Walls with an architect's personal stamp—
from the colorful
new world of customized masonry

Architects no longer are limited to selecting
their block units from a catalog. With the
introduction of customized concrete
masonry, the architect can design his own
units. Customized masonry provides for the
architect the ability to use block, long famed
for its economy, fire safety, insulating
qualities and local availability, in a way that
is as personal as his own signature.

crego block co., inc.
6026 second st. n.w.
albuquerque, new mexico
IN THIS ISSUE:

A tale of years and bureaucracy—two words which seem synonymous, at least in this instance. James Murray III of Hobbs has won over both. But see Page 17.

For the first time, this year’s roster includes both the members of the American Institute of Interior Designers and the National Society of Interior Designers.

Negotiations are, hopefully, in the final stages, which will result in the merger of these two organizations into a single, and, therefore stronger, professional voice. AID and NSID will become the American Society of Interior Designers with over 5,000 professional members in these 50 states. From a stronger base and with increased vitality, it is expected that the entire interior design profession will be represented by a single, perhaps more ASID, voice.

JPC

NMA News
AIA Stand on Timber and Mining
New Mexico Arts Commission Awards
Solar Energy Building for NMSU
Ghost Town Conference — The Gavin House

1974 Roster—New Mexico Society of Architects

1974 Roster—New Mexico Members—
American Institute of Interior Designers—
National Society of Interior Designers

A Korean Family Comes To The U. S.

Index To Advertisers

(Cover—from THE TRIUMPH OF MAXIMILIAN I—Burgkmair)

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

Society Officers
President—John P. Conron
Vice President—Richard Waggoner
Secretary-Treasurer—Robert C. Campbell
Director—Jess T. Holmes, Jr.
Director—W. Kern Smith
Director—Ted C. Luna
Director—Kenneth S. Clark, FAIA
Director—Charles E. Nolan, Jr.
Director—Bill J. Waters
Director—Van Dorn Hooker

Commission for NMA
John P. Conron—Editor
Bainbridge Bunting—Editorial Consultant
Robert G. Mallory—Advertising
Mildred Brittelle—Financial
Secretary, Circulation

John W. McHugh
James M. Murray, III
Sam Pool
TJ A SOLUTION TO VARYING ROOF SLOPES

Not only was it a solution to varying roof slopes but the builder was pleased with the easy and quick installation of the roof system.

B. J. Stratton of Forest Currell Lumber and Block Company puts it this way:

"Varying roof slopes and spans posed a problem but we used the TRUS JOIST L-Series, spanning between the steel bents, to solve it and were very pleased with the savings in time and labor."

Time and labor-saving versatility. Always versatility.

Building: Security Bank of Ruidoso
Architect: Kern Smith, Durham & Assoc.
Builder: Forest Currell Lumber Company

Geo. B. McGill Co., Inc.
3520 Pan American N. E.
Albuquerque 87107
Phone 505/345-4501

McGill - Stephens, Inc.
5407 N. Mesa
El Paso, Texas 79912
Phone 915/584-6541

THE INFINITE ACCESS FLOOR

The sensible answer to the problem of underfloor, accessibility for cables - heating, cooling, conduit, piping, conveyors, etc. The Tate Floor System, as installed by New Mexico Marble & Tile Co. offers the advantage of: The high strength of steel, interchangeable floor panels, fire resistance, low cost, lateral stability, permanent floor level, cut-out flexibility, dimensional stability, unaffected by temperature or humidity, owners choice of floor covering.

COOK'S BUILDING SPECIALTIES
414 SECOND ST. S.W. 243-5541
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO • P.O. BOX 834, 87103
THINK BRICK-reinforced, veneer, cavity wall or paving.
our staff, including consulting engineer, can offer labor & money saving ideas & help you with detailing & specifications.

THREE NEW CONTRACT FORMS AVAILABLE FROM NMSA FORM SERVICE
Three new AIA standard agreement forms have been completed and are now available.
AIA form B801 is entirely new. It is an owner-construction manager contract. Use of the form is especially recommended for architects who provide construction management services.
AIA B141 is an architect-owner contract. It replaces several earlier documents, B131, B231, and B331.
B141 is an advance over the previous forms because it includes four methods of compensation—including for the first time a fixed-fee method—in one form. Among the other changes in the document are three of special significance:
Section 3.5.1 provides for adjustment of any fixed limit of construction cost when bidding or negotiation is delayed.
Section 6.1.3 provides that the architect will be paid automatically when the construction period runs beyond the date established in the construction contract.
Section 11.1 prohibits consolidation and joinder in arbitration without the architect's consent.
AIA form C141, an architect-engineer contract, replaces previous forms C131, C231, and C331. Its changes parallel those in B141. Of particular importance is Article 6 on the payment of engineers.

FINEST QUALITY BRICK AND TILE
505 S 2681
S 905 Marble N E
Albuquerque N M

THREE NEW CONTRACT FORMS AVAILABLE FROM NMSA FORM SERVICE
Three new AIA standard agreement forms have been completed and are now available.
AIA form B801 is entirely new. It is an owner-construction manager contract. Use of the form is especially recommended for architects who provide construction management services.
AIA B141 is an architect-owner contract. It replaces several earlier documents, B131, B231, and B331.
B141 is an advance over the previous forms because it includes four methods of compensation—including for the first time a fixed-fee method—in one form. Among the other changes in the document are three of special significance:
Section 3.5.1 provides for adjustment of any fixed limit of construction cost when bidding or negotiation is delayed.
Section 6.1.3 provides that the architect will be paid automatically when the construction period runs beyond the date established in the construction contract.
Section 11.1 prohibits consolidation and joinder in arbitration without the architect's consent.
AIA form C141, an architect-engineer contract, replaces previous forms C131, C231, and C331. Its changes parallel those in B141. Of particular importance is Article 6 on the payment of engineers.

