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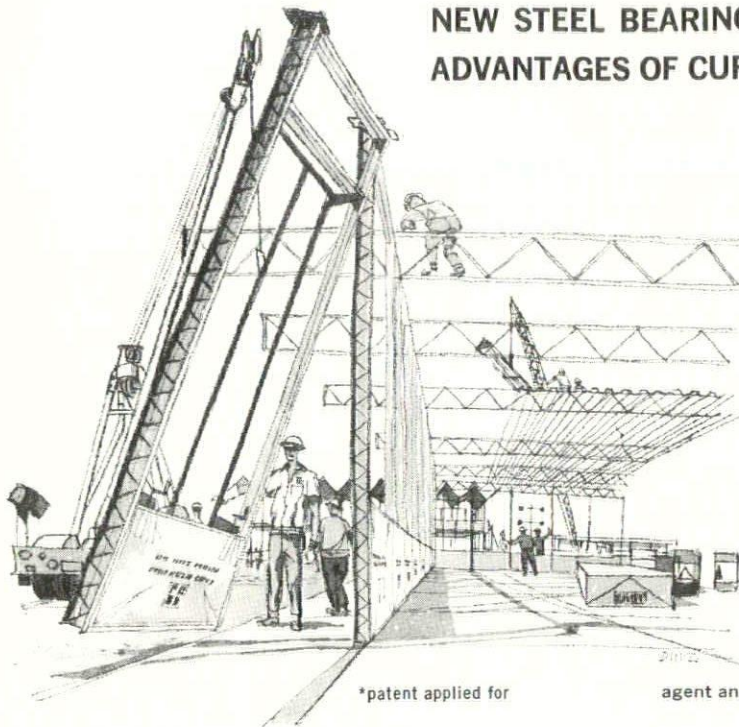
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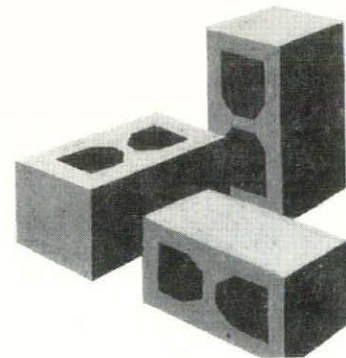
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(cover—Detail of portal, house on Agua Fria Street,
Santa Fe, Bainbridge Bunting)

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The next AIA meeting will be held in Santa Fe on Friday, December 9. We shall be privileged to hear a discussion on office practice by our recently elected fellow of the Institute, Brad Kidder. There are few if any better qualified men in the United States to discuss the various phases and aspects of office practice. Brad revised many of the contract forms which we use in the practice of architecture when he served as a member of the National Documents Review Committee from 1956 to 1958. This meeting can be of great help to us individually and collectively as a profession. Individual notices of this meeting will be mailed, but mark it down on your calendar now as a "must".

On October 15, 1960 the American Society of Landscape Architects held its annual convention of the Rocky Mountain chapter in Santa Fe. Their program chairman, Mr. Harvey Cornell, of Frank and Cornell, graciously extended an invitation to your president and his wife to attend the gala dinner. We were privileged to hear Mr. Lynn Harriss, Executive Director of the Society, who came out from the national headquarters for the occasion. He gave an illuminating talk outlining the objectives of the ASLA, and he touched on some of their problems. In many respects landscape architects run a course parallel to architects in obtaining licensing legislation, in preventing the practice of the profession by unqualified persons and in establishing an effective public relations program.

We are privileged to have a new architect move to New Mexico. Mr. James A. Brunet has built a house in Santa Fe and, with his family, has settled in this community. Jim was formerly a principal in the firm of Lang and Raugland, Inc., architects in Minneapolis.

APOLOGY

The editors of the NMA wish to express publicly their apologies to Messrs. Boehning and Boehning, Associated Architect and Engineer, for failure to designate the authorship of the Southwest Blood Bank which was featured on pages 12 and 13 of the September-October issue. The sole excuse is that of inexperience in their new editorial role.

EDITORIAL

The current issue of NMA is devoted to the architecture of Santa Fe which City is celebrating its 350th anniversary. This is a unique and important event and one which the City fathers chose to commemorate by the stubborn demolition of the Nusbaum house. Aside from the obituary of this irreplaceable landmark, the present issue attempts to look toward the City's architectural future. And since we feel strongly that the future Santa Fe cannot disregard her architectural heritage, an attempt has been made to analyze and evaluate the unique and evocative qualities of Santa Fe architecture. Central to this theme is an analysis of the Historic Zone Ordinance adopted by the City in 1957. At the same time we published a recent building, the Plaza Luisa, which is one of the few attempts thus made to design a modern functional structure that is also compatible with traditional Santa Fe forms of architecture.



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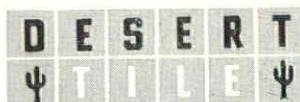
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On the 21st Annual Convention of the Texas Society of Architects. El Paso, November 2-4.

The Convention began with a get-acquainted cocktail party which was complete with Mexican sombreros for all, ribbons of various colors to identify the groups being entertained and the usual plentiful libations. After an hour of meeting old friends, making new ones and becoming thoroughly saturated with the spirits of the occasion, we were divided into small groups by a process of color selection and hustled off to the homes of various El Paso architects who were our hosts for supper. These small parties were delightful affairs with a chance to get to know a few people fairly well.

The theme of the Convention was "Architecture of the Americas", but this program was more pointedly expressed by a headline in one of the Mexican newspapers that read, "Dignity for the Frontier". Certainly anyone who has crossed the international boundary has seen how undignified and unpleasant are the approaches. Most architects are aware of the magnitude of any attempt to restore a semblance of dignity, let alone beauty, to the areas.

The opening session was a bilingual affair very reminiscent of opening day ceremonies at the New Mexico Legislature not so many years ago. The keynote address, delivered by Arq. Roscell in English, enlarged on proposals presented to the AIA convention in San Francisco last April and gave an account of progress made by the SAM (Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos) and the Mexican government.

The high point of the Convention was a series of panel discussions ably moderated by Walter Rolfe. Here the speakers were definite in their approach to the problem and objectives. Conducted in English, these talks began with Carlos Contreras' clever analogy in which he likened the problem of reclaiming the border cities to a doctor and his patient. First there is the thorough clinical examination, the preliminary diagnosis, the reexamination, the prescribed course of treatment, the supervision of the treatment with continued clinical checks and adjustment of treatment—and the finding of someone to pay the bill.

Arq. Mestre, noting the similarities of problems for both nations, suggested a central Border Commission with ten regional committees, each concerned with the particular problems of the ten, border twin-city areas comprising ports of entry. He stressed the need for action and the necessity for government sanction, cooperation and support.

