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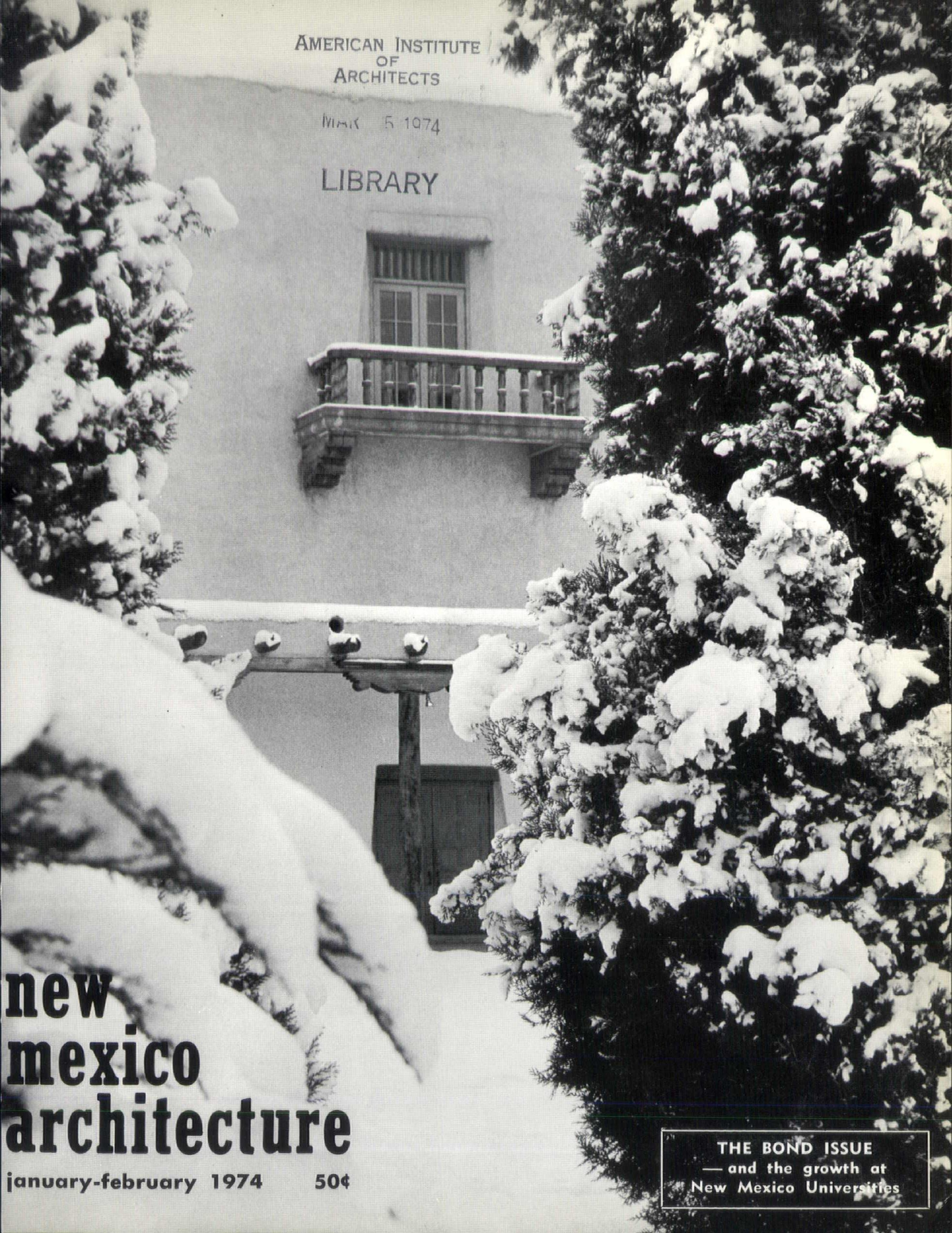

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THE BOND ISSUE
— and the growth at
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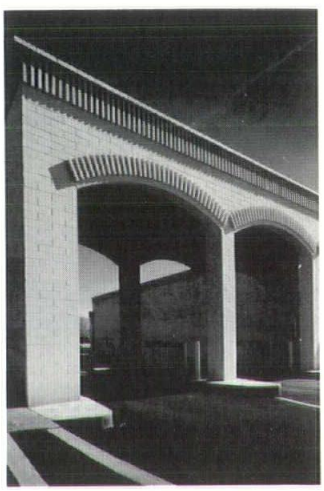

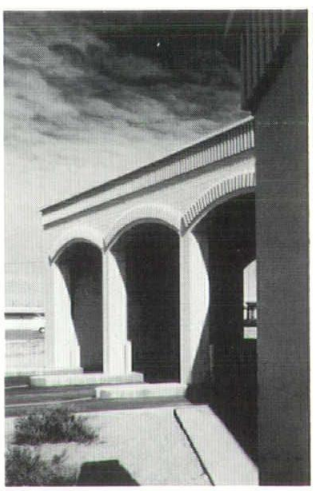

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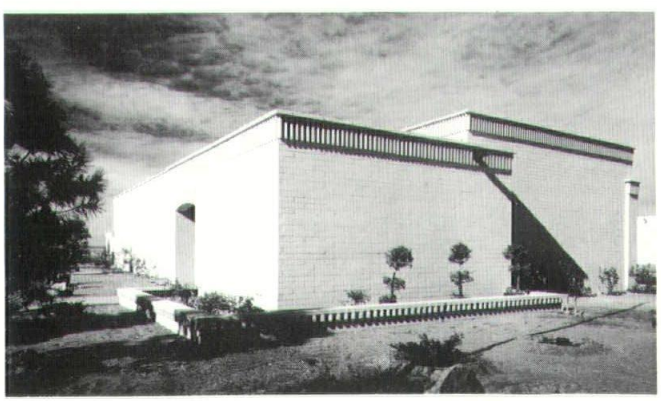

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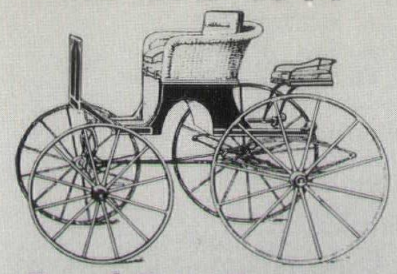

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This issue explains where much of your money went — some 32.5 million dollars of the State Educational Institution Bonds have been spent to date. The remaining 10 million dollars are scheduled to be issued in 1975. Van Dorn Hooker, AIA, University Architect for the University of New Mexico, has put together this fine, detailed report.

We are indebted to five fine construction companies for contributions to this issue. Their generosity has made possible the extra pages which were needed to publish fully the Hooker report. Gentlemen, we sincerely thank you!

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THE BOND ISSUE **9**
and the growth of New Mexico Universities
—an interim report by Van Dorn Hooker, AIA

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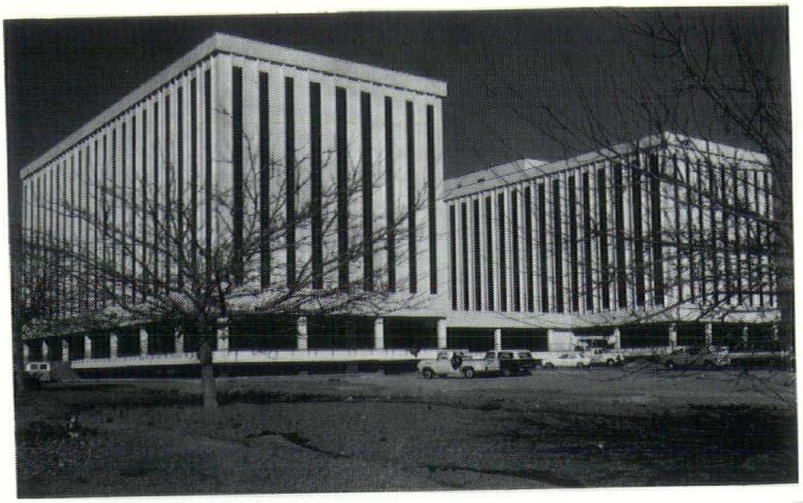

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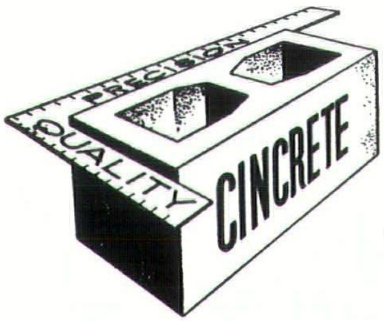

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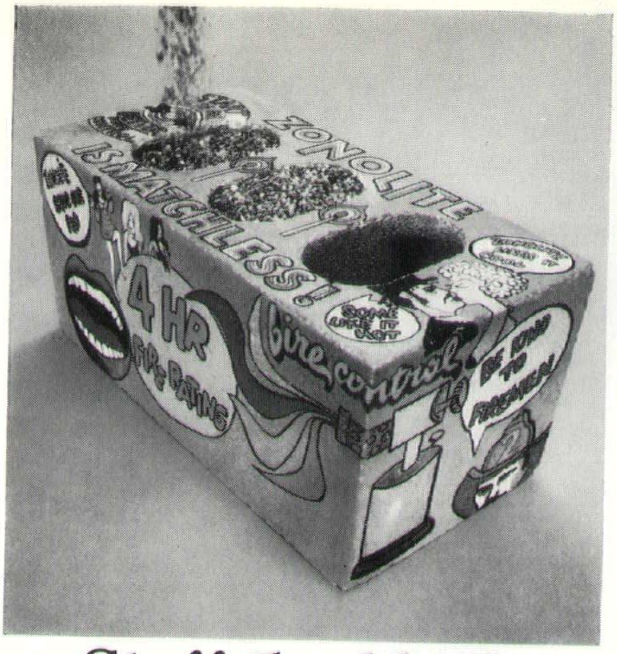

