uphold the idea of excellence for the rest of the community. The University of California is doing a large share of the California State Development Study.

I was shocked by the Albuquerque City Planning Commission operation. The Land Use Plan for 1985 is the crudest sort of traffic diagram and zoning. This is not planning. Real planning has to be a definition of human goals in this part of the world. You could have unanimity upon many issues — for example: clean air. You could, I think, get widespread support for an ordinance on advertising. You know, Yahoo advertising is offensive any place, but in New Mexico, it is so tragic.

Quinlan:

Here in the South Valley, we can’t even convince people that they are about to drink their own sewage, and that they are contributing to the dust problem. Most of their roads are unpaved and they burn most of their own trash. Burning is against city ordinance, but they are not in the city.

Temko:

When I said that Greater Albuquerque is ungoverned, this is an example. There must be a resolution of the problem of metropolitan government and there must be a realization of the value of good planning.

Quinlan:

I have kept very close touch with planning here, particularly in the downtown area, and the attitude for planning has changed 180 degrees in the last three years. Businessmen now feel that they need it.

Temko:

Do they really? The place is a shambles. It is eviscerated by these parking lots. The only decent, civilized place in downtown Albuquerque is the Alvarado Hotel, and not just the courtyards, but the whole place — it is the only thing that one can say is on a grade with decent living in other cities.

Quinlan:

We are on the brink now of some very significant planning in the downtown area.

Temko:

This is certainly hopeful, and one must say that there are nice things. Some of the sub-divisions, although they are not architecture, are rather decently done. One which I saw has a little square. There are several comedy conventional developments with some effort made at layout. However, there is no Radburn, New Jersey. Dale Bellamah and his sub-divisions seem to me to indicate everything that is now wrong, anarchically wrong, in the City of Albuquerque. This kind of uncontrolled, leap-frogging building operation is bad. When I said Albuquerque was ungoverned, I meant it. No self-respecting community that had a decent government would permit such excrescences to sprout up in the most beautiful landscape in the world.

Wynn:

Oh, but some of the houses are like those in “Hansel and Gretel!”

Wynn:

If the A.I.A. has a level, this is below it. I say this because our per student expenditure throughout the University is far below that of first-rate State Universities.

Temko:

The state colleges in New Mexico get almost as much money per student as the University here. This shows a confusion of values in the State. The ratio in California is 2 to 1; two dollars are spent in the University for every one dollar spent in the state colleges. But the state colleges in California have, I think, twice the per student budget of the University here. Yet this University is supposed to have a complete graduate program and research program.

Wynn:

For the first time, the State Board of Educational Finance appears willing to accept the idea that, because the University of New Mexico carries the big graduate load in the State, it deserves more money per student than the other institutions.
Temko:

Well, in any case, good architectural education is expensive. Planning education is even more expensive — as expensive as medical education. What can be done about the Architectural Department? First of all, I hope that the new chairman can be appointed this Spring and will come to New Mexico July first. However, the University is not in a strong position to get a chairman. Columbia University has been unable to get a dean, U. C. L. A., and the University of Illinois have new schools of architecture. The one in Chicago is at the new urban campus of the University of Illinois, and they want to make it a great school of architecture. How can the University of New Mexico bid against formidable institutions like those. I think it impossible to get an eminent architect — you know, one with a great reputation, to take this job. But you can get a brilliant, younger man.

At the present stage of the School, I thing that he should be an architect, but an architect with a keen understanding as well as a sympathy for planning. He should be a man who has done some designing and working. He probably will be someone who went to architectural school in the early fifties.

Conron:

It seems to me, that often those schools which have paid heavily for big names in the architectural world have really not become so good a school as a result.

Temko:

Look at the men who studied under Walter Gropius at Harvard. First of all, as someone with so strong a philosophy of his own, Gropius aroused a counter-philosophy, or a counter-ideology — I wouldn’t call it a philosophy. So, you have John Johansen and Paul Rudolph. The only one of the now famous men who continued as a Gropian rationalist is I. M. Pei. Actually, if Pei alone had come out of Harvard in the Gropius period, it would have been worth it. But, as it happens, about twenty excellent architects and a couple of hundred very competent professionals came out of it, and they had a famous man, as chairman. The best run departments in the country, from my observation, are at the University of Pennsylvania and M. I. T. Although M. I. T. has had a big star, Pietro Belluschi, as dean, it has had Anderson as a self-effacing chairman with a rationalist philosophy, but who is very open-minded, and is himself, a very cordial and fine person. A younger Anderson may be the type of chairman you need.

