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J. P. C.

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(Cover—The Tully House, Santa Fe — Karl Kernberger, photographer)

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NMA May-June 1973
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MASON CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF NEW MEXICO
DON SCHLEGG Elected VICE-PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF ACSA

Don P. Schlegel, chairman of the Department of Architecture at the University of New Mexico, will become president next year of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA).

Schlegel will be installed Friday (May 4) in San Francisco as a member of the Board of Directors of ACSA, having been elected vice-president. In a year he will move up to the ACSA presidency, with an additional one-year term on the five-member board as a director.

Professor Schlegel's election by the 95 schools in ACSA is a tribute to the way the UNM department has responded to a 10-fold enrollment increase, and the new educational demands of the architectural profession.

"Enrollment pressure has forced new techniques in teaching and use of space. A lot of responsibility is placed on the individual student; he has to start acting as a professional," Schlegel said.

The faculty members "team teach" to very large groups to give them a general idea of what confronts them. Then students organize themselves into working teams and prepare their own solutions to projects, using faculty as consultants as often as needed.

Students largely work on real problems calling for the skills of an architect, a planner and an environmentalist. This is done through the department's different programs which offer assistance to non-profit organizations and outlying communities.

The Design Planning Assistants Center provides assistance to VISTA, for example. Students are assigned through the department to work with small New Mexico communities which do not have the funds to hire full time architects. The students act on a consultant basis, with assistance from the faculty, and VISTA suggesting approaches which can be taken by the villagers.

Their suggestions are in depth, although they do not prepare working drawings or supervise construction. They do, however, suggest how to go about getting funding assistance for projects which are beyond the ability of the community to support itself.

Once the funds are available, the village hires its own professional architect or planner.

Teams of students may work at times in the department building, but tend to set up their own working space as the old "studio concept" has gone out the clerestory windows.

The boom in architecture enrollment, while spectacular at U. N.M., is reflected nationally. Much of this is because of the concern for preserving the planet Earth for making better use of space and natural resources.

This clinical approach to architectural education starts in the senior year of a student's four-year bachelor's program and continues through an additional two years of graduate school leading to the master of architecture degree, the first professional degree for architects, Schlegel said.

Additional enrollment pressure comes from professionals in other fields whose skills are no longer in demand, or which have become outdated, and from students with degrees in other fields who want to combine disciplines.

For such students the NAG (Non Architectural Graduate) program was started. The program lasts for one year, in which students attend one class giving a comprehensive review of the entire undergraduate architectural program.

Without extensive publicity or recruiting, the five-year-old program this year attracted 113 applicants, of whom 65 were accepted by the UNM Graduate School. Only 15 could be admitted to the NAG program. Of the 15, five are members of minority groups, Chicanos, Indian and Black. Half of this class are women.

The basic approach, plus innovations like NAG, apparently convinced the 2,750 faculty members of ACSA that Schlegel and UNM should be recognized.

WE APOLOGIZE!

NAMES OMITTED FROM SANTA FE CHAPTER, AIA, ROSTER

The following corporate members were mistakenly omitted from the roster of the Santa Fe Chapter, AIA in the March/April 1973 issue of New Mexico Architecture. The editor and the secretary of the chapter apologize to the following members for the proof-reading goof!!

SANTA FE CHAPTER AIA

Merker, Albert S.
1210 Luise
983-9560

Nestor, Robert L.
717 Canyon Road
982-8556

Neumann, Mario
524 Garcia
982-9409

Pfeiffer, R. J.
114 Placito De Oro
983-9273

Reisacher, Robert W. Col.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
Interstate Research Box 4005
Champaign, Ill. 61820

Register, Philippe de M.
P.O. Drawer 8
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Romero, Bernabe, Jr.
N. Loop on Bower
982-2123

Ross, Terence W.
225 E. Marcy
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Julian Garcia asked for and expected much from his automobile sales and service building, at Menaul and Bryn Mawr in Northeast Albuquerque.

He wanted a regional building, clearly at home in New Mexico, which compromised neither function nor budget. He also demanded a frankly contemporary building. As a distinguished patron of the preservation of the historic architecture of New Mexico, he was not willing that false and applied ornament, or archaic processes and materials be used to obtain a shallow sense of place.

He asked that an existing minimal building at the back of the site be rehabilitated and utilized as the service department. He also expected the architect to make an asset of the inherent disadvantages of the site, which lies 7 feet below the street from which it is seen. Landscaping, using plants native to New Mexico, was to be an integral part of the design. Carefully studied graphics, rather than applied signs, were to reinforce the architecture.

Most of all he demanded that the complex be a pleasure for his customers and employees to use, and for passers-by to see.