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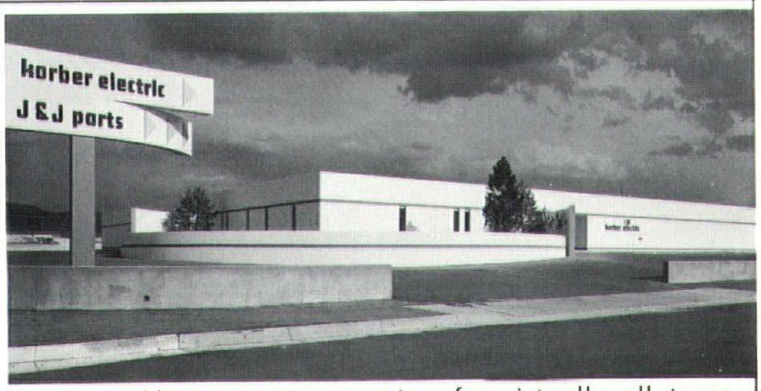

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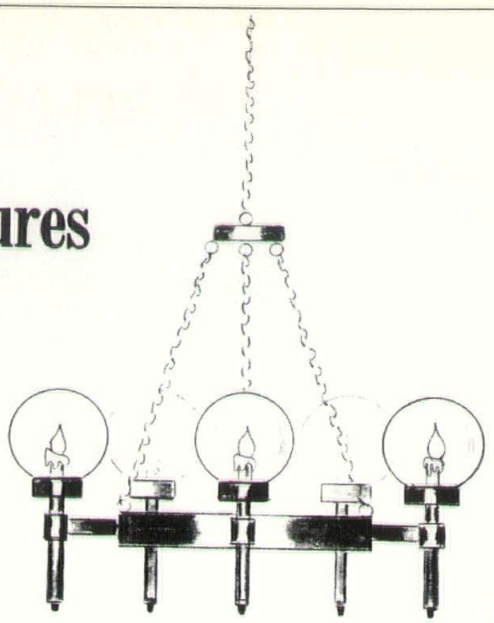

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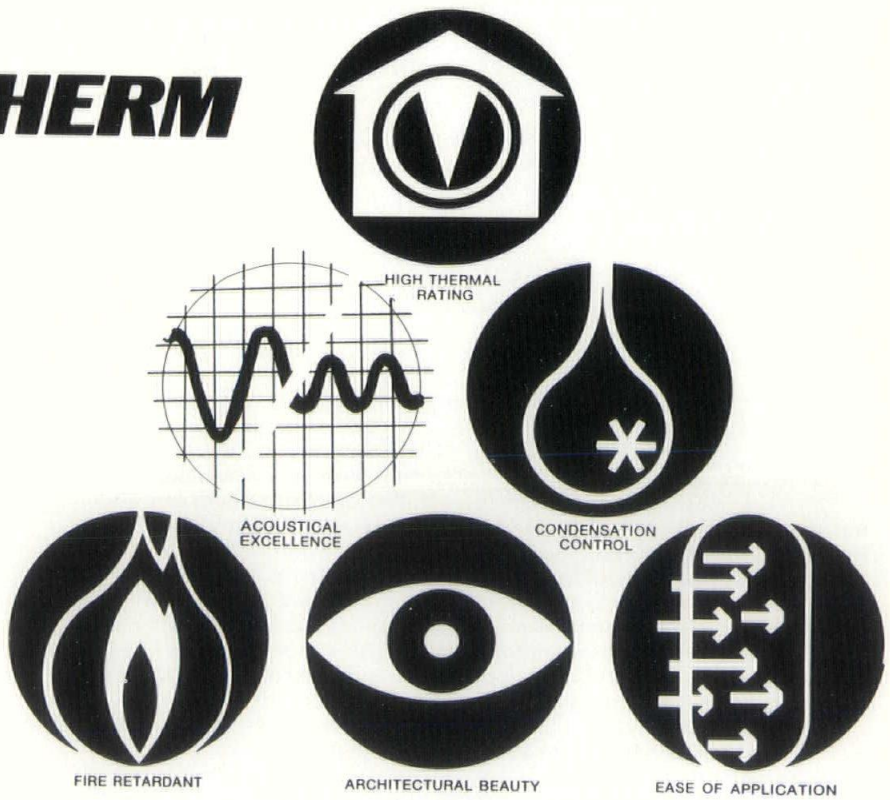

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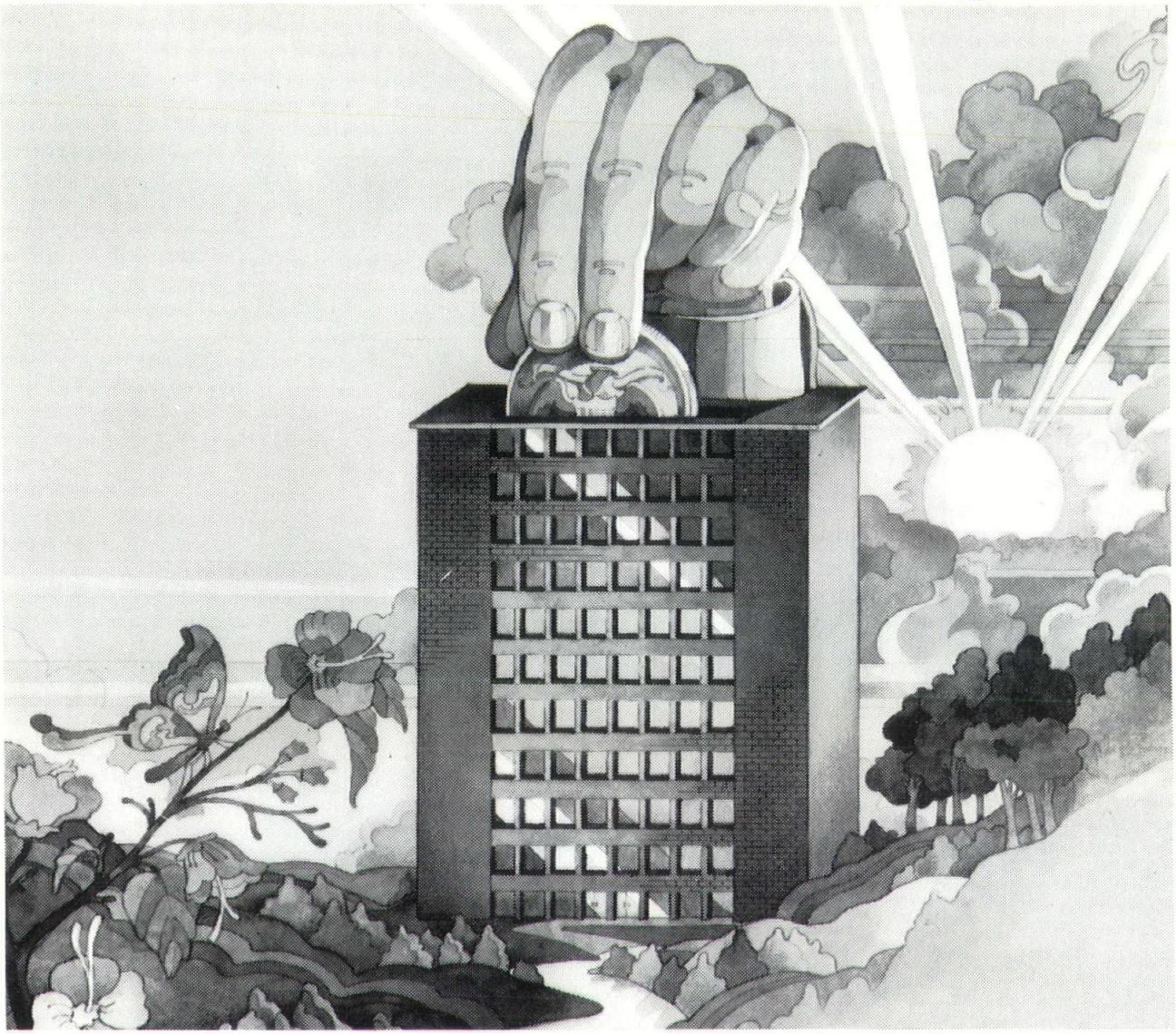

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THE BOND ISSUE --- and the growth of New Mexico Universities

an introduction:

Over many years, the people of New Mexico have shown great friendship for the higher education program of the state. This has been evidenced from very early pre-constitution days to the present. In the constitution, although the job of the state was very small, the founding fathers provided for several higher educational institutions geographically distributed throughout the state. Later the people followed to enlarge the responsibilities of the various institutions, changing from normal schools to colleges and then to universities. Each of these changes required that the people provide more financial support in order to meet the new objectives.