Mrs. Freedman:

Do you think that he should come from around here?

Temko:

He has to come from outside. A completely fresh man who has not been involved in anything locally is what you want.

Mrs. Freedman:

You haven’t suggested any names.

Temko:

No, because I think the job has first to be defined.

Wynn:

When you offer a job to a man you have to tell him what you want to do, how much money you’ve got, and where you’re going.

Temko:

It is necessary that a courageous young architect, who is also aware of general urban and social problems, come to give a new focus to the entire curriculum. My feelings is that the curriculum should be revised a year at a time, starting with the first year. Each year, an appointment should be made in connection with the new curriculum. At the end of five years, you will have five new professors and you will have a new five-year course. The first year now is not even an architectural program. What is the basic form of the A? How can we distinguish it from a P? These are the kind of problems that don’t appear on the surface to be architectural problems, but are in fact a valid part of architectural education. Now, what should the architect be? You can’t take him out of Hewson, New Mexico, and say, “Hey, you, you are a Leonardo da Vinci.” You want to make him competent professionally — the way doctors, by and large are competent. One of my favorite comparisons is between architects and doctors. If you have an ordinary ailment — say appendicitis — you are likely to survive the operation pretty well, even though the doctor may not be Paul Dudley White. In the case of most architects, on the other hand, you die on the table with these butchers. Because of the complexity of modern
The sprawling General Services Administration stores depot in Denver made use of lightweight aggregate concrete in its barrel roofs and supporting beams and columns to achieve the required space, and appurtenances, within the budget. Lightweight concrete made it practical to design spacious, unobstructed, 40' by 80' storage bays. In addition, it is a type 1 fireproof structure—an important requirement for such a building. If you're considering the construction of a warehouse, apartment, office building or other such structure, investigate the advantages of Idealite concrete. It's strong, yet light in weight; 30% less than normal concrete. It offers superior insulating and acoustical properties, as well as low moisture absorption and low shrinkage.

Ken R. White Company, Engineer
technological civilization, they are not only unequal to the technical considerations, but also unable to cope with the evolving life of man, in an age of unprecedented aspirations and new needs, besides traditional needs.

So, the first year could, I think, try to give this intellectual frame of reference to the boy. In this way he would become a man of the world, too. What else does he need? He needs first-rate equipment and facilities. He needs a decent architectural library. He needs a shop. We have a typical problem in the first year at Berkeley, which requires extensive use of the shop.

We give the boy or girl (and, incidentally, women should have a greater place in architecture and bring many new perspectives to the profession) a sheet of metal and say, "How can you get a maximum volume out of this sheet of metal by using a repetitive pattern of cutting that is suitable to an industrial operation?" Or wood, "How do you jigsaw this piece of wood to get the maximum volume out of it?" Well, there are all kinds of things you can do, but it should not be capricious; it should have a rationale. Moreover, the student should do this with his own hands in a beautiful shop. I guess the budget for the Berkeley shop is about the budget for the whole Department of Architecture at the University of New Mexico. But you need a beautifully equipped shop with wonderful equipment, and a model shop, of course. The models should be fastidiously made, not slapped together, as I saw them here last Spring. And there should be a mood in the school: the instructor should be ready to say to a slovenly student, "F — you flunk." You have to be more severe. Meticulousness builds up in the drawings and everything else. The students want this. I think the students react well to intelligent discipline.

You should also have a beautiful darkroom and a camera shop. Photography is an essential part of the design process, especially urban design. And the student should use photographs in his presentation. The University should provide the Leicas. Students need good cameras. They need to learn how to use them as a design instrument. This is not cheap but neither is it expensive in the long run. And the real profit will be for the people of New Mexico when this begins to pay off in the next generation. The stakes are very high because the people the Department is training are going to do most of the architecturally designed buildings in New Mexico in the coming generations. These students, with whom I met, are very eager to learn. They are like desert soil that needs to be watered and it will bloom.

Quinlan:

What is this idea of developing a student to be a man of the world? This need is one of our serious problems.

Temko:

This problem is closely tied to campus development, and campus development must include the development of the very considerable real estate that the University owns in other parts of Albuquerque and elsewhere in the State. For example; the 2,000 acres near the airport. If that land isn't properly developed with the highest standards, if it is not a great design, I think it would be criminal negligence. It is one of the finest sites in this region and it can be some-thing better than General Motors Technical Center. And they can do it. The University not only must be a better custodian of its own property than it has been so far, but it must help to develop the expertise for the entire State to take better care of itself.