You Can’t Burn Natural Gas!
In fact, a burning match would “drown” in a 100% natural gas atmosphere. Natural gas contains no oxygen, so an atmosphere with less than 4% or more than 14% of gas is incapable of burning. To support combustion, you have to mix about 10 parts of air to one of gas. Then — and only then — can you harvest the blue flame which does so many modern jobs so dependably and so efficiently at such a low cost.
Natural gas under control is completely harmless. And since it’s lighter than air, it usually can’t collect in one spot in a moving atmosphere. Moreover, the air in an average house changes one and one-half times each hour. A professional study in Washington, D.C.—where the ratio of electric meters to gas meters was 1.1 to 1—showed the ratio of electrical fires was 26 to 1. The ratios in your own community are probably quite similar. Natural gas has an enviable safety record, so remember:

If you want the job done right ... do it with gas.
SOUTHERN UNION GAS COMPANY
The new Princeton Park of Commerce Warehouse and Office complex in Albuquerque was erected with precast-prestress-ed concrete twin tee walls for maximum strength and fire resistance. The twin buildings are 90' x 480' each and together contain 77,000 square feet of office and warehouse space.

Owners—Max Mansur - Neal Wiggins

1304 Menaul Blvd., N. E., Albuquerque, N. M. 87105 (505) 345-5671
Ponding causes a whole deluge of problems. Zonolite roof deck systems turn them off.

Zonolite® has roof decks for everything. For the slope-to-drains. For hurricanes. For protection against fire. And for insulation.

Roof deck systems certified by Zonolite. Available everywhere in the U.S. and Canada. Installed by approved applicators each and every month of the year.

Just talk to your local Zonolite representative. He'll be pleased to consult with you and come up with a recommendation that will satisfy all your design requirements.

Want to correct a roof deck problem. Or better yet, prevent one in the first place? Say the word!

Criteria, skill, artistry and experience are fused to produce laboratory furniture meeting the most exacting requirements of contemporary science educators and architects. Units immediately available and within the reach of any school or institutional budget.

Architects use our design consultation services for:

- Science Labs / Offices / Artrooms / Dormitories
- Libraries / Auditorium Seating / Home Economics Labs / Gymnasiums

UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE
ALLIED SUPPLY CO.

2122 Central, SE
Phone 243-1775
Albuquerque, N. M.
Which building material will you use?
You've got energy shortages to think about. Air-conditioning costs. Heat gain through the long, hot summers. Heat loss in the winter months. Heating equipment costs. The whole set of energy-use factors suddenly has become critically important. The building material you use affects all of them.

Compare the energy conserving capability of masonry, for instance, with double-plate glass walls.

In a time of one energy crisis after another, masonry makes eminently good sense as a good citizen.

The masonry industry believes that the thermal insulating qualities of masonry are an important economic consideration to building designers, owners and investors, and all citizens. Masonry walls save on air-conditioning and heating costs. And just as important, they are less expensive to build. The masonry wall we've described would have a 38% lower initial cost than the double-plate glass wall.

If you'd like to find out more, write to us and we'll send you a booklet comparing the thermal insulating qualities of masonry walls with double-plate glass walls, metal panel walls and pre-cast concrete walls.
AIA TAKES STAND ON TIMBER, SURFACE MINING

Recent actions by the AIA have addressed two critical environmental issues: timber policy and surface mining.

In testimony presented before Senate and House subcommittees considering forestry legislation, Hugh B. Johnson, chairman of the Institute’s Regional Development and Natural Resources Committee, called for establishment of a national forest management program.

Johnson stressed the inadequacy of existing measures to provide for efficient use and proper conservation of forest resources, calling the proposed legislation “only a beginning” toward the development of a comprehensive national program.

Johnson’s testimony cited the need to insure better management of the federally-owned timber land not in the national forests and also recommended an augmented forestry incentives program that would encourage better management and production on privately-owned forest land.

The AIA also called for strict regulation of surface mining operations in a policy statement prepared by the Regional Development and Natural Resources Committee.

The statement outlines planning and environmental policies, placing special emphasis on strip mining which now accounts for 55 per cent of the nation’s coal production.

Federal and state mining regulations, says the AIA, must provide for protection of water resources and insure that strip-mined areas can be returned to a stable condition for future use.

The statement recommends a systems analysis approach to planning for mining operations and land reclamation. Such planning would take into account not only ecological, geological, hydrological and engineering problems, but also the effect of strip mining on relevant regional plans and on the local physical, social, economic and esthetic environment.

The AIA encourages its members to become involved in the planning and analysis of surface mining as it relates to land and the environment, and advocates the inclusion of architects and other design professionals in all governmental advisory bodies concerned with the regulation of surface mining.