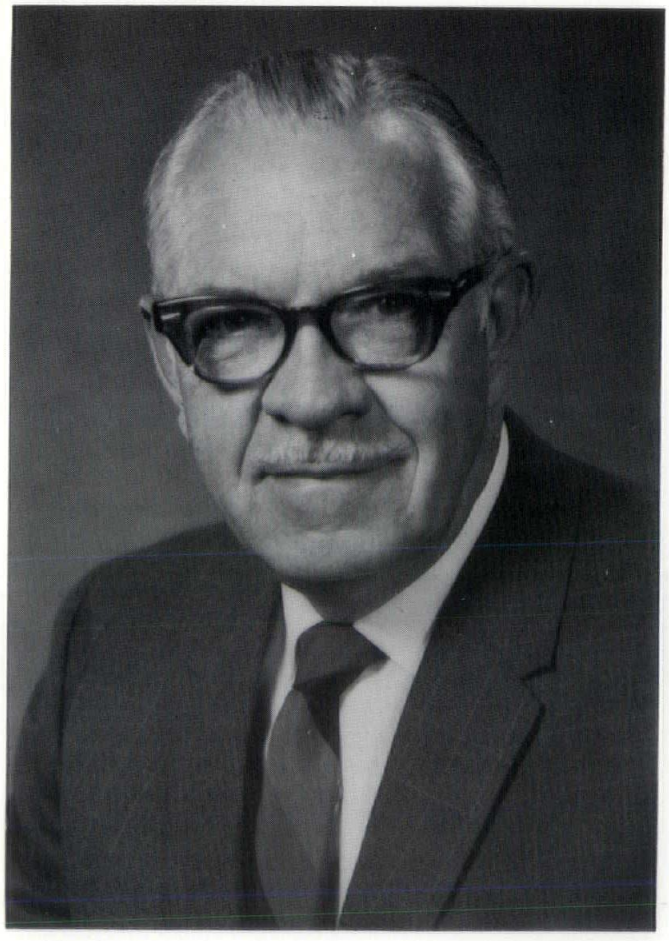
More recently, the $42,500,000 bond issue was presented to the people (approximately eight years ago) and it was given a majority vote. Particularly the counties of Los Alamos, Dona Ana and Bernalillo showed tremendous support for the bond issue. Even more recently a $10,000,000 library bond issue was presented to the people for the purpose of upgrading the books and periodicals in the libraries at the universities and the people again voted to provide this type of support.

In addition, the people have voted repeatedly in various areas of the state on the local level for the development of branch colleges. Each (except one) is based upon local taxation for the support of the branch. Presently the University of New Mexico, Eastern New Mexico University and New Mexico State University have branches located in more populous areas of the state.

The people of New Mexico have shown pride in the boards of regents of the various universities in the state and confidence in the recommendations which have been presented by these boards.

The Honorable William B. O'Donnell
Chairman, House Appropriations
and Finance Committee

and a tribute:



SHERMAN E. SMITH (1909 - 1973)

I would like to pay tribute to Dr. Sherman Smith, Vice-President for Administration and Development at the University of New Mexico, with whom I worked very closely for the past ten years. He was most instrumental in developing the bond issue discussed in this article and was a leader in the planning for higher education in New Mexico. The architects of New Mexico lost a good friend, because Sherman understood how architects work, their capabilities and limitations. He was interested in good design and planning, and insisted on the best from any firm that worked for the University. We will miss him.

Van Dorn Hooker, AIA
University Architect
University of New Mexico

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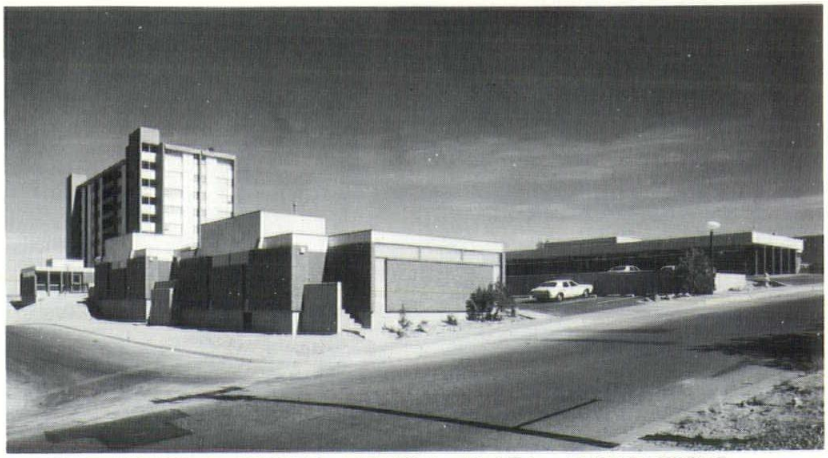

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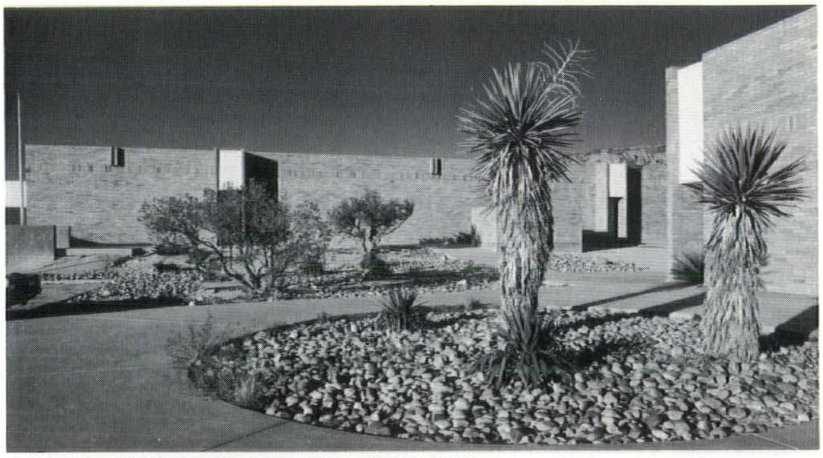

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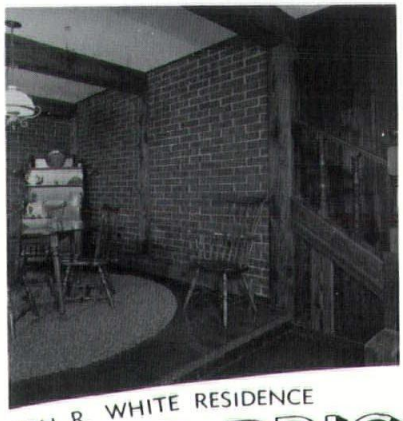

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The Bond Issue

and the growth of New Mexico Universities

an interim report by Van Dorn Hooker, AIA

On November 8, 1966, the vast majority of the voters of New Mexico walked into their voting booths and put a cross in the space by, "For the Act of 1965 authorizing the successive issuance and sale of State Educational Institution Bonds —Series 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, and 1975." The act authorizing the vote on the bonds by the electorate was House Bill 243 sponsored by Rep. Bobby Mayfield of Dona Ana County. It passed the house by a 61 to 1 majority and the Senate by 26 to 3. 70.9% of the voters liked the idea, too, and it won a majority in 31 counties with only Union County going against it.

What they had done was obligate themselves to a 10 year series of biennial bond issues in the total amount of $42.5 million. This was the first time such a long-term tax supported bond issue had been approved for the construction and improvement of facilities at the institutions of higher education in New Mexico. Heretofore State General Obligation Bonds for capital outlay had been issued at intervals of about 4 years, or the various colleges and universities had issued "Institution Building and Improvement Bonds" or "Institution Student Fee Bonds." Occasionally the legislature had made appropriations for capital outlay, when the general fund had a surplus. But in 1965 it appeared unlikely there would be a surplus. This indefinite approach to capital funding made long-range planning virtually impossible, and with the federal Higher Educational Facilities Act of 1963 funded and in operation, it had become necessary to provide a firm source of state matching funds to thereby obtain federal funds.

It had long been known that there would be a big increase in enrollment at the colleges and universities beginning in the early sixties and proceeding to a peak in the late 70's. In 1963 the State Board of Educational Finance established the New Mexico Commission on Statewide Higher Education Problems which was given the task of studying various problems in higher education of a public policy nature. The BEF staff provided professional assistance to the commission. Governor Edwin Mechem appointed 15 citizen members to the commission: Robert O. Anderson, Roswell; Rev. Lawrence Cantrell, Albuquerque; Rep. Matias Chacon, Espanola; Noble Irish, Las Vegas; Judge Paul Larrazolo, Albuquerque; Jack F. Maddox, Hobbs; Dr. John H. Manley, Los Alamos; Sen. Gordon Melody, Las Vegas; Albert K. Mitchell, Albert; Mrs. P. E. Neale, University Park; Rep. Morgan Nelson, Roswell; Mrs. A. C. Rood, Albuquerque; Jack Sitton, Carlsbad; Mrs. Frank D. Thayer, Hurley; and Charles L. Williams, Gallup.

William R. Aufill, Socorro; Reese Cagle, Clovis; and William Gilbert, Santa Fe, represented the BEF. One regent from each institution was a member of the Commission: Howard Bratton, University of New Mexico; D. W. Reeves, New Mexico State University; Lilburn Homan, Highlands University; Mrs. Lola Upton, New Mexico Western University; H. C. Pannell, Eastern New Mexico University; John C. Rolland, New Mexico Military Institute; and Frank DiLusio, from New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

Some of the problems presented to the Commission at its opening session by Dr. William McConnell, executive secretary of the Board of Educational Finance, were: What are the needs of the various institutions for additional physical facilities and how should these be financed? What educational programs should be offered? How should each school relate to the total statewide program? What

should the state's policy be toward admission standards, tuition, fees, financial aid, etc?