Arq. Enrique Castenada outlined the need for making the individual citizen participant in instead of spectator of his environment. He recommended full individual access to all facilities rather than merely a view from the 20th floor of some high-rise apartment where the planning was evident but not available.

Bob Alexander added spice to the program with a blistering attack on bureaucratic double talk and technological obscurantism. He was convinced that the solution was one of teaching the real values of life and providing the physical means with which to enjoy this peaceful existence. He noted that neither nature, climate nor disease observed international boundaries or city limits. And he opined that the creation of big, expensive malls was no solution to city planning.

—continued on page 22 BRAD KIDDER

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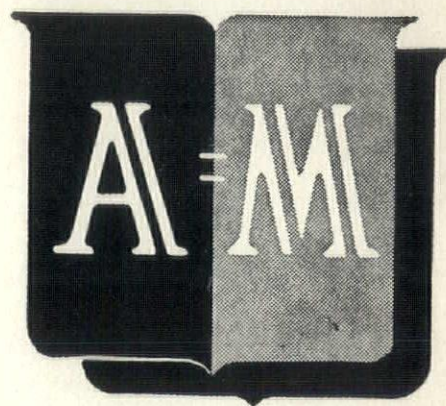


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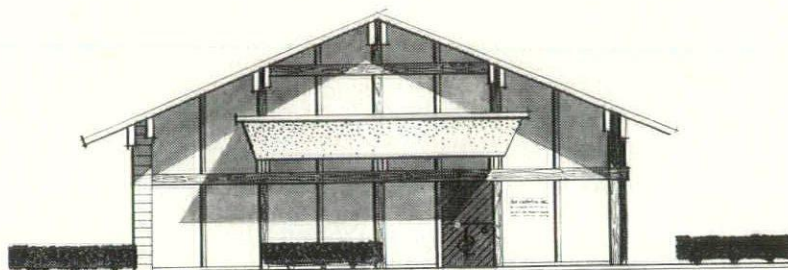


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THE LAST DAYS OF THE NUSBAUM HOUSE

— A CHRONICLE

BY MARK HEYMAN

—CONTINUED

The first part of this chronicle was published in the September-October issue of NMA. As before, all quotations are from "The New Mexican".

SEPTEMBER 14. CITY READY TO RAZE NUSBAUM BLDG. "... A legal blockade was removed, a mild victory was gained by the Old Santa Fe Assn., and the city of Santa Fe is ready once again to move forward with its plans to raze the 100-year-old Nusbaum building on Washington Ave., for a parking lot.

The agreement, as read by Judge Scarborough, stipulated that the city would, after awarding the contract, enter an agreement with the contractor that the firm would apply to the building inspector for a permit to raze the building, and that the application would, in turn, be referred to the historical style committee and the City Planning Commission"

SEPTEMBER 18. Oliver LaFarge's column: "... Let us look again at this Nusbaum parking lot proposition Given the questions involved, nothing could have been more advantageous to the city as a whole, nor more generous, than the Old Santa Fe Assn.'s offer to pay the rent on the property until the professional city planners who are being brought in could render a decision on preserving or razing the Nusbaum building"

SEPTEMBER 23. STATE ARCHITECTS RECOMMEND SAVING OLD SF NUSBAUM BUILDING. "The historical style committee . . . has received a recommendation from the state chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the preservation of the Nusbaum house"

OCTOBER 6. Under a photograph of the Nusbaum building, this caption: "Printed proof of the Nusbaum Building's status as one of Santa Fe's historic buildings is found in an old volume in the archives of the Museum of New Mexico. The book, published in 1885 by William G. Ritch, includes a full-page picture of the building—then the Spiegelberg residence—and reports that President and Mrs. Ruth-erford B. Hayes lived there during an 1880 visit to Santa Fe . . . also Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, stayed in the building"

OCTOBER 6. HISTORICAL STYLE COMMITTEE REBUFFS COUNCIL PARKING PLAN. "The historical style committee of the city planning commission last night handed the city council a rebuff.

The style committee voted 4-1 to recommend to the planning commission the denial of . . . a permit to demolish the Nusbaum house"

OCTOBER 7. PLANNING BOARD RECOMMENDS NUSBAUM BUILDING DEMOLITION. "... In an unexpected move last night, the City Planning Commission at a special meeting voted by the narrowest of margins to recommend to the City Council that the application for a permit to raze the 100-year-old building be approved.

The vote was 5-4, with Chairman Kenneth Clark casting the deciding ballot.

Voting to demolish the building were Clark, Robert Anderson, Forrest Mapes, Walter Keesing and John T. Kirby. Voting against it were Irene von Horvath, Jim Adler, Ben Padilla, and Ralph Digneo.

. . . Chairman Clark said, "The building we're talking about preserving goes back to 1906. The building is sound, if left alone. I don't consider it of any architectural value, any more than 50 other buildings in Santa Fe."

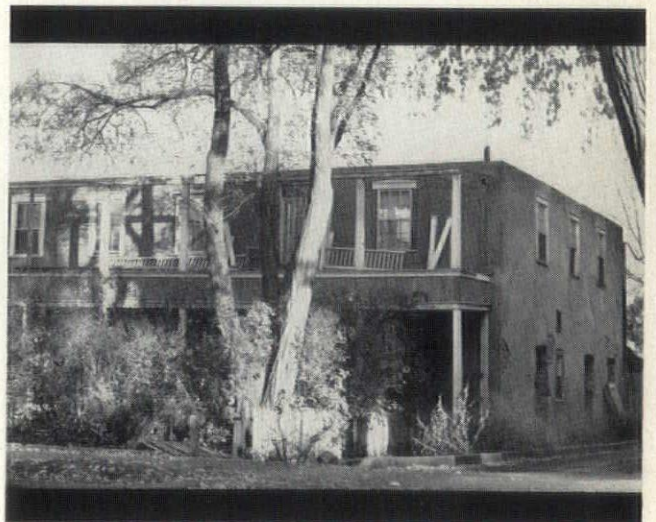
Anderson said, "The question of off-street parking is a critical one for the downtown area A parking lot further away would be worthless One menace facing us is the outlying shopping center The loss of one building won't destroy the spirit of Santa Fe."

Favoring preservation of the building, Adler spoke of its structural soundness, architectural value, and historical value. He said it was questionable whether the site was a desirable spot for a parking lot. He noted the congestion on Washington Ave., and the nearness of the police and fire stations

OCTOBER 12. NUSBAUM BATTLE AT END. "The long, occasionally bitter fight to save the old Nusbaum building on Washington Ave. apparently is at an end. John Gaw Meem . . . said today the OSFA board of trustees has decided to present no further appeals"

OCTOBER 18. The razing of the Nusbaum building was begun. It was found that the building was structurally sound. Both the century-old and newer walls had been laid with lime or cement mortar, rather than adobe "mud".