I have recommended to President Popejoy and other people at the University that a magnificent residential complex be developed on the south campus. What should these dorms be? They should be the very opposite of the present intentions to incarcerate students in bureaucratic barracks. They should have the comeliness of the great private universities, such as Yale. They should have a true academic atmosphere and, also, a cordiality such as Eero Saarinen's new colleges at Yale. They should have libraries. They should all have a wide variety of accommodations. If students wish to live privately in single rooms, they should have that option; if they want to share a suite, they should have that option, too. Should young faculty members and their wives live in this group? Should seminar rooms be provided? Should they have the kind of courtyard life that the court at the Alvarado shows us would be possible, and can this be done for the first time on the campus of the University of New Mexico in an uncompromisingly contemporary manner?

Conron:

What is the value of a regional architecture? Is not the College of Education the first attempt to express on the campus the essence of the New Mexico architectural heritage in a contemporary manner, but without resorting to Pueblo Style cliches?

Temko:

Yes, you are not going to build Miesian glass buildings in New Mexico.

Wynn:

The College of Education is a step in the right direction.

Temko:

It is a decided improvement, and Max Flato deserves credit for injecting a new idiom.
Benson:

The problem is, though, that the buildings put up after that, such as Onata and Santa Clara dormitories, revert to the previous philosophy of the ecletic building.

Temko:

Well, you know, those are middle-browism triumphant. I am afraid that it is no accident that so much has been done badly; it is a reflection of internal events in the University.

I have in mind an entirely different standard in which the College of Education (grateful as we are for it) will seem a pretty modest start in this direction.

Mrs. Freedman:

Do you think that the dorms should have classrooms?

Temko:

No, not classrooms, but seminar rooms. George Bernard Shaw once said a meaningful thing “All people would live the way the rich live if they had money.” Why is Yale so pleasant? Why is Cambridge in England so pleasant? This is the way the upper classes have lived for centuries, and educated their young people. The big problem of our society — the true moral educational problem in our society — is to do in a free, public, egalitarian institution, not merely as well as, but better than the great private aristocratic universities. If we can do this in a democratic framework, without hereditary wealth and privilege, we will have achieved a civilized thing; and we can do it. You should know the cost, and there are many ways that you can meet the cost. A good, expensive thing is always better than a good, cheap thing, but you can do very well within the budgets available, I believe, much better than the University is doing now.

Wynn:

In state universities, we have two cultures pulling against each other: the every-day student life is totally at odds with the academic purposes. Until we can get these together, we’re flunking.

Temko:

Right. Students are treated as numbers. Frank Lloyd Wright once said a very wonderful thing, “How do you expect to get a liberal education in illiberal buildings?”

Wynn:

Or in a totally illiberal environment.

Mrs. Freedman:

To get back to the spirit of what a student should have in order to become a man of the world. He should be able to meet with his friends and have jam sessions and a place to study. He should have places where he can build up background.

Temko:

As President Popejoy once said, the students should be able to have a place to read the New York Times. They should have beautiful rooms in which to play the piano or some other musical instruments. They should be able to read books quietly, and hear the splash of water. They should have views of mountains. Nowhere on the campus do you have architectonically-controlled vistas of the mountains. Your views of the mountains are by hazard. I cannot tell from Garrett Eckbo’s drawings for the landscaping on the campus, what the three-dimensional result will be in the context of mountains. But the University, if it had been a good client, would have demanded of Garrett that he study this phase of the problem. I am not denigrating Garrett. He is a good landscape architect and he’s done a pretty good job within the constraints of the problem. But no one had a study model of the University with photo montages of the Sandia Mountains.
You know, an architect must have a good client. I believe that the new chairman of architecture should be the client. He should act for the University precisely the way that Belluschi, Saarinen, and other eminent architects acted as the client for the State Department in the case of the new embassies. They picked the architects; they set down the policies for the embassies, determined what the buildings should express, and then they dealt with the architects. Now, whatever is wrong with some of the embassies, they constitute the finest group of modern public buildings that our country has ever done. Some of them are really marvelous, for instance: Harry Weese’s African Embassy is one of his best buildings, and its chief virtue is the very absence of the ponderous approach of most official architecture. Recent Federal architecture has been generally bad, and yet, the State Department Foreign Building Program shows that you can achieve a great deal simply through changes in policy and administrative procedure. You need a new approach here. The new dormitories, the campus, properties near the airport, and other University properties, represent essentially new problems in an area of rapid growth. Such problems have never been dealt with adequately in New Mexico or, for that matter, anywhere else in the country. And we’re only now grappling with them.