The commission reported back to the BEF in 1964 on its 10 year look into the future of higher education and made many sound recommendations. Included among them were enrollment projections and space needs to accommodate them. The report said that the state would have to build 4,251,257 square feet of additional space for academic use by 1975. It estimated the cost of academic construction, utilities, land purchase, and other campus improvements at $78,327,-276. It assumed that the colleges could produce through their own initiative about half of the $26 million projected cost of research space. The $8 million bond issue of 1964 further reduced the estimated need to about $57 million. In order to get action from the forthcoming 1965 legislative session to begin to meet these space needs, a decision had to be made on the method of financing. The issuance of bonds on a one time basis always runs the risk of obligating in excess of what can be sold, and also possible defeat of a selected issue which would jeopardize the long-range planning process. The state constitution limits the issuance of state general obligation bonds to 1% of the statewide assessed evaluation. This was established at about $42.5 million. If this amount generated $15 million in matching federal funds, the need would be met. It was decided to put to the voters a 10 year bond package with an issue every two years to be paid for by an earmarked state millage on property in New Mexico. Fortunately, the amount, $42.5 million, which could reasonably be financed under the 1% assessed evaluation limit, compared favorably with the total estimated cost of construction for the needed facilities. This was assuming that the federal funding would continue throughout the 10 years.

The money from the bond sale had to be used to buy or construct buildings, equip them, and to buy land. The buildings must be academic, or academic related: classrooms, laboratories, faculty offices, research facilities, libraries, and supporting facilities such as heating plants. Excluded were non-academic facilities such as dormitories, student centers, stadiums, and golf courses. The bond money would not be used for operating costs.

As to how to fairly allocate the funds a "formula method" was developed by McConnell, Sherman Smith of the University of New Mexico, William O'Donnell of New Mexico State University, with support from Dr. Thomas Roberts of Los Alamos, a member of the University of New Mexico Board of Regents. The basic framework of the "formula" was the brainwork of Dr. Smith. It was tied statistically to enrollment increase, both in actual numbers and percentage; existing space and projected need; demolition of out-dated structures; and particularly to library space needs.

Under the formula allocation the discretion of the BEF was to be limited. 85% of the available funds would be distributed by application of the formula and 15% could be given the institutions to use for BEF approved projects that were in accordance with the intent of the legislation, but without the application of the formula.

Governor Jack Campbell supported the idea, the bill was drafted, passed by the legislature and the voters and the first issue of the bonds sold.

Another person who was most influential in planning for the bond issue and its distribution was Mr. William W. Gilbert who was appointed to the BEF in 1956, elected Chairman in 1958, and served in that capacity until July 1, 1973. He also represented the BEF on the Commission on Higher Education Problems.

Then on December 5, 1967, the allocation of funds from the first bond issue was made by the BEF. What happened caused the Santa Fe New Mexican to publish an editorial the next day entitled "A Study in Contrasts." The editorial read in part:

"A calm attitude prevailed Tuesday, and Finance Board approval was given as a matter of routine after Dr. William McConnell, executive secretary of the BEF, explained the building projects at each institution and the overall methods of financing.

Less than 3 years ago, in early 1965, the same Dr. McConnell was under heavy fire from college officials, and each institution was bitterly split over the proposed allocation of an earlier bond issue totaling $8 million. Officials and regents of the University of New Mexico were particularly bitter at that time . . .

. . . It appeared likely, because of the hard feelings engendered over the distribution of the 1965 bond money, that the open-end bond proposal would remain but a dream in the minds of those men seeking to establish long-range stability in the financing of construction of badly-needed facilities at the institutions of higher education.

Yet a few men with cool heads prevailed during the controversy, met together and came up almost overnight with an acceptable formula for distribution of funds from future bond issues. This formula was made part of the open-end bond act, which was passed by the Legislature shortly after the bitter controversy of early 1965.

That the formula was a good one was proven Tuesday, when it resulted in the distribution of $6 million as merely a routine item of business."

The editorial went on to praise those men mentioned earlier who were the authors of the formula distribution plan.

As time went by, changes occurred which could have thrown the allocation procedure into disarray had there not been sufficient flexibility built into the act. Because of many factors, economics, declining birth rates, changes in social emphasis, college enrollment did not increase as rapidly as had been predicted in 1964; in fact, some institutions showed a decrease. An escalation factor had been built into the bond is-

sues to cover the anticipated increase in construction costs, but it turned out not to be nearly high enough. The federal assistance, considered to be long term, was virtually discontinued by 1970.

One factor offset another and it would appear prior to the allocation of funds from the last, 1975, bond issue that all the campuses will have the necessary facilities to last them over a long period of time and to take care of the peak enrollments which will occur sometime in the late '70's.

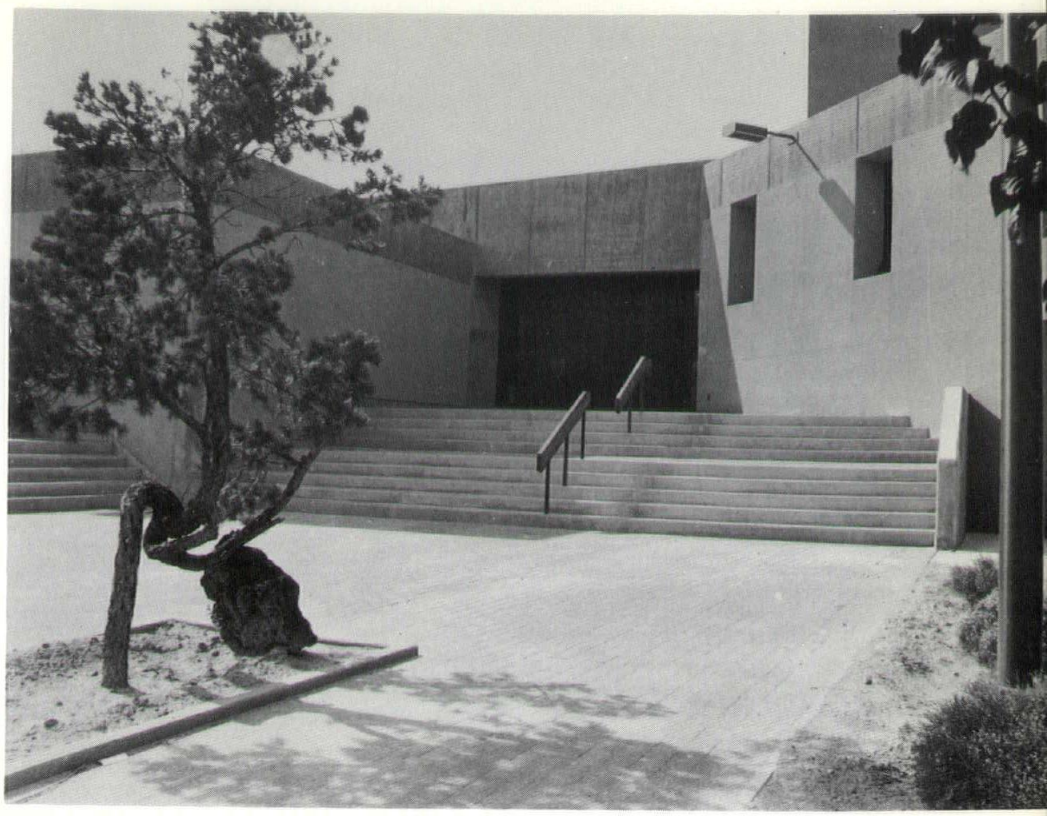
Two years ago the University Study Committee of the legislature listened to the recommendations of students and faculty and proposed a $10 million bond issue to increase the library holdings at the institutions. The bill intoduced in the legislature by Rep. O'Donnell called for the same time frame: 10 years with issues each two years, and the same method of financing. However, less of a formula for allocation was included and the BEF was given more latitude. Again the voters approved the bond issue and the institutions of higher education took another long step forward.

University of New Mexico

Through the 1973 issue, the University of New Mexico has received $16,426,733, $15,007,733 from the 85%, or formula allocation, and $1,419,000 from the 15% discretionary portion. Matching federal funds, gifts and institutional funds have been added to cover the $20,348,727 cost of projects wholly or partially funded by the state bond issues.

In 1967, the first year of allocation, the University built: a new law building, New Bratton Hall; an addition to Clark Hall, chemistry; an addition to the Research Center, and an automotive facility for the Physical Plant Department, the latter funded totally from the 15% portion. About $1 million in matching federal funds was obtained for the first three projects.

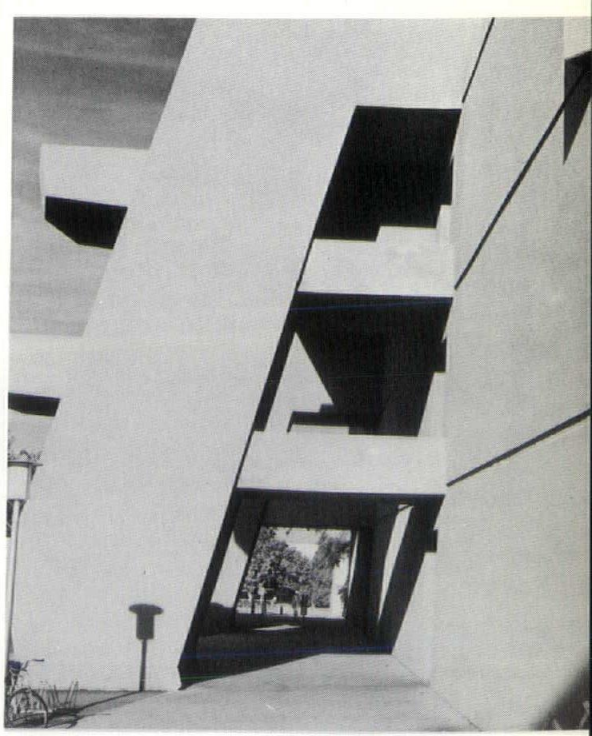
George Wright and Associates were the architects for Bratton Hall located on the North Campus. This facility provided classroom, library and support space for 350 students and 50 faculty and staff. One of the interesting architectural concepts in this building is the large central concourse which serves as a circulation space, assembly, lounge and reading room. In the middle is the moot court, a round room which serves as a court room and classroom. The roof slopes upward from 12 feet at the southwest corner of the building to 36 feet at the northeast side where two stories of glass provide a spectacular view of the Sandia Mountains from the reading space in the Law Library.