By Thanksgiving the destruction of the Nusbaum house was complete.



An ARCHITECTURAL CONTROL

no !

John P. Conron

An ordinance was passed in Santa Fe in 1957 with the stated purpose of preserving the "charm and character of Santa Fe and its distinctive architectural style". The ordinance created an Historical District or "H" Zone comprising about one-fourth of the city area, including the central business district and much of the older residential area. This ordinance can be classed under the "look-alike" type of architectural control laws; that is, it sets up a series of facade standards to which all new work must conform.

To be sure Santa Fe is distinctive—"The City Different" as it is called—and there are buildings and areas within its boundaries worth *preserving*. But, in a larger sense, there is much more that is worth *continuing*. It has landscape, a cityscape, an architectural heritage which is unique; it has a way of life that is informal, friendly, relaxed. It is also true that these characteristics are in danger of being engulfed by the blight of uniformity that envelops the rest of our country. However, a look-alike control ordinance concerning itself only with superficial appearances is no answer to that threat.

The *Santa Fe New Mexican* in a recent editorial asks how to save the City's few surviving historical buildings. It points to the lack of budgeted funds to purchase such structures and ponders how to ensure the survival of historically valuable buildings. Certainly a comprehensive survey of Santa Fe's architectural heritage should be undertaken, but such an inventory should include *all* buildings and neighborhoods which help depict the city's history. It should not be limited to Territorial and Pueblo type buildings alone—the sole styles currently legitimized by the Ordinance. This project could be undertaken within the existing framework of the "Old Santa Fe Association". Indeed, much of this work has already been done by the Association.

In this same editorial the newspaper goes on to take some measure of comfort and satisfaction in the "protection" offered by the Historical Ordinance. This measure spells out standards under which all new work must be built: "No door or window in a publicly visible facade shall be located nearer than three feet from the corner of the facade. . . . Not less than eighty percent of the surface area of any publicly visible facade shall be adobe finish, or stucco simulating adobe finish. . . . Single panes of glass larger than 30 inches square are not permissible, except that buildings with portals may have larger plate glass areas for windows under portals only. . . . The publicly visible facade . . . shall be of one color, which color shall simulate a light earth or dark earth color. . . ."

In my opinion, the only thing that such an ordinance can guarantee is that Santa Fe's architecture will become a mockery and a lie. New construction will be forced to masquerade in century-old costumes, with no distinction made between genuinely old edi-

fices and recent imitations. It seems to me that our venerable historical buildings deserve to be treated with more respect!

On another occasion the *New Mexican* editorializes that Santa Fe should "rebuild itself to reflect the Spanish Colonial heritage of the Southwest as Williamsburg reflects the English colonial heritage of the East. In this respect the Historical Zone Ordinance and the philosophy it represents are the key to Santa Fe's future." I cannot believe that the backers of the Ordinance would seriously want to put Santa Fe into a vacuum like that at Williamsburg. Williamsburg is a dead—and in many ways fake—museum. It is the product of a single Foundation, entirely owned, restored, built and maintained by this Foundation. Families formerly living in the historical area have been bought out and moved out. The citizens, most on the Foundation payroll, now live deep in the past for the benefit of the tourist. Many of the buildings rebuilt in Williamsburg were designed "by-guess and by-golly" without foundation of authentic records or drawings. A restriction to seventeenth and eighteenth century architectural styles arbitrarily resulted in the destruction of many fine homes and buildings of the nineteenth century.

The philosophy expounded by the newspaper calls for the use of applied archaeology upon the visible facades of all "H" Zone buildings, and this archaeology is limited to two accepted "styles": Pueblo and Territorial. But any true understanding of these styles in light of the needs, materials, technology or the social structure of the period has not been considered. Throughout history architectural forms have arisen as the result of spiritual and practical needs; true architectural qualities cannot be legislated. Even as a stop-gap measure, legal restrictions cannot substitute for the loss of cultural values in a society. As architectural design quality results from these values, it cannot be legislated. The proper approach to Santa Fe's architecture should be based squarely upon twentieth century technology though at the same time considering carefully what the City's past offers as a starting point.

Santa Fe was founded in 1610 as the capital of this remote portion of New Spain, but its heritage extends on the one hand back to the Indian cultures of New Mexico and, on the other hand, to Spain and even further to the Arab world from which Spain acquired the knowledge of adobe brick construction. These cultures met and fused here in New Mexico and the result was what we now call Pueblo style architecture. From this beginning, Santa Fe has grown and changed and developed. Each phase of the development has left its mark upon the face of the city. Some of these marks are good, some not so good, but all are embedded in and help produce the "charm and character" of the community. Examples

—continued on page 15

ORDINANCE For SANTA FE?

Irene von Horvath

yes !



Presented herewith are two opinions regarding the Historical Style Ordinance adopted by the city of Santa Fe in 1957. Written concurrently, the two articles make no attempt to answer or refute one another. Instead, they formulate divergent positions on this controversial problem in terms of basic philosophical attitudes and in the light of three years experience. Likewise the accompanying photographs are not intended to argue either case or support specific points in the text but to illustrate the varieties of Santa Fe cityscape both old and new.

It is difficult to define the emotional and visual qualities which comprise the spirit of Santa Fe. A decided need exists, however, to understand this essence if one is to guide the City's future development.

We can never be certain of the extent to which we can suppress instincts. Just as man's need for fire cannot be suppressed and the barren houses and apartments built a few years ago are now being provided with fireplaces, so it is entirely possible that man's need for the earth and its fundamental warmth and reassurance goes too deep to be eradicated by two generations of working in skyscrapers and living in steel and glass apartments. At least that appears to be a reasonable explanation for the magnetism that adobe construction holds for countless persons, many of whom are not in any way connected with the arts.

It may appear to be incongruous to house modern appliances and a modern way of life in a structure simulating old pueblo design. However, for the Santa Fean who moved to his city by choice, perhaps giving up greater possibilities elsewhere, there is enough real pleasure in the look and feel of irregular adobe walls and wooden vigas to overcome his innate distaste for the design and material and finish of contemporary (but necessary) kitchen ranges or plumbing fixtures. There still are people without automobiles or TV sets, and surprisingly many of them select Santa Fe as their home. Humble people not out to conquer nature or Santa Fe, those who do have automobiles drive small cars compatible with the scale of the older streets of the City. They find that slight inconvenience is a very worthwhile price to pay for a beautiful city.

Dubbed die-hards by some, these people may, on the other hand, be preserving for future re-discovery a way of life which could be the necessary antidote to certain facets of the plastic age, the atomic age, the space age, or whatever age it is on whose threshold we find ourselves. Since we do seem to be headed for a large increase in population, we can think of ourselves as pioneers on whose groundwork future generations will rely. Even if only the minutest fraction of the population of the future should need the human touch, the handmade look, the adventure available in such a place as Santa Fe, this city would have been worth the effort of saving for them.