New Mexico Arts Commission Announces 5th Awards Program

Entries are now being solicited for the annual New Mexico Arts Commission awards program. The awards are given in two categories as outlined below:

1) “AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE” IN NEW CONSTRUCTION

In order to recognize significant and distinguished contributions to the total environment, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects have established an annual Award for Excellence for new or recent construction.

The award will be presented to designers of structures which have been built within the state of New Mexico, and which enhance the environment for Man.

2) “AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN THE FIELD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

It is an established fact that the retention of the historical records of man’s achievement is of immense value to present and future generations. Historical buildings, artifacts, and sites are the visual catalogue of that heritage.

Accordingly, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects have established an Award for Excellence in the field of Historic Preservation. This award will recognize valuable efforts in the preservation of significant architecture, artifacts, or sites of historical importance. This award can be given to an individual or an organization who has made a significant contribution to the field of Historic Preservation.

The nominations for either award category are not limited to architect designed buildings. Any structure is eligible—a bridge, a dam, a house, a barn, a site, or a monument.

Nominations are solicited from architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, historical societies, garden clubs—any person or any organization.

The New Mexico Society of Architects undertakes to administer these awards programs. The jury appointed by the New Mexico Society of Architects wants to see all that has been constructed or preserved throughout New Mexico which might warrant consideration for these awards.

No rules or restrictions are placed upon the presentation of entries. It is nominations which are solicited, not expensive and elaborate brochures. However, sufficient pictorial and documentation material must be submitted to explain the nomination to the jury.

The Deadline for Receipt of Nominations is August 1, 1974. Send to any member of the Jury:

Van Dorn Hooker, Chairman
Box 18, U.N.M. Station
Albuquerque 87106

Earl P. Wood
Plaza Luisa
Santa Fe 87501

Beryl Durham
514 North Canal
Carlsbad 88220
The proposed new 24,520 sq. ft. State Department of Agriculture building complex at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, designed by W. T. Harris and Associates, Architects, of Las Cruces and Hobbs, will feature the use of solar energy for heating and cooling of the structure. Bridgers and Paxton of Albuquerque are the mechanical engineers for the project.

Mr. Will Harris of the local firm, and Mr. Frank Bridgers, who is a widely recognized authority on the application of solar energy to beneficial use, state that they believe this will be the first major building in the world to be both heated and cooled by solar energy.

This solar heating and cooling system will deplete only twenty-one percent as much energy as would a conventional system. Annual energy cost savings, over a conventional heating and cooling system, based on 1973 rates, has been calculated to be $2,535.00 and based upon estimated 1990 rates would be $5,308.00 per year.

Mr. Harris states that the solar collector panels—7,000 sq. ft. of them—will be roof mounted and integrated with the building design.

Solar energy will be used to heat the water which flows through the metal collector panels. The panels will be covered with glass on the front, and insulated on the back.

A pressurized water tank will be used to store the 200°C F. minimum temperature of water needed for summer cooling. This heated water will be used to operate two absorption type chiller units. The 35,000 gallons of stored heated water is designed to operate the system for four consecutive cloudy days without additional solar input.

A small gas-fired boiler will supplement the solar collectors on a standby basis, on those rare days when the solar input is inadequate.

A central fan system will distribute hot and cold air to various portions of the building. The heat recovery system will use the internal area daytime heat in the building, as generated from lights and people, to heat the perimeter areas of the building when required. This allows the stored water temperature to be built up for night time use. When on the cooling cycle, the internal heat will be rejected through the absorption chillers to a conventional cooling tower located outside the building.

The concept of heating and cooling the new building by solar energy was approved by the New Mexico State University Board of Regents on January 7th. Besides the practical advantages of a clean, economical energy source, N. M. S. U. President Gerald W. Thomas said the regent's action in approving the solar units system would have a symbolic value. "It will effectively demonstrate to the nation the rightful leadership role of New Mexico both in research and the application of solar energy," he said.

GHOST TOWN
CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN BOISE, IDAHO

A Ghost Towns and Mining Camps Conference co-sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Rocky Mountain Arts and Humanities Foundation, Idaho State Historical Society, and Idaho Preservation Council will be held Friday and Saturday, May 31 and June 1, 1974 in Boise, Idaho. This is the first regional conference of its kind, isolating the specific problems of preserving western ghost towns and mining camps.

In announcing plans for the conference, the National Trust noted that one of the country's leading experts on the preservation of wood, Dr. Joe W. Clark, of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin will participate. Other sessions will include discussions of the legal problems of preserving abandoned and near abandoned towns, fire detection and prevention, fund-raising, new uses for old towns, and documentation and interpretation of ghost towns.

John L. Frisbee, Western Field Service Representative of the National Trust, added that "the problems of trying to preserve remnants of our historic western towns are complex. We hope that this will afford an opportunity for individuals and organizations from throughout the West to meet and discuss ghost town preservation problems. Hopefully, useful approaches to these problems will result." Sessions will be held in the Idaho State Historical Museum and the Boise Public Library. A post-conference tour on Sunday to Idaho City will offer participants a chance to see many preservation techniques that would be applicable to ghost towns.