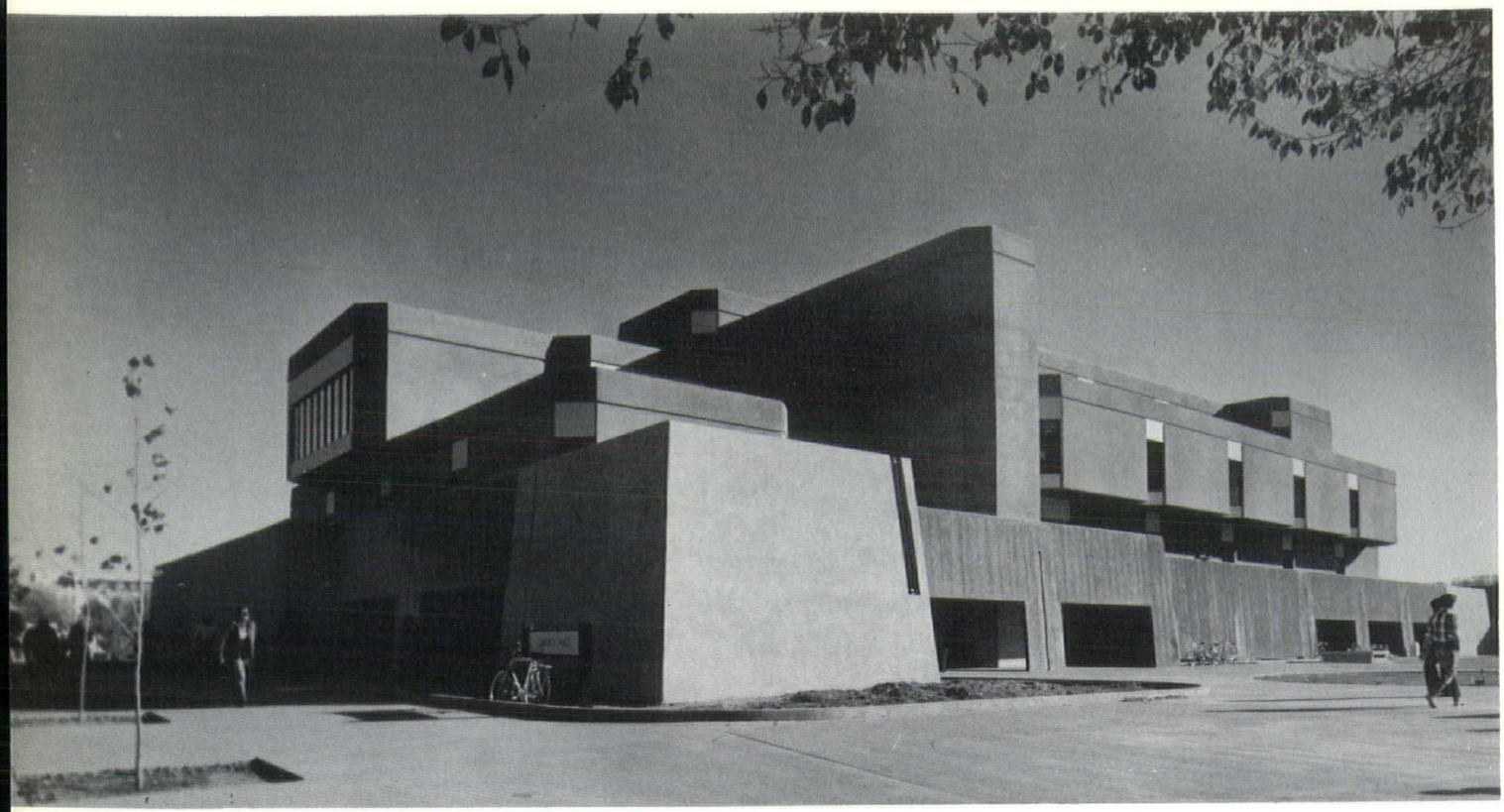


1. New Bratton Hall, Law Building, UNM

The addition to Clark Hall for the Department of Chemistry was designed by George Pearl of the firm of Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl. The 30,000 net assignable square footage consists almost entirely of teaching and research laboratories. The structure is monolithic concrete, including post tensioned floor slabs and joists. In order to solve a difficult exit problem, two handsome open exterior stairways were located on the south side of the building and are a striking architectural feature.

2. Stair tower, Clark Hall, UNM





3. Ortega Hall, UNM

The second allocation of bond funds in 1969 financed a larger number of projects than in 1967 and also a larger match of federal funds. New Ortega Hall and the Psychology Building were the only separate structures. Additions and remodelling were done to Anthropology, Research Center, Geology, Fine Arts, Naval Science, and Education. From the 15% portion, money was obtained to purchase right-of-way on University Blvd. which allowed for the completion of the campus loop road system and the widening of the street.

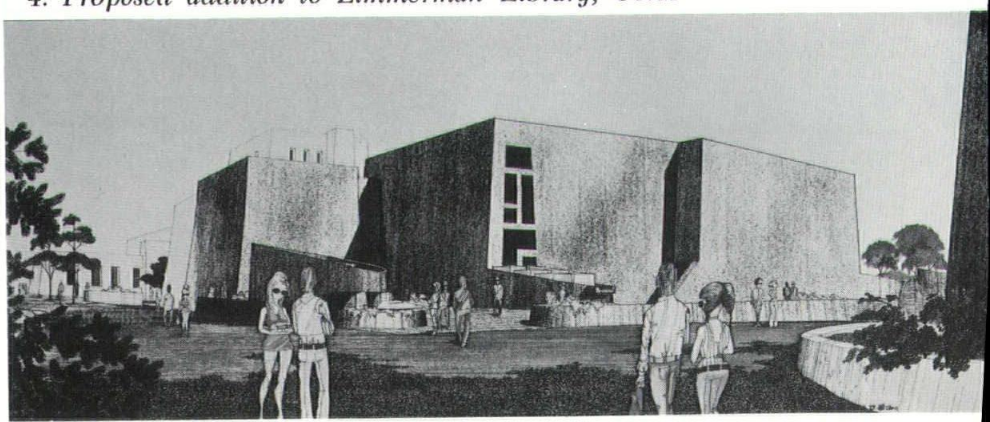
Ortega Hall was designed to fill the need of the Department of Modern and Classical Languages and the administrative offices of the College of Arts and Sciences. The ground floor contains language laboratories and classrooms. The second level has an outside concourse which is part of a second floor circulation system connecting several buildings in the area. Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl were the architects.

The largest project from this allocation was the Psychology Building in the southwest part of the campus which was bid in conjunction with the Physics Laboratory and Classroom Building, funded from the 1971 bond allocation. It was designed by Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Fairburn. The lower floor contains human research laboratories; the first floor the administrative and faculty offices; and the upper floor houses animal research.

The 1971 bond allocation funded a new Drama Building, a 900-seat Lecture Hall, the Physics Laboratories and Classroom Building, and some remodelling projects. A new building for the Art Department was partially funded and planning was started on it. The Physics Building, a building under a landscaped plaza is between the Psychology and Engineering Buildings and is an interesting study on how to place a small building between two larger ones and keep open space. It has won two awards for design achievement from the American Institute of Architects, at the Chapter and Regional level. Pacheco and Graham were the architects.

After Rodey Hall was declared

4. Proposed addition to Zimmerman Library, UNM



unsafe and subsequently demolished, plans were completed for the Drama Addition to the Fine Arts Center which would complete that complex. It was opened in November, 1973, with a performance in the new Rodey Treatre, a 442 seat theatre with complete facilities for theatrical productions of any type. Besides offices, shops, classrooms, and studios for the Drama Department, there is a two story high experimental theatre, otherwise known as the "Black Box," where unusual productions can be staged with great flexibility of operation. William R. Buckley, Santa Fe, was the architect.