What is it that we would be trying to save? It need not be the entire city of Santa Fe, which, like all cities, is very likely to grow to tremendous proportions, encompassing the entire countryside until it merges with the periphery of adjoining growing cities. We would be trying to save only a portion of the present city, a community developed in rambling harmony with the mountains around it, scaled to human beings, as unpredictable, slow-moving and imperfect as they are. In our time we are afraid of sentiment, of personal attachment to a place or a way

of life—increasingly so, unfortunately. Yet it is inconceivable that all men will eventually be nothing more than machines or components of machines, and it is for those who manage to keep any spark of humanity, of sympathetic understanding that we must plan now. The world is changing with unimaginable rapidity and all that some of us love so deeply could be obliterated as thoroughly as all that which was Carthage or Karakorum. The difference is that now, rather than being obliterated by conquering armies, we are obliterating ourselves in the name of progress.

A beginning has to be made somewhere, some application of brakes to a run-away situation being preferable to no brakes at all. Santa Fe was well on its way to becoming just another American town in the early part of this century when various citizens, such as Sylvanus Morley, Kenneth Chapman, Jesse Nussbaum and Harry Dorman, devoted a great deal of effort to the education of a lethargic citizenry concerning their great heritage which was on the way to extinction and the great possibilities for the City were it to follow a course different from the general tendencies of typical American towns. Santa Fe coasted along on this labor of love for many years, acquired a wonderful reputation, began to be regarded as a shrine by Americans and Mexicans alike, a place "not to miss" when on tour of the United States.

The city grew for many reasons: as a seat of government, as a tourist attraction, as a place chosen by many persons to be called home. The increase in population brought with it a certain growth in commerce, and increased commercial activity brought persons not accustomed to pondering matters of aesthetics and planning, people whose idea of the good life is to trade in the old car every year or two, to move every few years, perhaps even to live in a trailer. Meanwhile no program continued the previously quickened interest of citizens in the Santa Fe character. Children were not, as in Philadelphia schools today, taught about the historical values of their city and about planning in general. Once again Santa Fe was back on its way to becoming another typical American town, indistinguishable except for its name and setting. Those who had moved to Santa Fe by choice began to worry very seriously about this gradual lapse, and so did the Mayor of Santa Fe who requested the City Planning Commission to submit to the City Council a historical ordinance.

Here the controversy began. Some said you cannot legislate good taste, others felt you can at least attempt to legislate against bad taste; some thought that a voluntary restriction would work while others maintained that architecture would wither and die under any control. There were those who favored the control of public building only, but another group opined that the entire city, not just a portion of it, should be completely under control.

The committee which set work on the required ordinance started with a summary of the historically significant buildings in Santa Fe. To its utter amazement, it found that only some twenty-five buildings comprised the great antiquity of this world-renowned tourist mecca! This as compared to 2,200 historically valuable edifices in just the central portion of Philadelphia! The obvious conclusion of the com-

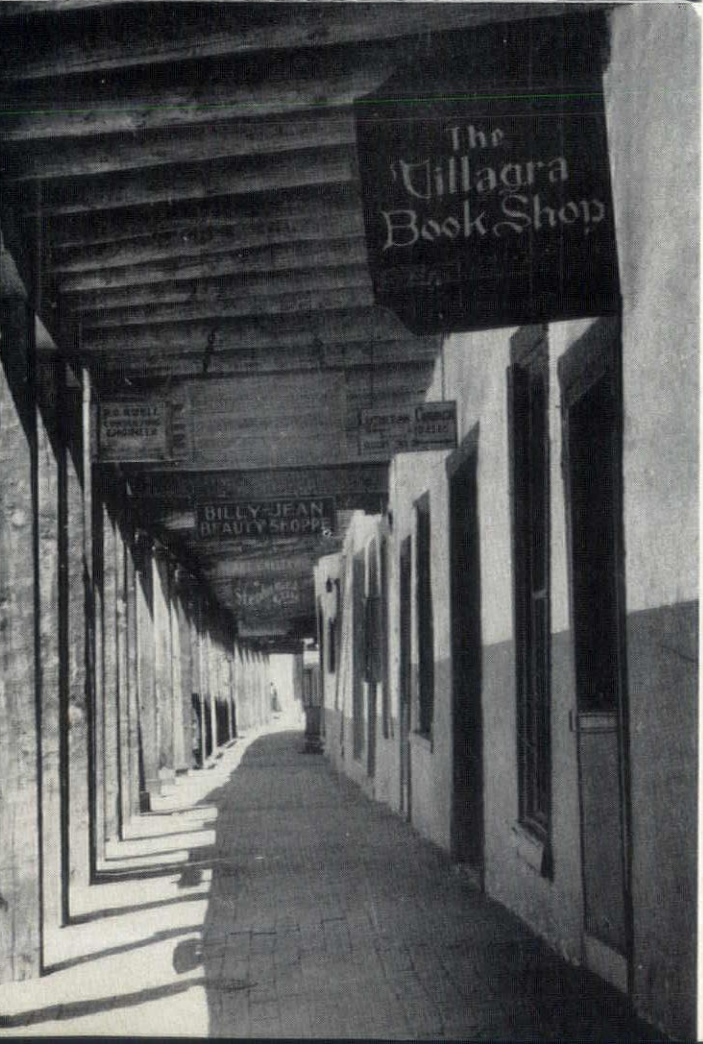
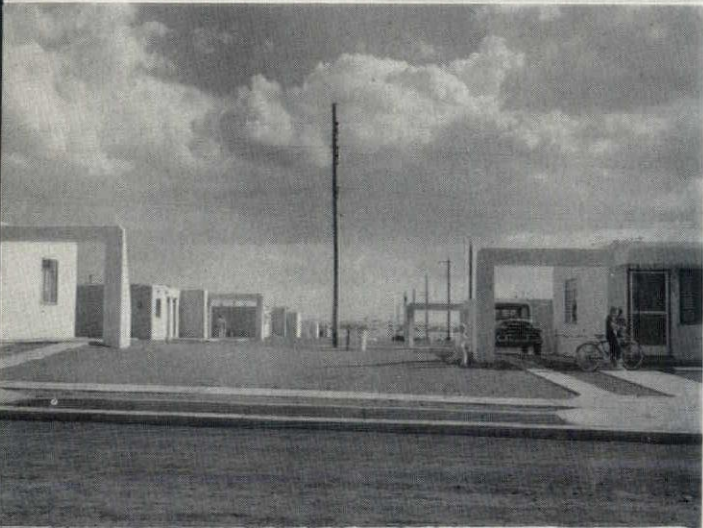
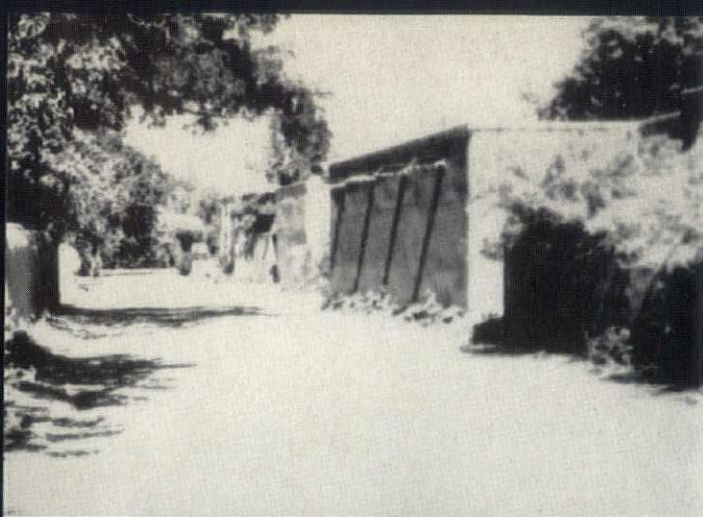
mittee was that in addition to the preservation of these few buildings, a certain "Santa Fe character" had to be preserved.