For further information, contact the Western Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 802 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94133. Telephone: (415) 989-6428.
It would be more accurate to revise the old saying, "An architect is as good as his client," to read, "An architect may be as good as his client!" Let us hope that we can, for the clients in this instance are very fine people, indeed. They have an inspirational site southeast of Santa Fe. Having given us a list of the spaces they need and the general sizes of these spaces, they then asked us to design a house that would be imaginative, graceful, and homey — something that would be appropriate to its time and its place and to the life that will be lived in and around it. On the ten-acre site we together chose a high spot on a ridge and fitted the house between two major and one minor rock outcroppings. The house was bent to conform to the terrain and to seize the views. These views are so powerful and dominating that it was decided not to open all of the rooms to them, but to aim different spaces toward different views and toward views of different magnitude.

We attempted to get a texture to the fabric: all the way from closed introverted spaces to larger more open ones; through porches, zaguanas, and pergolas; there is a paved, fenced court, and finally the wide open south court facing the magnificent view down the valley to the Sandias. A series of stepped roofs and clerestoreys allow the light to penetrate so that the interior will be brought to life by the moving light of the sun.

We placed the living room at right angles to the main line of the house (and a few steps above it) to provide a variety of spatial interest. For in philosophy this house is far from Versailles. There is no magnificent axis nor intersection of axes where one should pause to appreciate the views. Here, one will appreciate the architecture from all points and at every moment while moving through it. We tried to follow Saarinen's advice of having the end always in view —but never final. —J. McH.
San Vallé tile is forever.

Time.
It takes time to create each piece of San Vallé genuine clay roofing tile.
We begin with three varieties of the finest quality clay. We blend it. Screen it. Then screen it again. We mill it. Mold it. Cut it to size. Then fire it at extreme temperatures.
It’s a process we refuse to rush.
That means fewer tiles produced, but it also means better tiles.

Time.
The time we invest is repaid by an exceptionally durable tile whose rich natural or custom colors are permanently baked in and whose beauty actually increases as time goes by.

Time.
We’ve been manufacturing clay roofing tile for seventy-five years. It was contemporary long before we started. And it still is.
James Murray III, AIA, brings Korean family to U. S. a saga:

-----through the thick, deep seas of bureaucratic red-tape to the dry, sunny shores of Hobbs, New Mexico

by:
James Murray III and Kang Chang Hwan

In the spring of 1960, I was dispatched by the U. S. Government to the Land of the Morning Calm, Chosen, or Korea, as more popularly known. Ostensibly, my particular job was to be Commander of the 24th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Disposal Control), which is normally a Major's job, but to which the Army, in its infinite wisdom, decided to dispatch a rather senior 1st Lieutenant, namely me.

Upon arrival, after various and sundry adventures and experiences in Japan, I discovered that my new command consisted of some twelve (12) Master Sergeants (each of whom had nearly as much time in the Army as I, in my innocent blush of youth, had years), and that I was not only C. O. of the 24th, but also was the Staff E. O. D. (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Officer for Eighth Army, I Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, 7th Infantry Division, and 7th Logistical Command. This put me in direct responsibility for all explosive disposal in Korea, Japan, and several obscure small islands on both sides. Whew!! After a very brief adjustment period, it became apparent that operations would have to be re-organized. I did this, founding what later became known, (though not at Eighth Army, thank God!) as Murray's private Mafia.

This consisted of some 30 to 40 Koreans (I never could count them at one time) who assisted my people in unloading the trucks, stacking stuff in holes, placing explosives, and vanishing. They kept the demolition area exceptionally clean, and kept outsiders and townspeople away from the area, for the simple reason that they were policing up the scrap (after demolition) and selling it. I understand this was quite a good living at this time. We had a rather long list of applicants for membership in this somewhat exclusive group.

"Tommy," my Korean friend, had worked as a hired hand for the 24th for some time. He and another Korean named Ho Bong Cho, ran my Mafia for me. "Tommy" (Kang Chang Hwan) received his nickname because of regulations that prohibited giving Korean nationals anything. I began listing him on the morning report and ration report as Thomas Peabody, which was about as good I could come up with at the time. We were policing up, rendering safe, and disposing of some 120 tons a month of unserviceable, out-dated, left-over, or flatly forgotten ammunition. Thus, with my twelve people and my Mafia, we were reasonably busy.

There seemed, at that time, to be a conspicuous tendency for anyone who had been in Korea to "forget," immediately upon arrival home, anything said or done in the Hermit Kingdom. Several persons, commanding officers and others, had promised this chap to get him to the States, and then—conveniently—had forgotten.

Tommy, I'm sure, was about to lose faith in the White Foreigner and all his wiles. I did not feel this was right. I took upon myself "the White Man's Burden," and told Tommy I would get him to
the States. This was a promise. Little did I dream the ultimate consequences.

Parenthetically, "Tommy" has been with U.S. troops one hell of a long time, as evidenced by a copy of his original resume, which I am enclosing. This is what finally engendered his appearance on these shores.

The original plot was to bring Tommy here as a guest with the hope that red tape could be stretched far enough, given his arrival on these hallowed shores, to insure his citizenship. This was all but accomplished in 1961. Unfortunately, General Chung overthrew the government and took over some three months after I left. Writing off the some $600-$800, that I had spent at that point in bribes and "coaxing" money, we began again — our next try was to acquire him as a student.