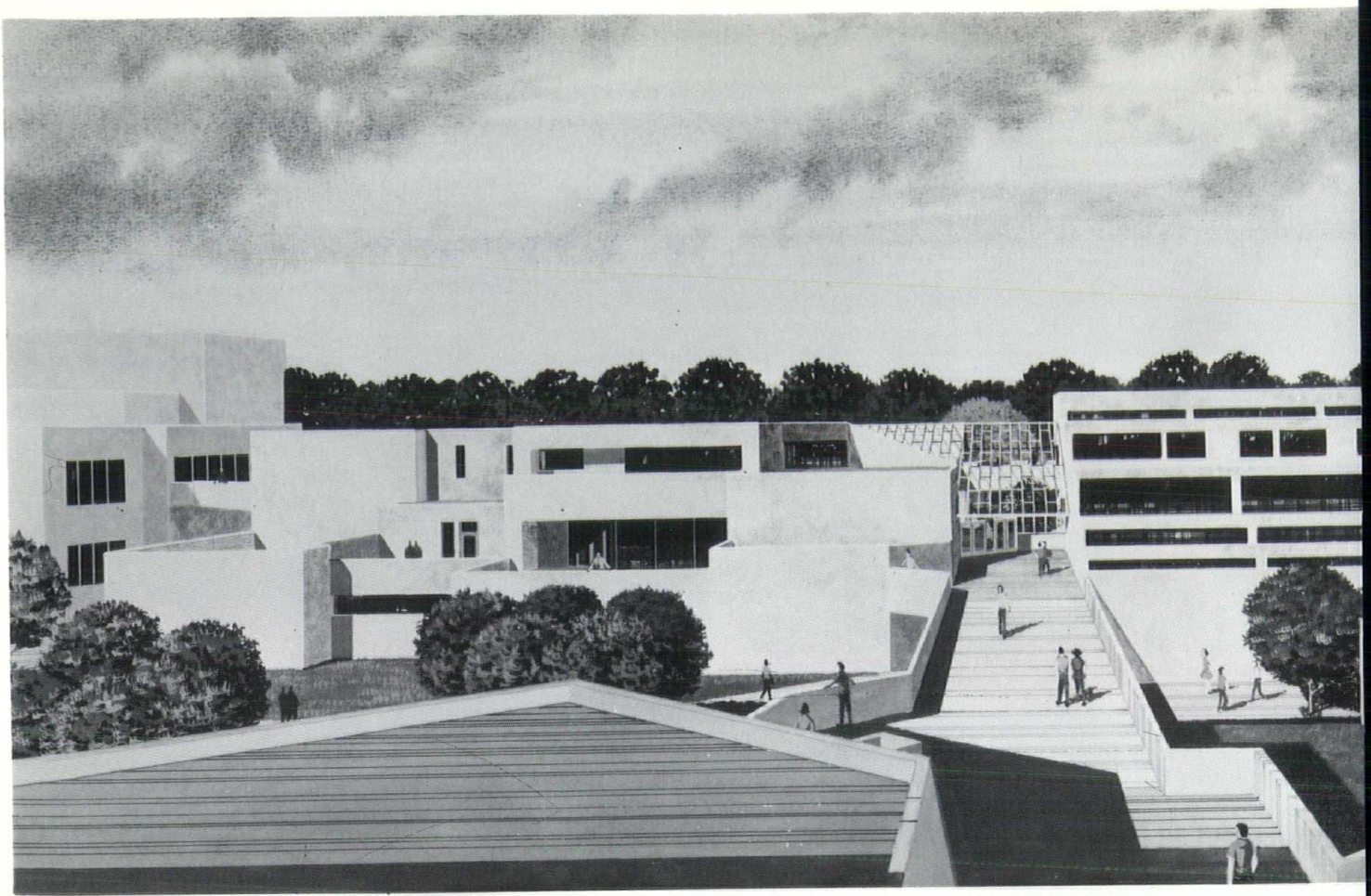
The Art Building was partially funded from the 1971 bond issue and the architect, Antoine Predock, was commissioned to proceed with the completion of preliminary drawings. It is anticipated that additional funds will be received from the 1975 bond issue. The project will provide studios and work space for the Art Department which is now housed in some six buildings, many of which are destined for demolition. It will contain studios, laboratories, work shops, a gallery, faculty offices, and administrative areas. There will be large glassed openings on the north for maximum natural light in the studios and a two level bridge connecting it with the Fine Arts Center on the east.

The Lecture Hall, funded from the 1971 allocation, was bid at the same time as the Humanities Building, funded in 1973. The two structures are inter-connected by a second level concourse which ties them to Ortega Hall, the UNM Bookstore, the Student Union, and the proposed Art Building. The Lecture Hall has a 900 seat auditorium complete with the latest in audio-visual equipment including a large-screen rear projection facility. Behind the auditorium are studios and work rooms for Instructional Media Services.

The Humanities Building is a five story concrete frame structure with precast concrete panel walls, as is the Lecture Hall. It completes the enclosure of the Plaza south

5. Psychology Building, UNM

6. Physics Laboratory and Classroom Building, UNM



7. Proposed Art Building, UNM

of the Library. Philosophy, Mathematics, English, the Graduate School, and the Honors Program will be housed here when it is completed in 1974. W. C. Kruger and associates are the architects for both projects.

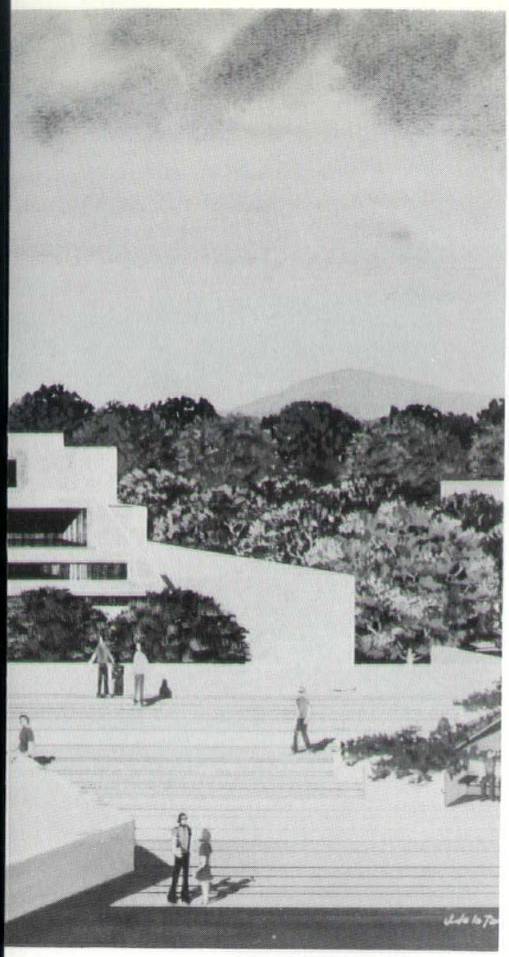
Also funded from the 1973 bond issue is a major addition to Zimmerman Library. It will provide 65,000 sq. ft., mostly stack space. The architects, Dean and Hunt, designed a three story addition, on the east side of the existing building, which sits atop a much larger basement. The top of the basement is open plaza connected to the mall in front of the Student Union. This project will be completed in the fall of 1974.

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

The only major project funded at New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology was the new Library, which came from the 1969 bond issue. NMIMT has received so far $1,218,000 for academic facilities of which $735,000 was for the Library. The remainder was for remodellings and the purchase of research space for use for instruction. $271,000 in 15% funds has been used for remodelling and minor projects.

The Library was planned in 1969 when Tech had an enrollment of approximately 750, and 54,000 volumes, and was designed for double that enrollment and capacity. Now, 1973, the enrollment is about 950 and the collection approaches 75,000 volumes.

The building of approximately 28,000 sq. ft. includes two outdoor reading courts. It has concrete



foundation, walls and floors; truss-joist roof system; clay tile roof; suspended acoustical tile ceilings. Exposed concrete walls have textured cementitious coating. Most of the floors are carpeted.

Future expansion areas are within the building: two large areas which will be reading areas later, are used for work and storage.

New Mexico Military Institute

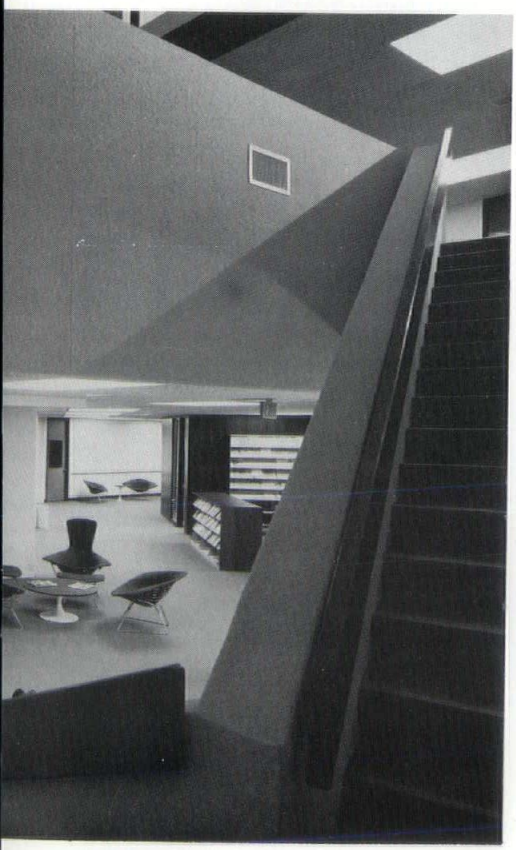
In 1969 New Mexico Military Institute received $324,000 for a Library - Administration Building and $132,000 in 1973 for the air-conditioning of two buildings.

New Mexico State University

New Mexico State University, the second largest institution of higher education, has received to date, $8,982,729 from the formula portion and $1,069,000 from the 15% part. Federal and institutional funds have added another $1.5 million to cover total construction project costs. In the 1973 allocation, $431,000 was given NMSU to cover replacement of federal funds not realized for previously approved projects.

Almost all of the major projects at New Mexico State were additions to existing buildings: Chemistry, Physics, Branson Library, Electrical Engineering, Student Health Center, and the Computer Center. Remodelling was done to Milton Student Center, Teacher Education, and Garcia Hall. $627,000 was used to expand and extend the utility systems. New structures were the Central Classroom Building and a Water Resources Research Building.