The architects attribute whatever success their
Photographs by Jerry Goffe

NMA May-June 1973
solution has achieved to the difficult problems imposed by the owner and his confidence in the Architect's ability to solve these problems. The working relationship between owner and architect was close, congenial, and optimistic, and the architect was involved in all aspects of the work. Such details as the painted base were drawn in profile by the architect on the job.

The new car sales room was placed one floor above the site at eye level with the traffic on Menaul. The auto ramps leading up to the sales floor were made into pedestrian walks for the outside display of cars.

The new building was connected to the old by an enclosed bridge which shelters the service entrance and serves as a customer waiting space for both facilities. The long narrow shape of this space has a fine view of the Sandias. Continuous glass on the east is carried down to a low sill which serves as coffee table for the chairs, which are arranged singly and in groups of two. Such waiting is not a group activity. The plain west wall became the Galeria Garcia where the works of local artists are displayed.

The planting areas are filled with male valley cottonwoods, large enough to be important during the building's first year. Additional adjacent land, barred from the public by the freeway and the big ditch, was acquired by Mr. Garcia and is being filled with the same native trees. G. C. P.
SPRINGER, N. M. ANNOUNCES
ARCHITECTURAL FACE-LIFTING CONTEST

Springer, N. M.—This time of year, communities all across America are getting ready for general spring town-cleaning. One town, Springer, N. M., is doing that and much more: It's getting ready for a downtown face-lifting based on the winning design of an architectural contest which ends June 30.

The winning design, according to Beautification Program chairwoman, Jan Salazar, will bring the designer a $500 cash prize and will bring Springer a "feasible architectural theme, consistent with the history, geography, commerce and atmosphere" of the business district in this community of 1,500 people.

The contest sponsors — primarily the Chamber of Commerce working with municipal government, civic organizations and businesses — are serious about utilizing a suitable design, Mrs. Salazar emphasized.

Town Mayor Fred Macaron, owner of a grocery store, has already committed himself to remodeling his building to conform to the theme, and the town's bank has let it be known that long-term loans at moderate interest rates are available to help businesses pay for the face-lifting.

Too, owners of the businesses were the ones who donated the money for the $500 prize, Mrs. Salazar said.

Though the contest is not limited to architects, its rules conform to the American Institute of Architects regulations governing such competitions, including the requirement that an architect be on the judging panel.

The architectural theme, though central to the face-lifting, is not all of it.

The town's Woman's Progress Club, a social service group of which Mrs. Salazar is vice-president, is spearheading a general spring-cleaning, painting and fixing up campaign, in cooperation with
other civic and church groups, in residential as well as in the business areas.

The club is also asking the State Highway Department's permission to plant shrubs and flowers in the main thoroughfare's median strips.

The spring cleaning and the architectural theme are not only aimed at increasing the morale and spirit of community within the town, Mrs. Salazar said, but are also aimed at outsiders: The town's leaders hope the general face-lifting will also prove to be attractive to tourists and small industry.

One small industry, which prefabricates leisure homes, is in the process of setting up operations in Springer now. The industry was brought to Springer with the assistance of the State Department of Development, which is also assisting with the architectural theme contest.

Springer last year won a certificate of achievement in the Department of Development's Blue Ribbon Cities Contest. The certificate recognized Springer's successfully initiating or completing such projects as a water and sewer improvement program, municipal park improvements, new schools and a small airport, city paving and lighting improvements, construction of a new State Police radio base station and construction of 34 Federal low-cost homes under Operation Breakthrough.

Mrs. Salazar suggests that potential entrants write her at P. O. Box 237, Springer, N. M. 87747, for a full list of the rules governing the contest.

A CORRECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL CREDITS

In the Mason Contractors Association of New Mexico advertisement on page 5 of the March/April '73 NMA, architectural credit was given to Kruger, Lake and Associates. That contemporary firm name did not exist at the time that Christ Lutheran Church was built. Credit should have been given to the firm of Kruger, Lake and Henderson, Architects and Engineers. Henry Henderson was the architect of record for the church project.

A LETTER

Dear Mr. Conron:

I would appreciate it very much, in the interest of honesty, and since the name John Collier does have some renown in New Mexico, if you could run the following photo credits which were inadvertently omitted from the article: "The Point of It All" in the March/April, 1973, NMA.

The photograph of Wright's Trading Post in the March/April, 1973 issue (p. 12) was taken by John Collier in March, 1940 for the O.W.I. The photo is from the Library of Congress. The credit, or blame, for all other photos in the article rest with the author.

G. F. Crabtree

An announcement printed in a recent Alabama Architect magazine.

ALABAMA ARCHITECT TO BE PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

In 1973 the Alabama Architect magazine will be published quarterly. Three issues will be printed, the fourth being the Annual Alabama Architects Handbook.