Well, the jet airport was also a new problem. How did Saarinen approach it with the Dulles airport? Before he designed a building, he studied the passenger handling procedure and decided that there had to be a revolutionary system of passenger handling to save people from walking the enormous distances of conventional airports. So, before he had a building, he had a program, which, I think, is a pretty good one.

Now, this is the direction one could go with the dormitories, with the whole campus development. What do we want to do? Never mind what is being done now. Let’s attack this problem freshly. Sure, we should learn from great achievements of the past. Probably the best cityscape and the most gracious pedestrian environment in the United States is Yale. Where else can you walk from court to court over such an enormous area in handsomely-done buildings? Yale is only superficially romantic. I know it has phony Gothic-on-steel, but those buildings are beautifully scaled. There is consistent use of fine materials and walks; it is all tied together. Harvard Yard is tied together with brick. Harvard has many different kinds of buildings, but it is all one thing; it’s a great unity.

On the New Mexico campus, you have superficial unity, but it is fundamentally discordant. I’m not saying that in color and, perhaps, massing and certain other respects, you can’t follow the lead of the older electric buildings. But this need not be slavishly done, as in the new Library Annex. The addition to the Library has a very decent roof structure with pre-cast, pre-stressed “T”s. But the colonade will simulate Santa Fe wooden columns with wing-like capitals — all pre-cast in concrete. Well, this is an irrational form. So, too, is the irrational curvilinear shell that is wrapped around a rectilinear building. This is quite different from Ronchamp, where Le Corbusier had a frankly sculptural anti-rational religious shrine. The Library is supposed to be an emblem of rational inquiry. It’s supposed to be logical. I would say that the University should be more uncompromising. I don’t mean to write off the Library Addition completely. It may be a very fine facility in certain ways, but it is structurally a lie. And to compel the students to live with a lie, is to me, morally indefensible.

End
The new concept of using the high foot-candle light levels as a vehicle for heating many buildings is capturing the interest of progressive architects throughout the United States.

A typical office building utilizing the new foot-candle levels throughout the structure will require 8w (watts) per square foot of fluorescent lighting. Eight watts per square foot will heat the typical office building satisfactorily. This is not conjecture. The Georgia Power Company's building (as an example) is practical proof. The design temperature in Atlanta is 10 degrees F.; this typical office building has a heat loss of 12,500,000 Btu's per hour at 10 F. . . . the lighting system for this building produces 15,000,000 Btu's per hour.

Heating with light has been designed into many structures traditionally using large wattages of lighting (jewelry stores, for instance). The Imperial Oil Company of Canada in Toronto as well as supermarkets in Montreal use no other heat source. A properly designed lighting system provides adequate heat to satisfy the thermostat which reduces the heat needed from auxiliary equipment.

Almost any commercial building and many industrial buildings that follow the recommended lighting practices will need no other heat source.

Why not take full advantage of this FREE by-product and consider the Lighting-Heating-Air Conditioning combination in your future plans and engineering studies. Especially on highly competitive jobs. Consult your Public Service Company of New Mexico to find out how you can incorporate a heating system with adequate lighting.

Enjoy a New way of Life

Total ELECTRIC Living

IN NEW MEXICO
Specify . . . .

An Open - and - Shut Case of Superiority!

Location of the Glen Mar plant in dry, dry Phoenix achieves "Balanced Moisture Control" . . . low moisture levels in all component parts of this Glen-Mar Door! Proof: just open and close it . . . an Open and Shut Case of Superiority!

NOW Proudly Distributed Throughout New Mexico by:

APACHE Lumber Co.
100 Mescalero, NW
Tel. 345-1633
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico
A Swimming Pool Enclosure

Robert E. Plettenberg, A.I.A., Architect
The house was first designed and built by an out-of-state architect at his Santa Fe residence. The theme of the design was determined by the owner's interest in Japanese art and architecture as well as his collection of oriental wall hangings, paintings, statuary, etc. This theme was interpreted in design by a 12 ft. ceiling, controlled sunlight patterns on interior wall surfaces where tapestries were hung and a Japanese feeling in the patio landscape design, including one most successful trimming and training of a pinon that would look completely at home in the grounds of the Katsura Palace in Kyoto, Japan.