The first two projects built at NMSU from the 1967 State Bond Issue were major additions to the Chemistry and Physics Buildings. W. C. Kruger and Associates were architects for both. The 4 story Physics addition more than doubled existing space occupied by the department. The addition was designed with a roof deck for solar and stellar experimental work, 27 research laboratories, a vertical laboratory 48 feet high accessible at each floor; x-ray, optics, liquid state spin resonance and low tem-



8, 9. Library, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

10. Chemistry Addition, New Mexico State

perature labs, and faculty and departmental offices.

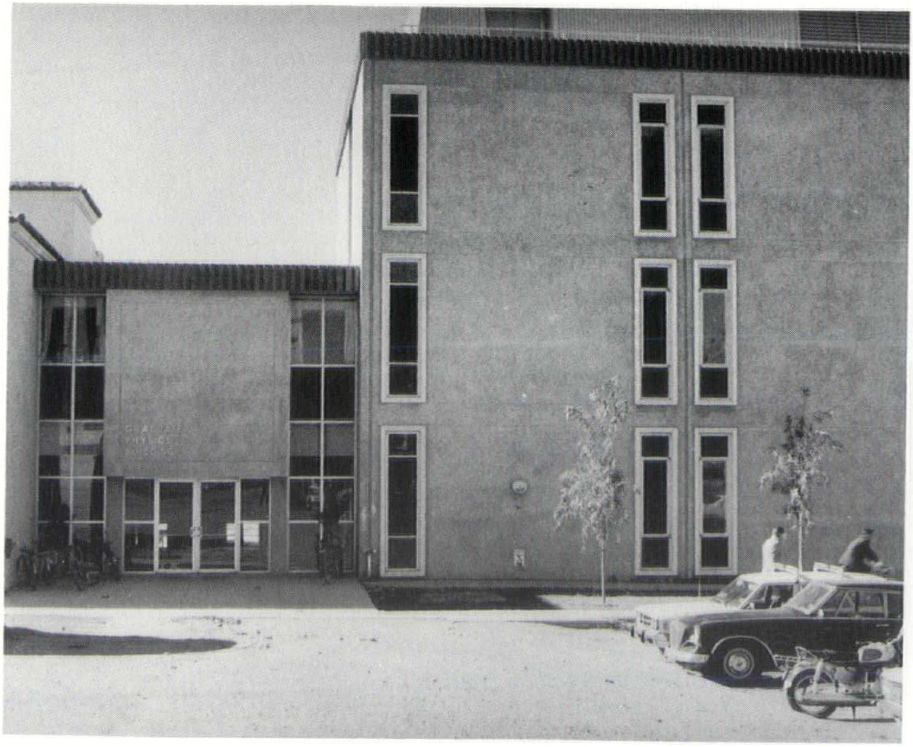
The addition to the Chemistry Building, almost identical in size to Physics, added more than 30,000 sq. ft. to existing space. It was designed with a mechanical tower system which is used for both mechanical distribution to the laboratories and as exhaust from the building. Main features include special laboratories, instrument rooms, and isolation sections for vibration-sensitive instrumentation. These two projects generated almost $\$^3/_4$ million in matching federal construction grants.

From the second generation of funds, NMSU made two more major additions to existing buildings, Thomas-Brown Hall and Biology Addition to Foster Hall, built a Water Resources Building designed by Loren Mastin, made addi-

11. Electrical Engineering Building with the Biology Addition beyond, New Mexico State

12. Central Classroom Building, New Mexico State

13. Physics Addition, New Mexico State



tions to the Student Health Center and the Computing Center. The Electrical Engineering project, Thomas-Brown Hall, is a 3-story addition of 47,000 sq. ft. done by the Las Cruces architectural firm of Hartger & Harris.

The building was designed on a modular basis so that necessary changes can be made in the future with a minimum of effort. Included in the building are graduate and undergraduate laboratories, large classroom, faculty and staff offices; hybrid, digital, and analog computers. Special emphasis was placed on undergraduate and graduate equipment for the Systems Facility, the Particle and Materials Laboratory, and the anechoic chamber installation with antenna and laboratory platforms.

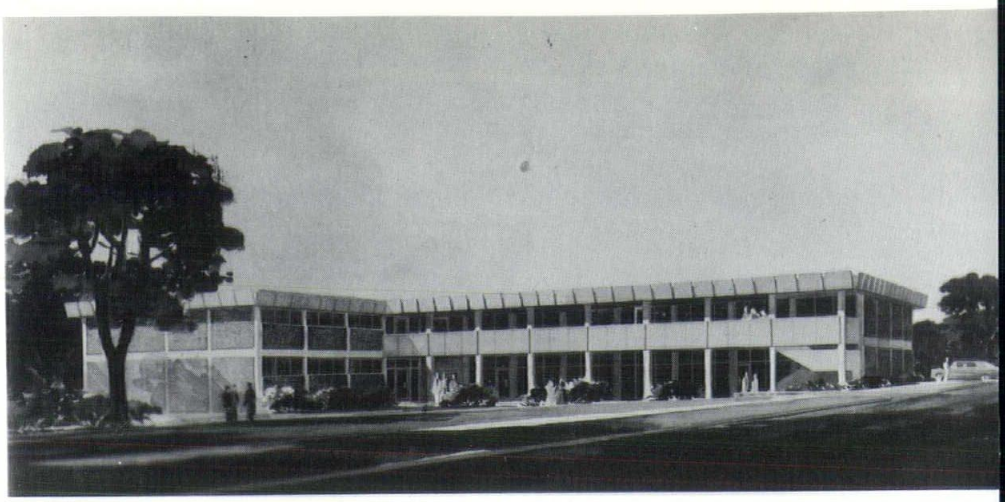
The four-story portion and the remodelled three-story portion of

the Biology Building make 40,000 square feet of space available to the Department of Biology. The building was designed on a modular basis with a perimeter mechanical chase to facilitate laboratory modification as required in the future. Included in the new portion are walk-in incubators, cold room, transfer room, environmental rooms, environmental chambers, media kitchen, planting room, and an electron microscope complex, lecture rooms, teaching laboratories, research laboratories, faculty offices. Each faculty unit is composed of an office and research laboratory unit.

The addition to Branson Hall Library was a major project funded from the 1973 Bond Issue at New Mexico State. It is now under construction and will be completed in the fall of 1974. It adds about 35,000 sq. ft. of space, mostly stacks, to the existing facility. Circulation is on the ground level and the social sciences and history collections were expanded. It is a concrete frame structure with masonry and stucco on the exterior to match the older parts of the building. A large window wall on the north side of the library was removed, stored and will be reinstalled upon completion. About $200,000 is to be spent on the present building to bring it up to current building code requirements.

The two-story 21,942 square foot structure will be occupied by New Mexico State University in early 1974 and will house the Audio Visual Department, seven classrooms of approximately 110 fixed seats, classroom of 180 fixed seats and one classroom of 350 fixed seats. The large classroom is equipped with a sound system adequate for the presentation of musical recitals as well as simultaneous translation of a lecture in three languages. Alley and Waggoner of Roswell are architects for the project.

Also from this issue Williams Gymnasium was remodelled into an art facility. A second floor was added in the main arena area and the locker rooms were removed. In these spaces shops for ceramics, sculpture, and woodworking were created along with galleries and printing laboratories. On the second floor are painting studios, art education, commercial art, and jewelry studios. The building was completely air-conditioned and relighted. The architects developed a strong graphics design for the interior, but little was changed on the exterior.