The study of this character centered around a nucleus already in existence—the old Plaza, the old winding trails leading into the city from the south, and the Santa Fe river valley eastward to the Sangre de Cristo range. The older part of the city, that which over the years had attracted numerous artists and writers because of its charm, was the logical area to maintain in its previously established character, meanwhile allowing for the filling in of vacant areas. There was no intention to freeze the appearance of that portion of the city at that moment in the City's history, but simply to foster harmony within an already established framework. An early draft of the required ordinance attempted two things: to preserve existing historical sites and buildings and to outline the general character of the chosen portion of the City, at the same time providing for a carefully selected review board to pass on new construction on the broad basis of harmony with existing construction in the area. There was certainly no intention of excluding imaginative variations on the theme of traditional Santa Fe architecture.

This approach, however, did not suffice for a legal document. Owners of historical buildings could not be required to maintain them unless compensated; the review board could only function as a subcommittee of the City Planning Commission. A broad statement of "general character" was not deemed sufficient for an ordinance. Instead a detailed account was required stating what was or was not to be permitted in the designated area. This led to the adoption in 1957 of the Historical Style Ordinance which, in its full three years of existence, has already had revisions, and which should continue to be revised whenever improvements are needed to keep it a living element in preserving the character of our city.

That the Ordinance fosters monotony can readily be countered by suggesting that a little imagination will lead to an interesting and harmonious solution. After all, each one of us falls within a type with two eyes, a nose and a mouth, but rarely looks enough like someone else to be considered "monotonously" like everyone else. So it is with the variety of tree shapes within the same species in a forest, and so it appears to be with the natural growth of shapes in adobe architecture. Granted, there have been several unfortunate architectural designs passed by the committee within the Historical Zone. But when one considers that 31 applications for new buildings, 49 applications for alterations or additions, 76 for color of buildings and 45 for erection of signs have been approved by this group, it is a wonder that so few controversial designs have been passed. Furthermore, the Ordinance and its administration have been a means of conveying an awareness to home offices of national concerns, to newcomers to Santa Fe, to sign erection companies from other cities, to home craftsmen and out-of-town architects — an awareness that Santa Fe is not just another city, but has a spirit all its own, worthy of consideration. But most important of all, though a question for which no exact statistics can ever be found, how much inappropriate design has the Ordinance thwarted?

The End



continued from page 12 No!

of these various ages are scattered throughout the City: the earliest Spanish house type and Mission church; the U.S. Army sponsored Greek Revival details applied to Pueblo-type buildings and construction (called Territorial style in this area); early pitched roofs of metal and milled wood-framed windows transported from St. Louis; Victorian homes and commercial structures; the romantic approach of the 1920's when Pueblo and Territorial really became eclectic styles; the post-war period of the forties and fifties when these two styles were continued but now, due to economic and other forces, became even more faked than before: wood vigas glued to exterior with steel and concrete behind.

The cityscape also shows these developmental stages in the original crooked and narrow street pattern; the few *acequias* (irrigation ditches) still visible; the Spanish royally-decreed Plaza; the later gridiron pattern of tree-lined streets and set-back houses; the still later and larger builder-developed plots; the neon-lighted ribbon development on the main highway approach from the south and so on. Good and bad, but part of the City's history, all this is the springboard for a *continuing* development.

We should study this past as a basis for forward movement. Here we have a foundation upon which to build a new, compatible, ever-changing, ever-developing Santa Fe architecture and cityscape. Let us begin by re-evaluating our laws and current practice in the light of what was good in the past and what we can do better in the future. For example: why do we require newly built developments to place little Pueblo or Territorial style homes in the approximate center of lots with front and side yard setback restrictions? Part of Santa Fe's heritage is the complete use of the house site—walled-in patios and houses with party walls to provide both privacy and compactness. This arid New Mexico does not need these constantly watered front lawns, space seldom used by the owner but taking big portions of his time and income for upkeep. The Canyon Road area, with both houses and walls on the street line, is far more interesting than the new sub-divisions. It is more pleasant for living, its property values remain high and its land is certainly more efficient. Santa Fe's great grandfathers, it would seem, showed better sense than we do. The August 1960 issue of *House and Home* comments: "The one worst way to waste a small lot is to centre the house on the site and cut the already small ground area into four smaller pieces, each too small to be of much good to anybody. But that kind of land waste is just what archaic outlook rules require in most suburban towns. . . . Says Max Wehrly of the Urban Land Institute, 'The front yard is an anachronism.'"

Let us have a new and imaginative sub-division ordinance encouraging flexibility and better land use, an ordinance which will prevent the wholesale bulldozing of existing trees and natural vegetation, a planning commission that encourages the development of two of Santa Fe's most charming aspects—the "cul-de-sac" and the "compound", an ordinance aimed at getting all wire services underground.

Photograph credits. Page 13: upper, Sperry-Tyler Dingee, lower Jean Rodgers Oliver. Page 15: Portal, Sperry-Tyler Dingee.

Let us plan also for the elimination of automobile traffic about the Plaza or even in a wider area—a plan based on human needs, not on automobile needs. Let us build a new *portal* (covered walk) about the Plaza and throughout the entire commercial area, thus allowing for the development of sidewalk cafes, for areas of quiet sitting and conversation, for art shows, traveling exhibitions or merchandise displays. The new no-automobile area could easily be resigned to accommodate small, attractive, slow-moving and low, open-design buses which would circulate through the shopping area and on to parking areas established on the periphery. These narrow bus lanes would also accommodate emergency traffic.