Will that fourth issue be hand lettered by Alabama architects??

NMA May-June 1973
AIA URGES END TO ADMINISTRATION FUND IMPOUNDMENTS, SUPPORTS PROFESSIONAL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

SAN FRANCISCO, — The American Institute of Architects 1973 Convention passed resolutions asking President Nixon to release funds for water pollution control and rescind the housing moratorium.

Convention delegates representing 24,000 architects across the country, at the same time committed the Institute to “take action to integrate women into all aspects of the profession as full participants.”

The resolution on women committed the Institute to conduct a study on the status of women in the architectural profession with the aim, in part, of encouraging more women to become architects.

Proponents of the measure said that only 4 per cent of the nation’s architects are women, that they often are paid less than men for equivalent work, and that discriminatory hiring policies are prevalent.

The resolution asked that the necessary funds be made available for water pollution control said that Nixon “has disregarded the passage of this bill by Congress over his veto,” and allowed the expenditure of only $6 million.

The resolution commented that “this decision is ill-advised insofar as the health and well-being of the nation is concerned.”

The Federal Water Pollution control Act amendments of 1972 provide for the expenditure of $18 million over the next three years to assist local governments to construct necessary sewage treatment facilities.

The convention delegates called on the President to initiate proposals for new housing and related programs and immediately resume funding of substantial portions of existing programs while new solutions are being developed.

The action was taken as a result of Nixon’s decision in January of this year, ordering an 18-month moratorium on all assistance to housing and related programs.

The resolution commented that this action offered “an unparalleled opportunity to vigorously pursue a much-needed reform of all existing housing programs.”

But the convention said that “moratorium without positive new programs is detrimental to economic stability and human need.”

Soon after the announcement of the housing moratorium, AIA President S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA, sent a letter to President Nixon expressing the Institute’s “grave concern” over that decision.

“Just when the pledge of your Administration, and that of Congress, to provide a decent house in a suitable living environment for all Americans seemed closest to realization, thousands of low- and moderate-income families will be denied this opportunity,” the letter said in part.

In a morning address, Ferebee had told delegates that “no one questions the need for architects to provide leadership in meeting the challenges that face our nation.”

“On the one hand, environmentalists, concerned with the preservation of our natural resources, are calling for a halt to all development, while on the other, community development advocates are pushing for more and more housing and industrial job opportunities for the nation’s poor and deprived citizens,” Ferebee said.

“The architect, with his instinctive concern for the design of the physical development of our cities and countryside, falls squarely in the middle in the resolution of these opposing points of view.”

Architects, he said, must “design shelter, transportation and recreational facilities that, while serving our physical needs, will have a minimum impact on energy consumption and will create an attractive and livable landscape and cityscape to equally serve our emotional needs.”

The convention also passed a resolution directing the Institute to prepare criteria to guide both the public and private sectors in development decisions which take into full account our limited energy resources.

FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

In a recent issue of The Wall Street Journal a long article on life in Delaware began with the following paragraphs. Thought you all might enjoy. J.P.C.

The ‘Chateau Country’ Of Delaware Is Hard To Beat for Affluence Mansions, Scenery & Du Ponts Are Features of the Area

By Thomas J. Bray Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL GREENVILLE, Del.—Malcolm Coates, headmaster of Tower Hill School, a private day school near here, likes to note that Tower Hill isn’t just a silk-stocking institution for the wealthy.

“Things have changed a lot in the last 10 years,” the courtly, tweed-coated educator told a recent visitor. “Our students come from a wide variety of backgrounds. We have 110 students on scholarship out of a total of 600. In the summer, we bring kids out from Wilmington for courses in art, music, anthropology and things like that.”

As Mr. Coates talked, a silver-gray 1972 Mercedes-Benz 280SE pulled up to the curb outside, and several students got in the car and drove away. An unremarkable scene at any day school—except the vehicle, which retails for about $11,000, is the official car for Tower Hill’s driver-education program.

Welcome to America’s chateau country — where a man’s home may literally be his castle, where one’s neighbor is more than likely a Du Pont, where breeding race horses and hunting foxes are leading neighborhood pastimes, and tending the family fortune a major preoccupation.
Old Santa Fe Today is a handsome, informative guide to the city's historic architecture. Including the twenty-three structures already designated by the Historic Santa Fe Foundation as worthy of being preserved (and marked with a bronze plaque), but not restricted to this list, the book can be used for a walking guide through the central section or for tour by automobile to outlying areas. In this, one is aided by excellent end-maps (of unacknowledged authorship). The book also is worth owning as a reference and a visual record of some of the city's finest architectural specimens. The quality of photographic reproduction is excellent, and the arrangement of pictures and text meets the same high standards one expects of a book designed by Helen Gentry.