Towards this endeavor several educational institutions contributed, but to no avail. Next, we attempted the gambit of getting him here as a guest — through me, personally, the Hobbs Rotary Club, the Seoul Rotary Club, and other reasonably recognized institutions—but again to no avail. The next avenue of approach was through Senator Joseph Montoya—who made quite sporadic efforts for some five (5) years. My next attempt (as you know, I'm rather stubborn) was with Congressman Harold Runnels, who took the trouble to personally read the file (quite lengthy at this point, i.e. 1½" thick with paperwork from sundry diplomatic types) and took this on, I think, as a real personal project. At any rate, an awful lot of red tape seemed to be slashed forthwith.

There was one small boggle with a seemingly officious female diplomat in Seoul, but Tommy tells me that once she received Harold's letter, there was a really miraculous change in her attitude.

All in all, it really has been a fairly arduous twelve (12) year process, but Tommy and Wife and Kid have arrived safe, sound, sober, and certainly far from sorry. Tommy is employed here, Ki Man (the Kid) is in school and doing quite well. We still have a problem in getting his adopted daughter here, but we're working on it.

If I may philosophize for a moment: some individuals are sometimes exceptionally fortunate—in that they are really able to be the instrument of help for other people or persons. I feel, certainly without any wish for aggrandizement or praise, privileged to be one of those people.

—J. M. III
Mr. Kang Chang Hwan
496-7 Tong 3 Bon
Young Dong Po Ku
Shung Dong
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Kang:

Reference is made to your application for special immigrant status under the provisions of Section 101(a)(27)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. When the United States Congress created this special status, it was not intended to be conferred on employees or former employees of the United States Government merely as a recognition of fifteen years of service. The law specifically states that some portion of that service must have been rendered under "exceptional circumstances." Accordingly, there must be a showing of some special services performed during the qualifying fifteen year period which sets the employee apart from his colleagues. Examples of such special services could include employees who have fulfilled responsibilities beyond the call of duty such as: prevention of a physical attack on an American citizen, high quality work performance over an extended period of time or by the rendering of unusual service and assistance to the American community aside from his official duties.

Your documents have been carefully reviewed, and although the United States Government appreciates your long and faithful service, no portion of that service could be considered to have been rendered under "exceptional circumstances." We have no alternative, therefore, but to deny your application. Your documents are returned for your records.

If you can submit concrete evidence of service rendered under "exceptional circumstances," we will be happy to review your application.

Sincerely yours,

Gary A. Quarterman
American Vice Consul

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 24, 1972

The Honorable
Gwendollyn L. Quartersman
American Vice Consul
United States Embassy
Seoul, Korea

Dear: Mr. Kang Chong Hwan

Mr. Kang has forwarded to me a copy of your July 13, 1972 letter to him.

In view of the reference to Mr. Kang's service under "exceptional circumstances," it occurred to me that perhaps the Embassy does not have on file a number of letters of commendation and commendation certificates Mr. Kang has received.

Specifically, I refer to the following:

In addition, I am advised by Mr. Kang that this is not a complete list of his outstanding performance record.

It would appear that his service has been exceptional and this, coupled with the hazardous duty he performs as an Explosive Operator, would qualify him under the "high quality work performance over an extended period of time" contained in your letter.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing, I would appreciate knowing the basis of the Embassy's decision that Mr. Kang does not qualify for special immigrant status under the fifteen years' service provision.

Sincerely,

HAROLD RUNNELS, M. C.
a meal of bread near a watch repair shop and as I was eating I saw my brother walking from house to house. I ran to him and after a joyous and tearful reunion he took me home with him.

Although conditions with my brother were better than they were at home with my father and stepmother I had to go out and look for a job since my brother's business was not very profitable. I found a job helping to make candy and selling it. That didn't last very long, since the business wasn't making enough money to pay for my help in room and board. As I was returning to my brother's house I saw my first American Compound. I had never seen an American before so I walked up to the gate and watched a Korean talking to some American GI's. After awhile the Korean man noticed me watching them and came over to me. He asked me where I was from and then how it was that I was there outside the compound. After I had finished my story the man gave me one hundred won. Until that time I had never seen one hundred won, never thinking that one day I would be given that much money. While I was rejoicing the man called me back to the gate and then took me onto the compound and to the mess hall where I was given sweet rolls to eat. Later I was taken to the gate and told to come back to the mess hall in the morning. In the morning I was again at the gate but there was a guard there also. The guard was the same one who had been at the gate the evening before when I was taken onto the post and he gave me an apple to eat. While the guard was talking to a truck driver who was going out of the gate, I walked through the gate and over to the mess hall where I found the man who had given me the food and money. He and his friends were the Korean mess help for the 44th Ordnance Maintenance Company and after stripping me and giving me a bath they said that they would take care of me. After five months however, the unit was sent to Japan and I had to remain behind.

The 707th Ordnance Battalion took over taking care of me after the 44th left for Japan until they too left for Japan three months later. When the 707th left for Japan three or four of the Americans decided to take me along with them. I was put into a "toko bag" and put on to a baggage truck which was going to the point of debarkation.

At the port I was carried on board the ship while still in the "toko bag." During the voyage, which lasted for three days, I was fed only crackers and water. On the ship I had been let out of the bag but was put back in the bag for the train ride to Sindi, Japan. While on the trip I crawled out of the bag and discovered by the company commanding officer.

The 707th was placed under the 7th Division and I lived with them for about a year. The Sergeant, who had been taking care of me at this time, was transferred to the 24th Infantry Division, 34th Infantry Regiment at Sasabo, Japan and I went with him. While my guardian was with the 34th Infantry Regiment I seem to have become the mascot for the entire Regiment. On either the 2nd or 5th of July, 1950, the 34th Infantry Regiment was sent to Korea and again I went with them.