Dr. Payne S. Harris, M.D., and his wife were attracted to this house when it appeared in the real estate market. They liked particularly the oriental feeling of the building and the very high wall that completely enclosed the house, swimming pool and landscaped patio. This high patio wall afforded complete privacy, as well as some wind protection for the exterior living areas. They soon learned that even the privacy of a high patio wall did not protect them from the cold Santa Fe nights, strong springtime winds, nor the cooling effect of the high evaporation rate of the dry climate.

Architect Robert E. Plettenberg was commissioned to design a pool enclosure that would complete their privacy and extend the swimming season, as well as afford the proper ecological environment for the considerable tropical planting intended by Mrs. Harris. Design points considered pertinent were: maximum sunlight penetration into this area (there is little sunlight admitted into the existing house); maximum retention of humidity from the pool was to be made available into the house itself to offset the abnormally dry climate, and an aesthetic quality that would complement both the existing house and the clients' desires, as well as their possessions, which also had an oriental origin or design quality.
The walled-in patio can be seen through the sliding doors.

Structural systems were explored that would support a light-admitting roof, enclose the pool so as to give the proper climate control and completely tie the guest house to the pool and main house so that the enclosed and controlled climate would be the same for all areas. Light aluminum trusses and other similar metal systems were abandoned as not being compatible with the existing character of construction, and eventually a very simple direct (and possibly "oriental") system of posts and beams was decided upon. The roof configuration was to be gabled to give proper moisture run-off control which was necessary due to the fibre-glass type of roofing.

The resulting pool enclosure satisfied the architect, and the owners are enjoying an architectural experience possibly unknown in Santa Fe. They are able to sit in light weight clothing at a poolside which is bathed in warm sunshine and surrounded by tropical planting. An ever-so-occasional drop of condensation drips onto the mirror surface of a quiet pool and forms ever-widening circles. From this warm and comfortable environment they look out through large glass doors into a high walled garden with a heavy blanket of fresh snow piled onto shrubbery and onto the branches of an exquisitely pruned pinon tree which is flanked by flagstone steps and planting tubs. This is an exciting experience — beautiful and serene to contemplate.

The structure is equally exciting at night when the negative becomes the positive. The light source of the day is absent and the normally black silhouetted beams against a bright roof shell become lighted by artificial means hidden below. The light-transmitting ceiling is then black and it is quietly and deeply reflected in the pool below. A full moon rises above a nearby mountain and the roof canopy turns to a radiant silver web.

—Robert E. Plettenberg

NMA November - December, '64
How to widen your roof deck
design latitude,
save your client money

CUT WEIGHT FACTOR
BY 50% TO OVER 80%

Zonolite* Insulating Concrete in roof decks weighs up to 50% less than gypsum... 1/6 as much as structural concrete. It's applicable with form boards, metal decks, or pre-stressed concrete systems. You get incombustible, permanent, monolithic decks plus insulating, value which saves money on heating, cooling equipment. What's more, we certify it will be applied as you specify—exactly. Your Zonolite representative has details.

Southwest Vermiculite Co.
1822 First Street, Northwest, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Phone CHapel 7-2244

**ZONOLITE INSULATING CONCRETE ROOF DECKS**
TINGLEY COLISEUM
New Mexico State Fair Grounds

Architects — Builders
Visit Our Showrooms — displaying such products as;
- Normal, all sizes of Scoria Blocks
- "SLUMPROK" Double faced hollowcore only by CREGO. Soft shadows & highlights, in 4 colors.
- SPECIAL, Lightweight (25#) Scoria Block with 1" sidewalls — extra large cores — only by CREGO — See Photo
- SHADOW, Sculptured & Sun Screen blocks in all sizes and varieties
- Miscellaneous materials of interest

CREGO MASONRY UNITS USED THROUGHOUT

CREGO BLOCK CO., Inc.
6026 - Second NW
Albuquerque, N. Mexico
344-3475

1311 Siler Road
Santa Fe, N. Mexico
983-7341

Makers of the finest Autoclave Blocks in New Mexico
Meeting or surpassing ASTM minimum code requirements

6 million gallon (Pritzker-System) water reservoir constructed for the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Walls are pre-cast, pre-stressed curved shells with the roof constructed of pre-stressed curved single tees.