The Plaza is a most important area. Historically, culturally, commercially it is the heart of the City. Architecturally it should be a living, vital area with each new building or remodeled old one reflecting its own time and needs, yet in complete sympathy with its neighbors.

To accomplish such ends an educational program beginning in the primary grades would have to be undertaken. Schools, newspaper, the AIA would have to cooperate to give New Mexicans an awareness and understanding of their cultural heritage. For example, small window openings were used because of defense, climate and the small size of mica sheets used for glazing; the parapet developed to prevent the dirt of the roof from being washed away in the rains and to act as terrace walls for apartments

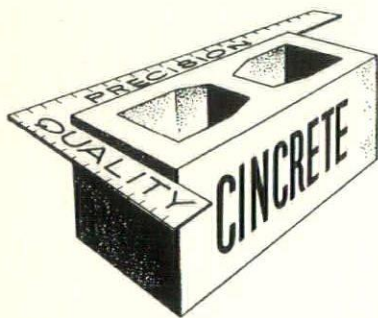
above. An understanding of these questions would, I feel, help avert copy work and mimicry as well as the architectural conformity so prevalent today.

Such an educational program would also prepare citizens to tackle the problems of the future with a better basis from which to decide their own destinies. Architectural control laws are, I feel, merely one outward sign of an inward national problem: a fear within ourselves to face up to the fast pace of today's changes, fear of the atom, fear of world upheaval.

We should not be afraid to tackle the job of the future but should accept the challenge that has been given us. Are we afraid to allow ourselves, our architects, our city planners to plan for a future based upon development rather than stagnation? Any new building undertaking should be begun, as all good architecture should, with an understanding by architect and client of the background of the area in which the new building is to stand, the climate, the neighboring buildings. And the new structure should be designed to harmonize with but not mimic surrounding edifices. It is possible to do this. It is necessary that we as architects honestly try to do this. And even though we might sometimes fail, this fundamentally honest approach will give us the new architectural environment which all cities need and which answer the functions of today and reflect the technology of today—an architecture which looks proudly towards tomorrow and not timidly at yesterday.

The End

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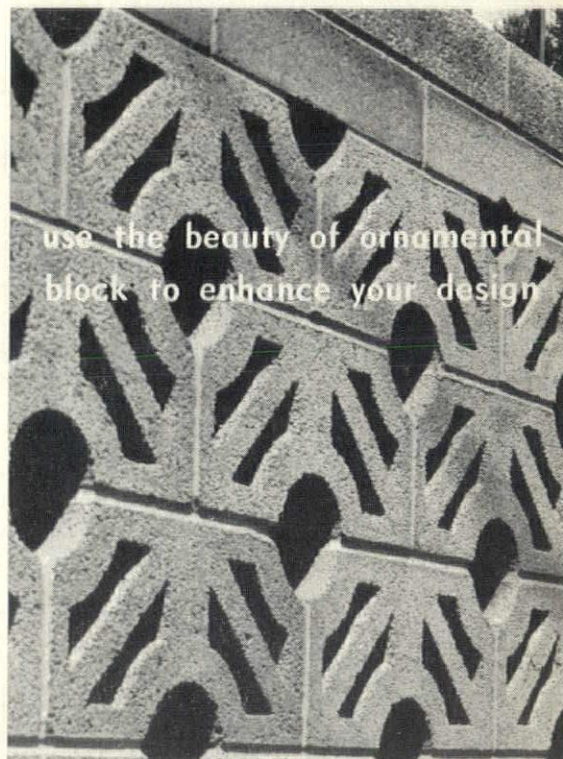
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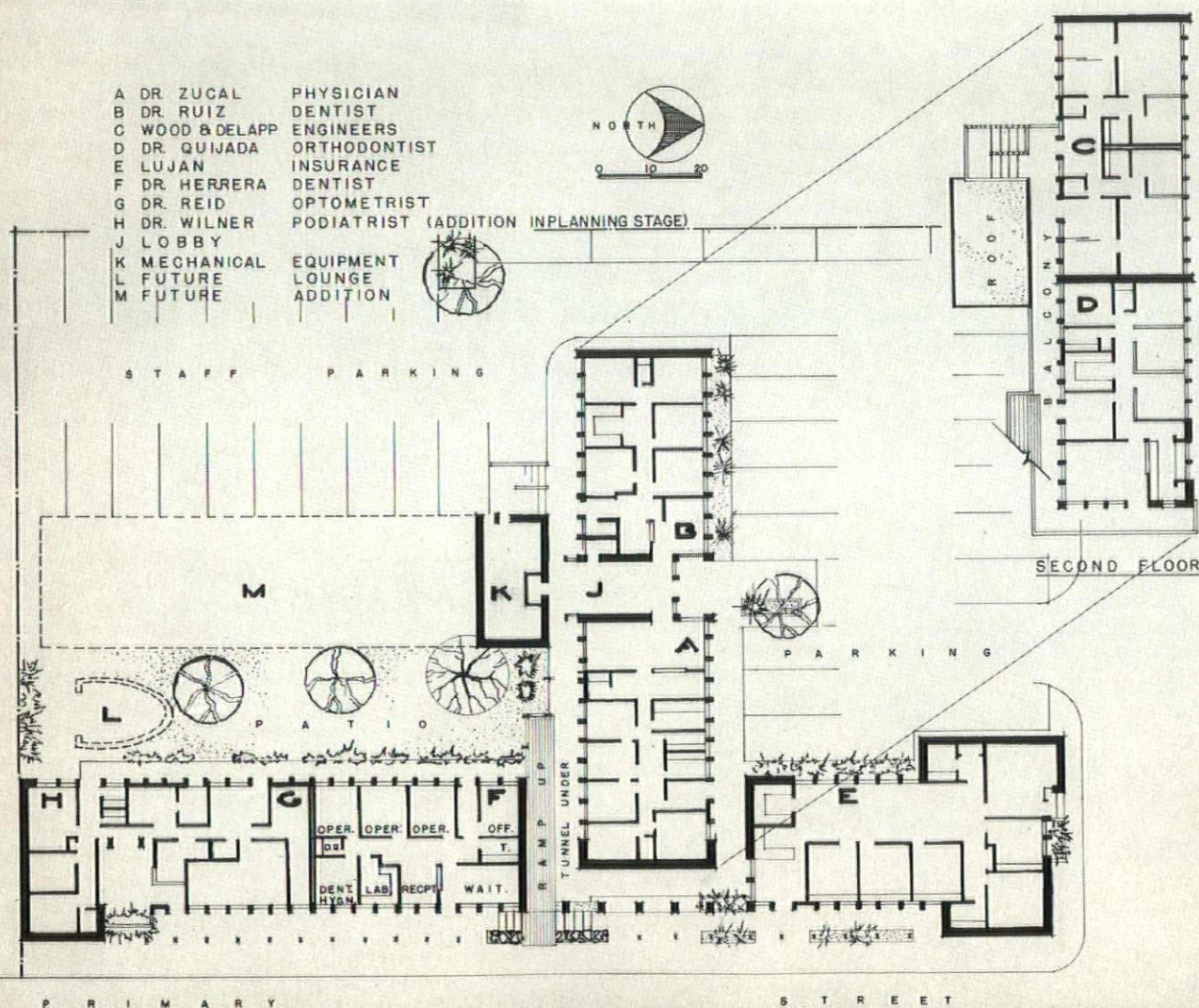
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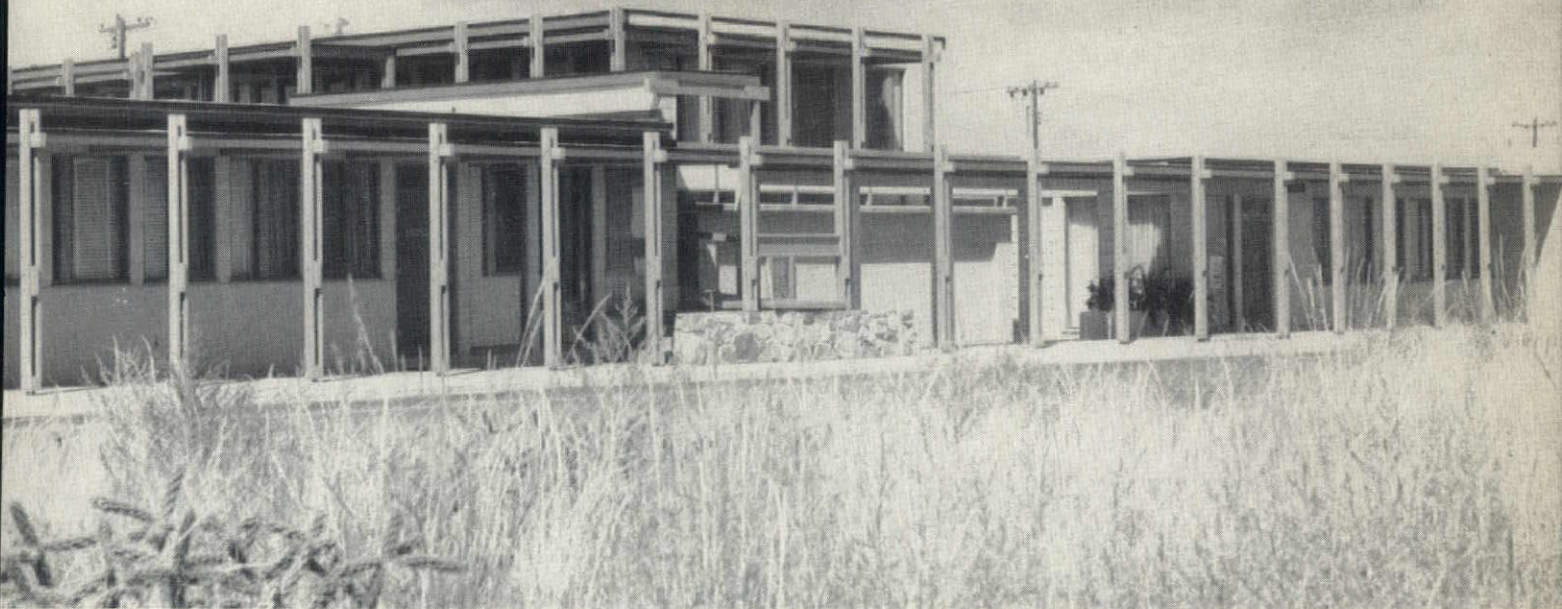
PROBLEM:

Separate office suites are required by a group of physicians and professional men. The site is a half acre tract located in a rapidly growing residential area two miles south of the Santa Fe Plaza.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To design about a quiet, landscaped patio a series of individual offices, each provided with views and daylight from more than one elevation. While possessing the economic advantages of large scale construction, the feeling of an "office building" was to be avoided.
2. To allow for flexibility within the structure and mechanical equipment, to facilitate future remodeling and additions thus accommodating possible changes in occupancy with minimum expense.





3. To provide even more off-street parking than is required by the city code, thus assuring adequate parking facilities for the future. The parking areas are to be within easy access of offices but they must not destroy the garden-residential quality within the building complex.
4. To create a structure of interest and delight reminiscent of the historic adobe, hacienda-type buildings of which Santa Fe was once justly proud (but which she is losing) and to evolve a building that allows the New Mexican sun to mold and develop, to play with small, faceted surfaces or paint boldly on large, unbroken planes of wall.

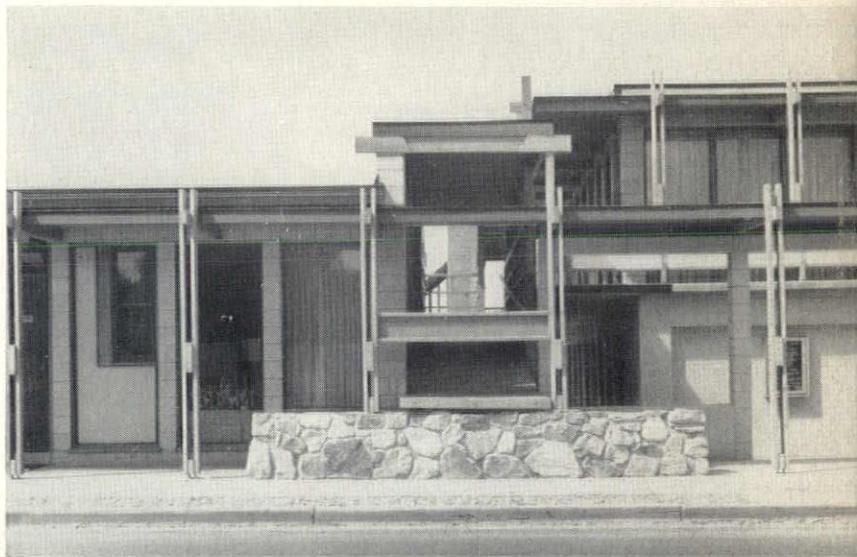
SOLUTION:

The building is generally of one story with doctors on the first floor and an engineering firm and a children's dentist on the second floor. The 8000 square feet of offices are warmed by heated water and cooled by chilled water. Individual electric, sound and communication systems have been provided.