They arrived in Pusan and fought their way to Taejon where their advance was stopped. Taejon was surrounded by the North Korean Army and they were closing in on the city when the Battalion Commander told me to leave the city by train with the wounded and some of the medics. At the train station, while the engine was warming up, four or five North Koreans arrived and started firing on the train wounding some more Americans. The train pulled out of the station while under fire from the North Koreans. Some North Korean soldiers ran to place charges on the railroad tracks to halt the train while we were leaving the yard but they were driven off by the fire put out from the train. At the next station we were told that we were the first to make it from Taejon alive. After that I stayed with the medics at the hospital until the Regiment split into the 19th Infantry Division and the 24th Infantry Division which went to Japan. The medics I was staying with were assigned to the 19th Infantry Division, and I stayed
Division took over the area
the Special bill 5060 did not pass
get his parents to adopt me but
early in 1953. During this time,
I was taken care of by them until
ance Disposal) man and barely
behind the lines. After Sergeant
Sergeant John Solyabé tried to
by the 40th Division. When the
with them until they were relieved

was an American "Butterfly bomh
which I had taught many
Americans needed an in-
terpreter for two days to work
with them and I was picked for
the job. At the end of the second
day they had finished their job
and asked me if I would like to
work for them as an interpreter.
It was also explained to me that
I would have to work with ex-
losives as well as act as an inter-
preter for them, if I accepted,
which I did. I was taught how to
handle explosives, various ordnance
that was being found and what
I wasn't to touch because it was
too dangerous. One day a Master
Sergeant was killed in another
E.O.D. unit but I decided to con-
tinue to work with E.O.D. and
their ordnance. At the end of the
war the 19th Ordnance Detach-
ment (EOD) was disbanded and
I went to the 21st Ordnance De-
tachment (EOD). While I was
working for the 21st Ordnance De-
tachment (EOD) I traveled
throughout Korea with them dis-
posing of hazardous ammunition
and dangerous items.

In 1954 the 21st Ord. Det. (E-
OD) was disbanded and I was
sent to the 15th Ord. Det. (EOD)
in Seoul to work for them. I work-
ed for them until the following
year when they disbanded. This
time I was sent to the 24th Ord.
Det. (EODC). Again I was work-
ing in and around Seoul but this
time with the 24th Ord. Det. (EO-
DC). During the day I worked
as an interpreter and in order to
make more money I worked at
night as the house boy for the
24th Ord. Det. (EODC). Over
a period of time the number of
people assigned to the 24th in-
creased to the extent that I could
make more money by working as
a full time house boy than I could
by being their interpreter, so I quit
my job as interpreter and beca-
me a house boy. Whenever I
had my work finished I'd usually
go out on incidents with one team
or another to work with them even
though it wasn't part of my job.
Later the size of the unit was de-
creased slowly so that by April
of 1957 my job as house boy was
no longer paying more than a job
as an interpreter so I quit and be-
came an Explosive Operator Junior
Grade & Interpreter for the 24th.

Captain James Pew, who was
the Commanding Officer for the
unit, wanted to take me to the
United States with him when he
was to return there but while he
and I were at our demolition range
one day he had an accident. He
picked up a 60mm mortar round
which had been laying on the
ground and started to examine it
and then all of a sudden dropped
it. The mortar round was filled
with White Phosphorous and in
picking it up he had opened up
a crack in the shell casing which
allowed the White Phosphorous
to run out on his hand. I moved
him away from the smoking W.P.
mortar round since due to the size
they burn down to their burster
rapidly and when this happens they
detonate. I gave him first aid as
best I could but he had to be taken
to a doctor quickly. I drove him to
the nearest Army Hospital, where
he was to be a patient for the
next two months. From the hospi-
tal he was sent to his home in
the United States. Captain Pew
was still trying to get me to the
United States until 1961 when he
died of a heart attack.

During 1957 the 24th Ord. Det.
responded to about one thousand
incidents and I was sent on most
of them since I could interpret
for them between the Koreans en-
countered and themselves. That
year there were many people killed
by ammunition, not only Koreans
but also GIs.

In 1962, James Murray, a former
Commanding Officer of the 24th
Ordnance Detachment (EODC)
1960 invited me to fly to the United
States and visit with him if I
wanted to. I was delighted at the
opportunity to visit with my old
friend so I requested a six month
leave of absence so that I would
have an adequate time to make
arrangements for my trip and the
visit. After my request for a leave
of absence was disapproved I re-
signed so that I could be free to
visit the United States. In order
to get a visa I was interviewed by
the Consul of the American Em-
bassy and during the course of
the interview I was asked if Mr.
Murray gave me a job would I
be willing to remain in the United
States to live. I told him that I
would like that very much but the
only way that I could live in the
United States would be if I could
bring my family to the United
States too.