When finished, the pre-stressed roof tees form a circular, parabolic dome.

ENGINEER
Gordon Herkenhoff & Associates

CONTRACTOR
Universal Construction, Inc.

HYDRO CONDUIT CORPORATION
FORMERLY MARTIN MARIETTA
2800 Second St., S.W. • Albuquerque, New Mexico

NMA November - December, '64
To the person who has everything...

send a gift subscription to NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE

... And it is only $2.50 for a one year subscription

A gift card will be sent in your name. Send all information (and money) to:
New Mexico Architecture, Box 290, University Station, Albuquerque, New Mexico

ULTIMATE CONVENIENCE...

OVERHEAD GARAGE DOOR OPENER

The "OVERHEAD DOOR" Auto-mate radio controlled door operator is your silent servant. This "live modern" device operates with the touch of a button on your car's dash, unlocking and raising the door. A second touch on the button closes and locks the door behind you. The Auto-mate Operator provides valuable personal protection... no more getting out of the car during storms, or in the dark, to unlock your door. Your Auto-mate operated door cannot be opened by another transmitter. Your automatic car deserves an automatic garage door. Available for both residential and commercial installation on wood, steel or aluminum overhead doors.

WELCH-ERWIN CORPORATION

Overhead Door Co. of Albuquerque

4019-C Edith Blvd., N. E. • Phone 344-3547
P. O. Box 681 • Albuquerque, New Mexico
The largest pavilion at the New York World's Fair? Or the world's busiest airport? Or New Mexico's tallest building? Or a 25-acre shopping center? Or a modern high school? Or your own home?

If you want the job done right...do it with gas.

In homes, businesses, factories, schools — wherever there is a need for climate control — the demand for dependable gas is growing! Gas-fired equipment is produced today by more manufacturers than ever before. From small residential units to giant industrial systems, gas equipment is dependable, efficient, safe, compact, flexible — the most economical and longest-lasting of all heating and cooling systems.

It is gas which cools and heats...the Ford pavilion and 28 other major pavilions at the New York World's Fair, New York International Airport, the Bank of New Mexico's skyscraper, Rushfair shopping center in El Paso, beautiful El Paso Technical High School, and many of the finest homes all across the country. Think about it.

SOUTHERN UNION GAS COMPANY

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Editors:

Critics of our urban environment are beginning to outnumber baseball fans, the number of significant and pertinent proposals for improvement are as few as interesting games. Contrary to common conception that the billboard industry is largely to blame for the sign problem, it should be understood that it is the business community which is in need of reorientation in advertising techniques and aesthetics. Architects, as we well know, spawn dreary buildings over the “stark beauty of our arid lowland” in the name of their clients. How can we criticize the sign manufacturer?

What actually is to be gained by alienating the signboard industry? William L. Watts, Planning and Zoning Consultant and leading adviser to planning departments in the formulation of zoning ordinances concerned with signs says “... once war is replaced by peaceful discussion, rapid progress follows.”

In Albuquerque a Sign Committee was formed under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce’s City Beautification Committee. This committee is staffed with architects as well as major sign and billboard manufacturers. We are operating in full anticipation of a successful and accepted solution to the billboard problem.

In the light of experiences in Albuquerque and throughout the country, the actions of the “Vigilantes” can only be regarded as immature, childish, and perhaps unlawful.

Sincerely,
Charles W. Quinlan, Chairman
Sign Committee
City Beautification Committee, Albuquerque

We feel that we made a “pertinent proposal” in our editorial. However, the idea of the Sign Committee that Mr. Quinlan proposes is certainly worth trying. Anything to ameliorate the balance, numbers and arrogance of these signs — cooperation, pressure on businesses that advertise, government control — EVEN the VIGILANTES! — Editors

Editors:

The ugliness around us
As the billboards surround us,
Is quickly closing in
With paper, wood, and tin.
A “function” they may serve,
But most of us they just unnerve.

Pamphlets, brochures, and booklets we are for,
Not two thousand “square feet of garish eyesore.
The hills, the trees, the big blue sky,
Are not for them who would belie.

A pox to those who wantonly desecrate!
We should, we must, protect our landscape.
Hail! Something can be done!
Nightriding, anyone?