Essentially the new volume is an expanded version of the first edition published in 1966. Although somewhat reduced in page size, the number of pages has been increased from 48 to 79, the photographs from 62 to 79, and the number of entries from 34 to 41. Many of the original illustrations have been reused, though reproduced now at a considerably bigger scale, several of them expanded to handsome full-page pictures. Indeed, it is to larger illustrations that most of the increased pagination is due.

The text of the new edition is also essentially that of the earlier one, amplified — though not overburdened — by the addition of factual data which have recently come to light. Basically the editorial changes represent a judicious pruning, clarification, or accenting of the kind that many an author or longs to make once he has seen his text irrevocably fixed in print. Without being pedantic, the text conveys the historical information pertinent to the building without slipping into irrelevant accounts of heroic ancestors who had little to do with the design or construction of the building in question, or to high-flung accounts of the imagined grandeur and "gracious living" therein — tiresome side-tracks to which too much writing concerning New Mexico is addicted. Inasmuch as historical information about buildings in this area seldom goes beyond the stage of "muy, muy vieja" or the proverbial "hundred years old," one is grateful for every shred of documentation that is included here. And when one realizes by what labor each scrap of solid information is gleaned in this section of the country, one is grateful indeed to the Historical Research Committee (among whose members are included: Myra Ellen Jenkins, E. Boyd, Leif Mueller, Boyd Cockrell, J. D. Sena, Jr., Bruce T. Ellis, Alan Vedder, and Sylvia G. Loomis, who recommended the buildings to the Foundation for inclusion in this work and investigated their histories.)

One is glad to learn, for example, that the first sawmill in Santa Fe (and one wonders if not all of New Mexico) was not established until 1847 in what later became the Randall Davey house on Upper Canyon Road and that the present portal of the Palace of the Governors was remodeled to its present state in 1912-13. (Otherwise, how many tourists would assume it to be the genuine article of 1693, or even 1610.) At the same time it would have been desirable to alert the public to the drastic changes that have overtaken some early adobe buildings in the process of adapting them to contemporary life: the Adolph Bandelier house, for example, and surely the architect who remodeled the Rosario Chapel in 1922 deserves recall. While the guide was being expanded beyond the immediate limits of Santa Fe, one regrets that it did not include that splendid 18th-century Martinez house on the Agua Fria Road which is melting away room by room. (However, the inclusion of a building in this inventory requires the owner's consent, an element that might have been lacking in
this instance.) The book, however, is conceived of not as a complete architectural history but as a guide to old Santa Fe, one gauged to spark the interest of the viewer and to quicken his appreciation and understanding.

The most important change from the earlier edition consists in the addition of two Colonial houses (the 18th century houses that originally belonged to the Ortiz family), three Victorian buildings (the Loretto Chapel, the Stone Store, and the Hesch house), and two dwellings situated north of the city (El Rancho Viejo in Tesuque and Bouquet Ranch in Pojoaque). Inclusion of the Victorian buildings illustrates the expanding vision of historians which enables them now to accept Victorian objects as both "historic" and aesthetically valuable. Certainly the Loretto Chapel is one of the region's extraordinary buildings, and when one considers the cultural isolation and technological limitations of New Mexico before the arrival of the railroad, the real "miracle" here was that such a design and construction could have been realized in 1874-78 in this remote place. The Stone Store is a charming little building with very good proportions, but whoever added the recent entrance with so much tact deserves some mention. These and the Hesch house on Read Street are nice examples of the "foreign" architecture brought in by Gringos after the Civil War — but this too belongs to New Mexican history.

The two Ortiz houses on West San Francisco Street, described as they were before being absorbed into the corpus of the new Hilton Inn, illustrate the difficulty of keeping abreast of the changes that would otherwise eradicate the city's architectural heritage were it not for the persistent efforts of two groups of dedicated conservationists: the Old Santa Fe Association and the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. The Preface by John Gaw Meem explains the division of labor between these organizations as well as the role played by the School of American Research in issuing the first edition of this work.

Photographs:
1, Alan Stoker
2 and 3, James B. DeKorne

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White marble exposed aggregate concrete panels were used to enhance the new 5,000 square foot addition to the Citizens Bank Building in Farmington, New Mexico. The thirteen marble panels are concave with a 2½ foot inset to give an attractive shadow line. The white marble aggregate was chosen for its compatibility with the cream colored brick of the existing building. The versatility of custom fabricated concrete panels is unlimited. See Hydro Conduit for ideas in concrete.

ARCHITECT—Richard D. Walker AIA, P.E. — Durango, Colorado

CONTRACTOR—Kealy Construction Co.

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