Later my request for a visa was
denied. When Sergeant Major Hu-
dobenko of the 24th Ord. Det.
(EODC) heard about my denial
for a visa he asked me to return
to the service because he wanted
me to help teach Korean soldiers
Explosive Ordnance Reconnaiss-
ance which I had taught many
times before. I worked for the
24th until 4 May, 1971, when I
was transferred to the newly re-
activated 7th Ord. Det. (EOD) in
Taejon. —KCH

NMA March - April 1974 21
**HANLEY PAINT**
Serving the entire Southwest for over 36 years.
Ambassador Paints, finest quality interior protection.
Sunfoe, climate-designed exterior paints.
Old Pro, easy on, long-lasting paint products.
Industrial-Technical Coatings, a full line of tough corrosion control systems.

Hanley Paint Mfg. Co., Inc.
Albuquerque, N. M.: 1214 San Pedro N.E.
El Paso, Texas: 1531 Magoffin • 9054 Dyer
7636 Gateway East • 5937 N. Mesa

---

**VERI-LINE**
LAYNE AND BOWLER
UNIT OF GENERAL SIGNAL

**PUMPS**

**VERTICAL TURBINE TYPE**
Deep well—in line booster—fire—submersible—low head propeller

**CENTRIFUGAL TYPE**
Condensate—end suction—fire—sump—split case—sewage

**VARIABLE SPEED PUMP SYSTEMS**
Constant pressure, flow, level and temperature

**DEDICATED TO QUALITY AND SERVICE**

**ALBUQUERQUE GRAVEL PRODUCTS COMPANY**
600 JOHN ST SE

---

**Spectra-Glaze**
GLAZED CONCRETE BLOCK WALLS

THE ECONOMIES OF BLOCK COMBINED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF GLAZE

Build & finish in 1 operation. Thru-wall units, load-bearing or partition, eliminate cost of back-up walls. Permanent glazed factory finish. 1 trade, faster job, substantial savings.
Low maintenance. Cannot peel or blister. Impervious to moisture (even steam cleaning!) No refurbishing ever!
Resistance to chemicals. Acids, alkalis, solvents, disinfectants, etc.
2-face units available for lowest cost 2-face walls. Excellent insulation & sound-proofing.

Many colors, scored & design faces available. Job-site delivery.

© Reg. U.S. Pat. Off., Canada & other countries by the Burns & Russell Co.

**FEATHERLITE BLOCK CO.,** Box 489, Lubbock, Tex. 79408, 806-763-8202
**FEATHERLITE BUILDING PRODUCTS CO.,** Box 9977, El Paso, Tex. 79990
**BUILDERS BLOCK & STONE CO., INC.,** Roswell, N. M. & Albuquerque, N. M.
**EMPIRE BLOCK CO.,** Santa Fe, New Mexico
serving New Mexico
and the El Paso area
with
Quality Concrete Masonry Products
and many allied building materials
Modernfold Wood and Plastic Folding Doors
Hollow Metal Doors and Frames
Reinforcing and Fabricated Steel
Steel and Formica Toilet Partitions
Commercial Hardware
Commercial Toilet Accessories
Moderncoate Vinyl Wall Covering
Residential and Commercial Steel and Aluminum Windows

Builders Block & Stone Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 1633
Roswell, N. M. 88201
505 622-1321

 Builders Block & Supply Co., Inc.
P. O. Drawer FF
Las Cruces, N. M. 88001
505 524-3633

 Builders Block & Supply Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 10284
Albuquerque, N. M. 87114
505 265-6085

Members: New Mexico Concrete Masonry Association, National Concrete Masonry Association

ARCHITECTS

There is no substitute for a good color coat stucco finish! However, a good color coat stucco finish depends on:
- The best materials
- Good building detailing
- Good specifications
- Proper application

We have the best stucco materials, which are specifically formulated for the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions, and we can furnish you with the proper specifications. But only you can provide the proper detailing and close inspection to assure proper application.

Take advantage of the many unique textures and versatile applications of real color coat stucco—contact us for specifications and exciting new ideas.

El Rey STUCCO COMPANY, INC.

Serving the architectural profession --- professionally!

Santa Fe Builders Supply Co.
Santa Fe

Albuquerque

NMA March - April 1974
GOODRICH ROOFING IN
ALBUQUERQUE FOR GOOD . . .
OUR CREDENTIALS . . . THOUSANDS OF
SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
FREE ESTIMATES
(505) 345-1854
3402 Stanford Drive, N. E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
Happiness is having a good roof by Goodrich

THE
OVERHEAD DOOR
TRADE MARK

for over 50 years - - -
from 1921

installed & serviced by
OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY
of ALBUQUERQUE
(505) 344-3467
2840 LOS ARBOLES AVE., N. E. 87107

PLASCO INC. ALBUQUERQUE
mirror closet doors • shower
doors & compartments • com-
plete store front department
patio doors • fiberglass shower
stairs & tubs • plate glass
mirrors • bathroom acces-
sories • medicine cabinets
screen & storm doors • glass
& aluminum products • acrylic
lavatories & tubs • complete
screen service . . . . . .