PROOF:

During the second year of occupancy a substantial addition will be completed. This will provide a new medical suite and increased space for an insurance agency. There is even the possibility of closing the west side of the patio with a new wing of offices.

Photographs by B. Bunting





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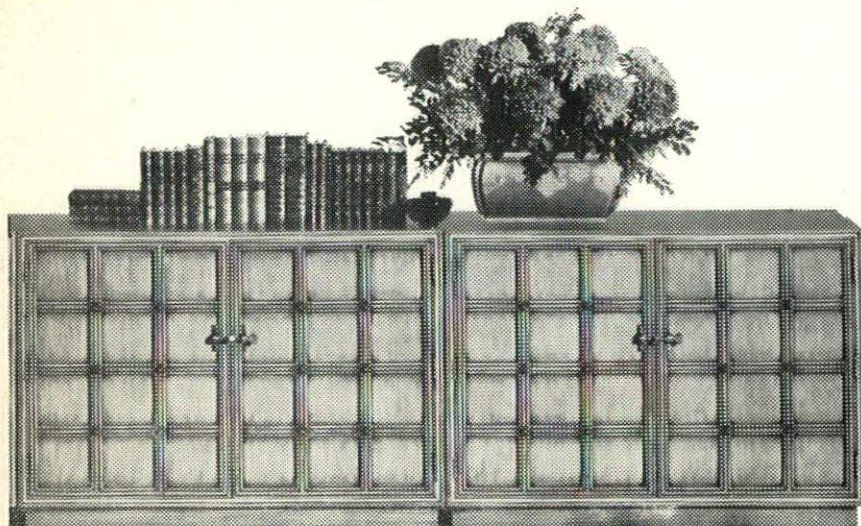
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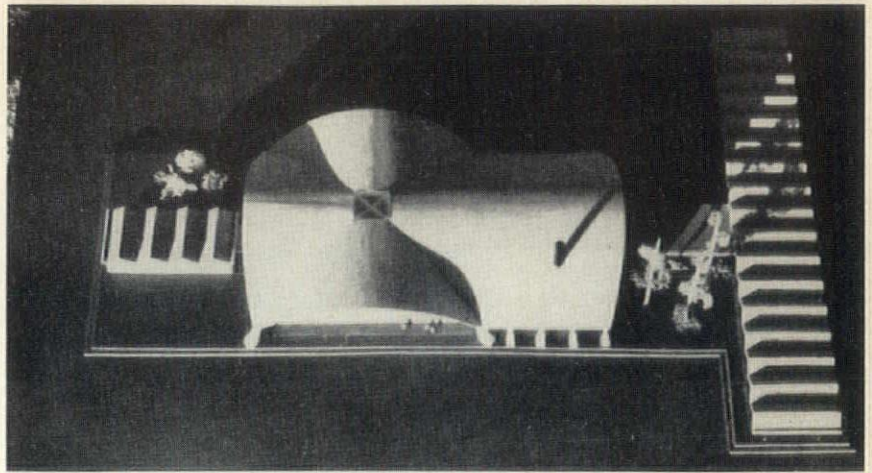
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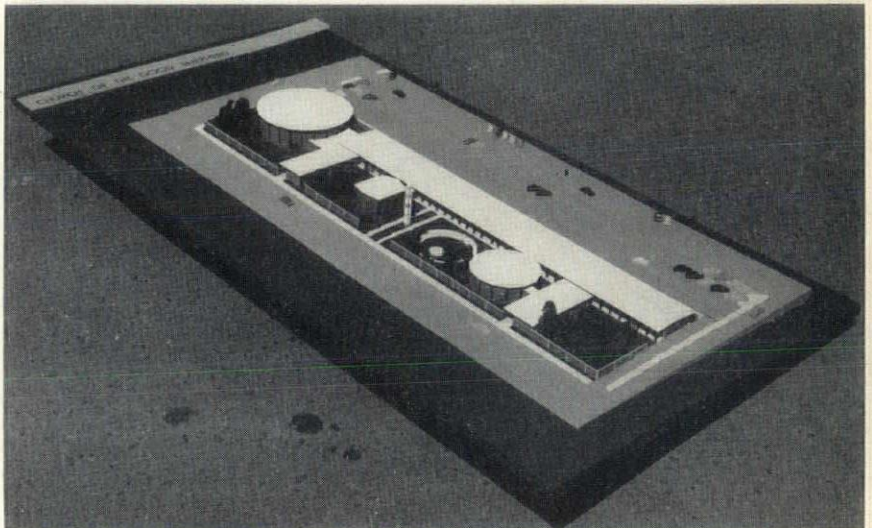
*Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl,
Architects and Engineers.*

Jicarilla Apache Community Building, Dulce, New Mexico. Designed to serve a large area, this community building will be the first social facility constructed by the Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The first recorded history of this tribe appears in 1541. For the most part a hunting or nomadic culture, by 1888 the Jicarilla had settled on a reservation and begun to develop an agricultural economy. Today firmly settled in this area, the tribe will support the entire estimated building costs of \$500,000.00 from tribal funds. The facilities of the recreation building include a gymnasium capable of seating 1,500 spectators at basketball games and easily convertible for theatrical productions, a lounge and game room, an eating facility for banquets, a library for 4,000 books and reading room, a museum for the display of objects of historical and cultural interest, a nursery, and overnight facility for six families.

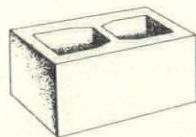


*Walter A. Gathman,
Architect.*

Church of the Good Shepherd, United Church of Christ, Albuquerque, N. M. All buildings will be placed in a landscaped area surrounded by a modular pierced wall with parking space provided at the rear. The sanctuary, circular in shape, results from the congregation's desire to bring the altar forward as a place of meeting as opposed to a symbol of sacrifice. The campanile, located in the center of the complex, is designed with wind chimes as well as a carillon.



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The Convention then endorsed the formation of a committee to investigate the program proposed by the SAM and to report on the feasibility of joint international cooperation in planning the border area.

Extremely interesting architectural exhibitions had been prepared by the SAM and the SNP. One was a pictorial presentation of Mexican architecture from the time of the Aztecs to the present. The second included the Mexican government's plans, drawings and models for improving several border cities. Some indication of the thorough preparation of these projects is suggested by the fact that the plans for Ciudad Juarez alone represented some 6500 man-hours of work for the architect's staff alone. This is in addition to the efforts of a large number of city, state and federal agencies and the use of statistical information accumulated over the years.

The expected report on the Western Mountain Regional Convention of the AIA held in Tuscon, October 26-29, had not arrived by press time.

News from Washington. Edmund Randolph Purves, FAIA, Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects since 1949, has resigned. He will be succeeded by William H. Scheick, AIA, former Executive Director of the Building Research Institute, National Academy of Sciences.

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