Ronn Ginn
Albuquerque

NMA November - December, '64
SCHLAGE LOCKS & Complete Line Commercial Hardware
Overhead Doors, all types
Plastic Folding Doors
Hollow Metal Doors and Frames
Special Hollow Metals

Builders Block & Stone Co., Inc.
Wm. (Bill) Derby       P. O. Box 1633 • 622-1321
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

Builders Block & Supply Co., Inc.
Cleo Burger            P. O. Drawer FF • 524-7717
LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

(El Paso Number 532-9685)

MANUFACTURERS OF CINCRETE AND PUMICE BLOCKS

ALBUQUERQUE BLUEPRINT COMPANY
ALBUQUERQUE'S OLDEST BLUE PRINT COMPANY — SINCE 1928
BLUE PRINTS
BLACK & WHITE PRINTS
PHOTO COPIES
CAMERA
REPRODUCTIONS
MULTILITH PRINTING

Buildings! Cut Costs!
Proven Strength — Select Lumber

ALBUQUERQUE TESTING LABORATORY
Sub-soil Investigations
For Structural and Dam Foundations
Two Drills and Crews now available for Prompt Service
Laboratory Analysis and Evaluation of Construction Materials
All work done under the supervision of Registered Professional Engineers

532 Jefferson St., N.E. — P. O. Box 4101
Phone AL 5-8916   Albuquerque
Phone AL 5-1322   New Mexico

FREE Consultation on
INDUSTRIAL WATER
TREATMENT ! ! !

CATALOGS AND SPEC SHEETS
FOR YOUR LIBRARIES
AT NO CHARGE

World’s Largest
WATER CONDITIONING COMPANY

WATER CONDITIONING, INC.
Albuquerque
7801 Menaul NE 299-9581

BUILDERS! CUT COSTS!
AUTHORIZE

SANFORD
FRAMED ROOF TRUSSES

INSTANT CABINETS • DOORS • WALL PANELS
FRIENDLY FOLKS • FOLO-THRU SERVICE

BROADWAY LUMBER CO.
DIAL 242-5221 • ALBUQUERQUE

NMA November - December, ’64
DON J. CUMMINGS CO., INC.
ENGINEERING SALES AND SERVICE OF BUILDING PRODUCTS

Metal Building Products
- CONTRACT BUILDING HARDWARE
  Yale and Towne Distributors
- HOLLOW METAL DOORS AND FRAMES
- ROLLING STEEL DOORS
- TOILET PARTITIONS

2712 Carlisle, N. E. • P. O. Box 3486 • Albuquerque, New Mexico • (505) 265-8421

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE MOSAIC CLAY TILE!

No "tile substitute" can give you such beauty, convenience and lifetime wear!

Use Mosaic Clay Tile in your public toilet rooms and your school corridors as well as to provide an extra touch of beauty on your exteriors.

FORMICA ... the new romance in laminated plastics.

Sink tops, cabinet tops, counters, bars, display areas ... these are but a few of the many uses you have with Formica. Formica will not crack or craze, is unharmed by alcohol, fruit acids, boiling water or temperatures up to 275 degrees. Nineteen exciting new colors to choose from. Use this attractive, durable plastic laminate for all of your home building needs.

Distributed by

FORMICA
Laminated Plastic

NEW MEXICO MARBLE AND TILE CO.
Contract Builders Hardware Distributors
414 Second St., N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico
P. O. Box 834 • Phone 243-5541

FORMICA
SALES, INC.
PHONE 344-2317
312 INDUSTRIAL NE • P. O. BOX 1098
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

NMA November - December, '64
Roofting by Lydick
A good name in roofing for over 70 years

- ROOFING: Composition, Asbestos, Tile, Slate
- BUILT-UP: Tar and Gravel, Asphalt
- CRUSHED MARBLE: White and Colors
- ROOF DECKS: Gypsum, Steel and Lightweight Concrete decks
- CORRUGATED ASBESTOS and ASBESTOS SIDING
- SHEET METAL WORK
- HEATING and AIR CONDITIONING

Lydick Roofing Company
1625 Williams S.E.
Albuquerque, N. M.

Flex-tile
An outstanding new two component coating that actually out-performs baked enamels for hardness, gloss, resistance to water, chemicals and stains

MAY BE APPLIED
BY BRUSH, SPRAYER OR ROLLER

Another Quality Product of...

Wellborn
Paint Mfg. Co.
2714 4th St., N.W.
P.O. Box 6086
Albuquerque, New Mexico

New Mexico Architecture
Published bi-monthly by the New Mexico Chapter, American Institute of Architects, a non-profit organization, at 301-D Graceland Drive S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Editorial correspondence: All correspondence should be addressed to John P. Conron, P. O. Box 935, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

No responsibility will be assumed by the editor or publishing organization for unsolicited contributions. Return postage should accompany all unsolicited manuscripts.