UNISTRUT
NEW MEXICO
METAL FRAMING
TELESPEAR TUBING
movable partitions
wire mesh partitions
toilet partitions
steel shelving and racks
4820 PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY, N.E. • P.O. BOX 3128
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87110
PHONE 505 345-2405

OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY
of ALBUQUERQUE
(505) 344-3467
2840 LOS ARBOLES AVE., N. E. 87107

PLASCO INC. ALBUQUERQUE
mirror closet doors • shower
doors & compartments • com-
plete store front department
patio doors • fiberglass shower
stairs & tubs • plate glass
mirrors • bathroom acces-
sories • medicine cabinets
screen & storm doors • glass
& aluminum products • acrylic
lavatories & tubs • complete
screen service . . . . . .
OFFICE FURNITURE

- HERMAN MILLER
- KNOLL ASSOCIATES
- JENS RISOM
- AMERICAN DESK
- REPUBLIC STEEL DISTRIBUTOR
- ALL-STEEL EQUIPMENT

DISTINCTIVE OFFICE FURNITURE & UNUSUAL FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME

5021 Lomas Blvd., N.E.
Albuquerque, N. M.
87110
268-4307

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
Phone AL 5-1322

ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEMS COMPANY

ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS
BUILDER'S HARDWARE
DEMOUNTABLE PARTITIONS

Box 3624
Albuquerque
345-3491

Earl A. Boule
Gerald P. Shultz A.H.C.

FLEX SHIELD

waterproof flexible texture coating
used on the exterior of the new
J. Korber & Co. Building
2400 Menaul Blvd., Albuquerque

Heavy texture coating for virtually all types of exterior and interior surfaces. Durable, waterproof, flexible.

Wellborn PAINT

Mfg. Company, Albuquerque, N.M. 877-5050
Integrity and Beauty:
The concrete facts of Southwestern life.

Physics Laboratories and Lecture Hall on the University of New Mexico Campus
Architect: Pacheco and Graham
Structural Engineer: Robert Krause
ChemComp Concrete supplied by Springer Corp.

When you want minimized shrinkage cracking for absolute structural integrity, durability and beauty, the concrete answer is ChemComp, Southwestern Portland's expansive cement. Check ChemComp's many advantages by writing for our free brochure: Box 392, El Paso, Texas 79943.

SOUTHWESTERN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
MAKERS OF EL TORO CEMENTS / EL PASO, AMARILLO, ODessa

new mexico architecture  nma

Published bi-monthly by New Mexico Society of Architects, American Institute of Architects, a non-profit organization.
Editorial Correspondence should be addressed to John P. Conron, Box 935, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501. 505 983-6948.
Editorial Policy: Opinions expressed in all signed articles are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the publishing organization.
No responsibility will be assumed by the editor or publishing organization for unsolicited contributions. Return postage should accompany all unsolicited manuscripts.
Change of address: Notifications should be sent to New Mexico Architecture, Box 7415, Albuquerque, N. M. 87104 at least 45 days prior to effective date. Please send both old and new addresses.
Advertising: Send requests for rates and information to New Mexico Architecture, Robert G. Mallory, 115 Amherst Drive S.E., Albuquerque, N. M. 87106. 505 255-8668.
Additional copies of NMA available from John P. Conron AIA/FAID, P. O. Box 935, Santa Fe, N. M. 87501.

PRINTED BY
HALL-PODBAUGH PRESS, ROSWELL, N. M.
INDEX OF FIRMS who make possible the publication of NMA and the page upon which their message may be found:
Albuquerque Gravel Products ............... 22
Architectural Systems Co. ............... 25
Albuquerque Testing Laboratory ........ 25
Builders Block & Stone Co., Inc. ......... 23
Century Roof Tile, Inc. ................. 27
Cook's Building Specialties .......... 4
Crego Block Co., Inc. ............... 2
Design Interiors, Inc. ................. 25
El Rey Stucco Co. ..................... 23
Goodrich Roofing Co. ................. 24
Hanley Paint Mfg. Co., Inc. ......... 22
Hydro Conduit Corporation ............ 28
James & Cooke, Inc. ................. 22
Keers, Inc. ......................... 6
Mason Contractors Assn. of N.M ...... 8
McGill Co., Inc., Geo. B. .............. 4
Overhead Door Co. of Albuquerque .... 24
Plasco, Inc., Albuquerque ............... 24
Prestressed Concrete Products, Inc. .. 6
Rocky Mountain Stone Co. .......... 26
Santa Fe Builders Supply Co. ......... 23
San Vallé Tile Kilns .................. 12
Southern Union Gas Co. .............. 5
Southwestern Portland Cement Co. .. 26
Southwest Vermiculite Co. ............ 7
Spectra Glaze ....................... 22
Stryco Sales, Inc. ................. 4
Summit Pressed Brick & Tile Co. .... 5
Unistrut New Mexico ................. 24
University Bookstore ................. 7
Wellborn Paint Mfg. Co. ............. 25
Glazed Concrete Roof Tile

Anything you can dream up on your drawing board, you can do with concrete roof tile. Anything.


The ancient art of concrete roof tile has been changing. It's really a new technology with new versatility. New methods. New materials. Many of its applications today are truly innovative. If you've had the opportunity to talk with a roofing contractor recently, you have an idea of what we mean.

Your prospects will recognize it: that "something different" that will set their home, building, or project apart. Give it a distinctive personality that will express their individual taste. You can be as creative as you like. Glazed concrete roof tile is readily available locally from

Century Roof Tile, inc.

Write or call today for full details.
130 Alvarado NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
(505) 266-8601
The new psychology building at the University of New Mexico was given a distinctive appearance of lasting beauty with precast concrete fascia panels with a unique sand blasted finish.

The three story building houses the Human Research Laboratories, the administrative portion of the Psychology Department and the Animal Research Laboratories.

There is a concrete roof deck for placement of cages and exercise of animals.