Advertising correspondence: Requests for information and other correspondence should be addressed to W. M. Brittle, Sr., 301-D Graceland Drive S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Change of address: Notifications should be sent to N.M.A., Box 290, University Station, Albuquerque, N. M., at least 45 days prior to effective date. Please send both old and new addresses.

Subscription rates: single copy 50c; one year $2.50. Second class postage paid at Roswell, New Mexico.

Editorial Policy: Opinions expressed in all signed articles are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the New Mexico Chapter, A.I.A.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Albuquerque Blueprint Company
Albuquerque Gravel Products Company
Albuquerque Testing Laboratory
Apache Lumber Co.
Atlas Building Products
Blumberg of Pittsburgh
Broadway Lumber Co.
Builder's Block & Stone Co., Inc.
Crawf Black Co., Inc.
Culligan Water Conditioning, Inc.
Cummings Co., Inc., Don J.
General Pumice Corporation
Hanley Paint Mfg. Co., Inc.
Hydro Conduit Corporation
Idealite
Kinney Brick Company, Inc.
Lydick Roofing Co.
Miller & Smith Mfg. Co., Inc.
Monarch Tile Manufacturing, Inc.
New Mexico Marble & Tile
New Mexico Pipe Trades Industry
Office Interiors
Otto, Edgar D. & Sons, Inc.
Portland Cement Association
Public Service Co. of New Mexico
Southwest Vermiculite Co.
Southern Union Gas Co.
Styrofoam Sales, Inc.
Wellborn Paint Mfg. Co.
Welch-Erwin Corp.


National Advertising Representatives: Peter Bovis & Associates, 1150 Avenue of the Americas, New York 36, N. Y. Phone LT 1-1780 Branch offices at 555 Park Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611; 929 16th Street, Miami Beach, Fla.; 271 N. Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Statler Office Building, Boston, Mass.

Area Representative, W. M. Brittle, Sr., 301-D Graceland Drive S.E., Albuquerque, N. M. Tel. 255-7560.
reinforced concrete columns

In the preliminary design of multistory concrete buildings it is helpful if column size can be quickly approximated for a specific column spacing. This can be accomplished by use of the formula and the chart shown below. Both are based on the Working Stress Design method (ACI 318-63). In structures such as 575 Technology Square, where wind load is resisted by shear walls, only the axial load of columns need be considered.

Now coming into wider use is another design method the architect may want to consider. Known as Ultimate Strength Design, it assures the most efficient column size. This approach is not only more consistent with structural behavior, but provides a more uniform factor of safety throughout the building.

For more details, write for free literature. (U.S. and Canada only.)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Suite 705 — 5301 Central N.E., Albuquerque, N. M. 87108
An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

FORMULA:
The area of any column in square inches for any story is:

\[ A = \frac{N(W_D + \frac{1}{2} W_L) B}{k} \]

where:
- \( A \) = column area in square inches
- \( N \) = number of stories above
- \( W_D \) = dead load (psf)
- \( W_L \) = live load (psf)
- \( B \) = bay area (sq. ft.)
- \( k \) = load factor
  - for 8% reinforcement, \( k = 3,650 \) for \( f_y = 75,000 \) psi
  - for 12% reinforcement, \( k = 3,170 \) for \( f_y = 60,000 \) psi

NOTE: The above equation and the graph are based on Working Stress Design (ACI 318-63)

Columns are square with 8% reinforcement, \( f_y = 5,000 \) psi, and moment is negligible. In addition to the dead load of the structure, the graph takes into account 35 psf for partitions, mechanical and ceiling. Assumed live load is 60 psf.

Prepared as a service to architects by Portland Cement Association
Clip along dotted line

Q BLOCK is the new national standard of excellence for the highest quality concrete block in modern day design and construction. Uniform quality is assured wherever Q BLOCK is used. Q BLOCK builds two high fashion walls in one (no expensive coverings are needed for either side!)

Extra bonuses? Complete fire-safety, high sound absorption, self-insulation, and minimum maintenance. Only Members of the National Concrete Masonry Association can make Q BLOCK.

EDGAR D. OTTO & SON, INC
2700 Second Street, Southwest • P.O. Box 387 • Albuquerque, New Mexico • Phone 243-67...