14. Industrial Arts Building, Highland University

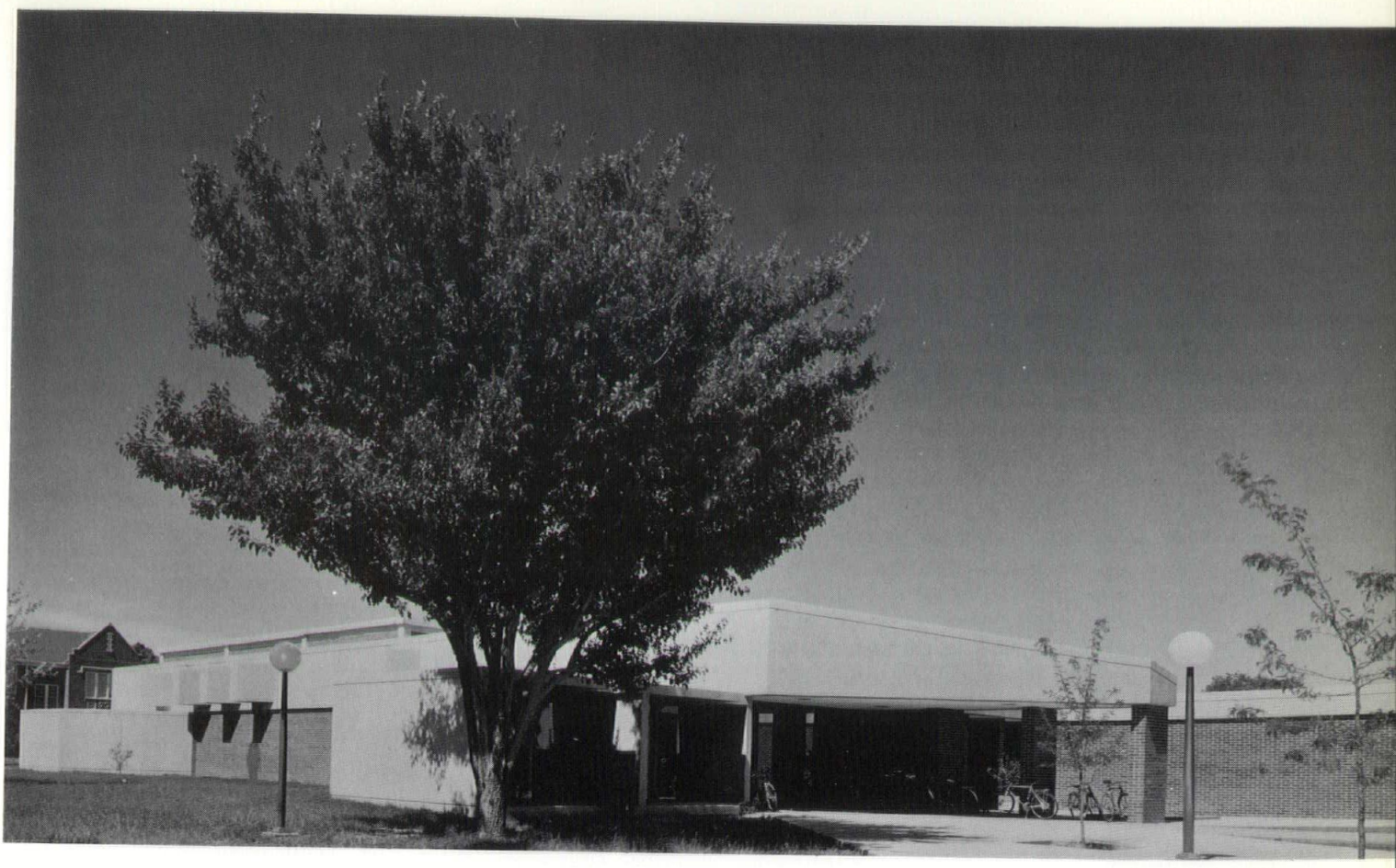
New Mexico Highlands University

Through 1973, New Mexico Highlands University received $1,371,000 from the 85% part and $255,000 from the discretionary portion, $316,986 was obtained in matching federal funds. Two new buildings, an Education Building and an Industrial Arts Building were constructed. The balance of the funds was used for loan repayments to the General Fund, land purchase, and expansion of the heating plant.

In July, 1968, construction began on the first increment of the Teacher Education Center. This 40,000 square foot facility was located on newly acquired land that physically linked the main or central campus with already existing buildings on the north campus. Two one-story rectangular building elements frame a core plaza that carries through the central portion of the site, passing under an elevated building block that is 16 feet above the ground floor level and is itself two stories high. The entire structure is of concrete frame on a repetitive bay system of 25 x 25 feet with 12 foot story height dimensions. The exposed coffered slab floor and roof construction is set at a 5 foot subdivision of the bays with lighting and mechanical systems below these slabs. The exterior is brick in-fill and 1 foot square clear glass block. The bridge building is 24 feet high and 160 feet long, made of the glass units.

The ground floor buildings house specialized programs: Research and Development, Home Economics, Special Education, etc. The upper levels are flexible according to need. On the upper level is a theater-type lecture hall. The third floor houses seminar rooms, technical instructional areas, graduate work rooms and faculty offices. The building is air-conditioned throughout.

From funds allocated in 1971, Highlands University commissioned Register, Ross & Brunet, Architects from Santa Fe to design an Industrial Arts Building. It is a two-story, reinforced concrete structure of about 16,000 square feet. The floors are concrete, the walls exposed brick and the ceilings exposed precast concrete tees with acoustical treatment. The first floor has a high ceiling to accomodate metal and wood shops. The second floor contains two drafting rooms, a large classroom and offices.

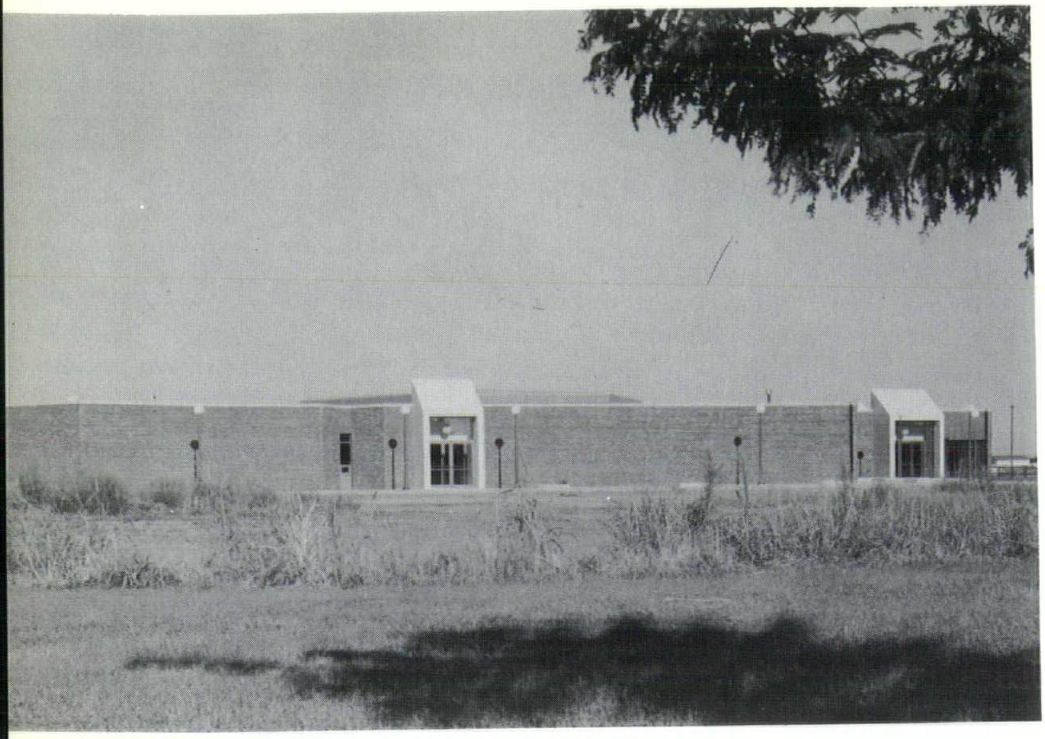


15, 16. Library, Eastern New Mexico University

Eastern New Mexico University

The major projects at Eastern New Mexico University which received funding from the bond issues were an addition to the Library and the Education Building. Other projects included the remodeling of the Music Building and the Home Economics Building and the construction of a Pre-School Building. For these projects they were allocated $1,011,538 from the 85% share and $164,000 from the 15% part through the 1971 Bond Issue. In 1973 they received $325,000 by formula for unspecified use and $175,000 for remodeling of the Music Building. From 1967 to 1969 Eastern New Mexico received $623,888 in matching federal funds.

The Library Addition was designed to match and complement the existing structure built in 1953. It was planned to house a collection of over 300,000 volumes. The original space of 33,000 sq. ft. was



17, 18. Education Building, Eastern New Mexico University

doubled to 66,000 sq. ft. as a one story addition with provision to add an equally large second floor when needed. It provided additional reader and stack space, more room for technical services, cataloguing, and special collections government documents.

The structure is concrete with an exposed concrete coffered ceiling. Light fixtures are recessed in the coffers. Carpeting is used in most of the quiet areas. The furnishings and interior decor is very handsome.

The Education Building was designed as part of a 3-building complex which had to be reduced in scope. It has a central resources room for educational studies, faculty offices and classrooms. An octagonal multi-purpose room is divisible by the use of foldiing partitions.

Western New Mexico University

Western New Mexico University, which has not had a substantial enrollment increase, received $689,000 from the 1969 bond issue from the formula allocation. This was matched with $341,296 of federal funds to pay for the construction of a Laboratory-Office Building and an addition to the Library. Both projects were done by Chambers, Campbell, Isaacson & Chaplin, Inc.

The Library Addition incorporated a major realignment of internal circulation. It opened up the campus plan and allowed for implementation of a long-range master plan, including landscaping.

The Laboratory-Office Building is a two-story structure located northwest of the Libary just south of 12th Street. It was completed in 1970. The first floor is composed mainly of laboratories and classrooms and the second floor is entirely offices and support facilities. A portion of the second floor is built over an open court which can be filled in later as additional space is needed.

The special schools under the jurisdiction of the BEF received funds from the discretionary por-

tion of the bond issues as follows: New Mexico School for the Deaf: $155,000 for the purchase of a preschool facility in Albuquerque; New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped: $403,000, which included $300,000 for a new boys' dormitory; New Mexico Technical-Vocational School: funds in the amount of $340,000 for the construction of an Auto Paint and Body Shop, a Heavy Equipment Building, and a Metal Trades Building. An additional $94,000 was used to remodel the men's dormitory, the Administration Building, and the Cafeteria.

New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped

In 1967 a new boys' dormitory for about 34 students was constructed at the New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped. It is a one-story, masonry, brick veneer, steel frame building that matches the existing campus style. Also included are two one-bedroom apartments for visiting parents. There are two lounges and a protected exterior courtyard. The interior is decorated with strong primary colors to enhance the use by partially blind students, since a minority of them are totally blind. Provisions for making the building safe for their use include raised numerals and signs, floor material changes at corridor intersections, etc.

Photograph Credits—

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 20 UNM Photo

4, a Hal Dean sketch

7, a John la Torra sketch

8, 9, 15, 16, Jerry Goffe

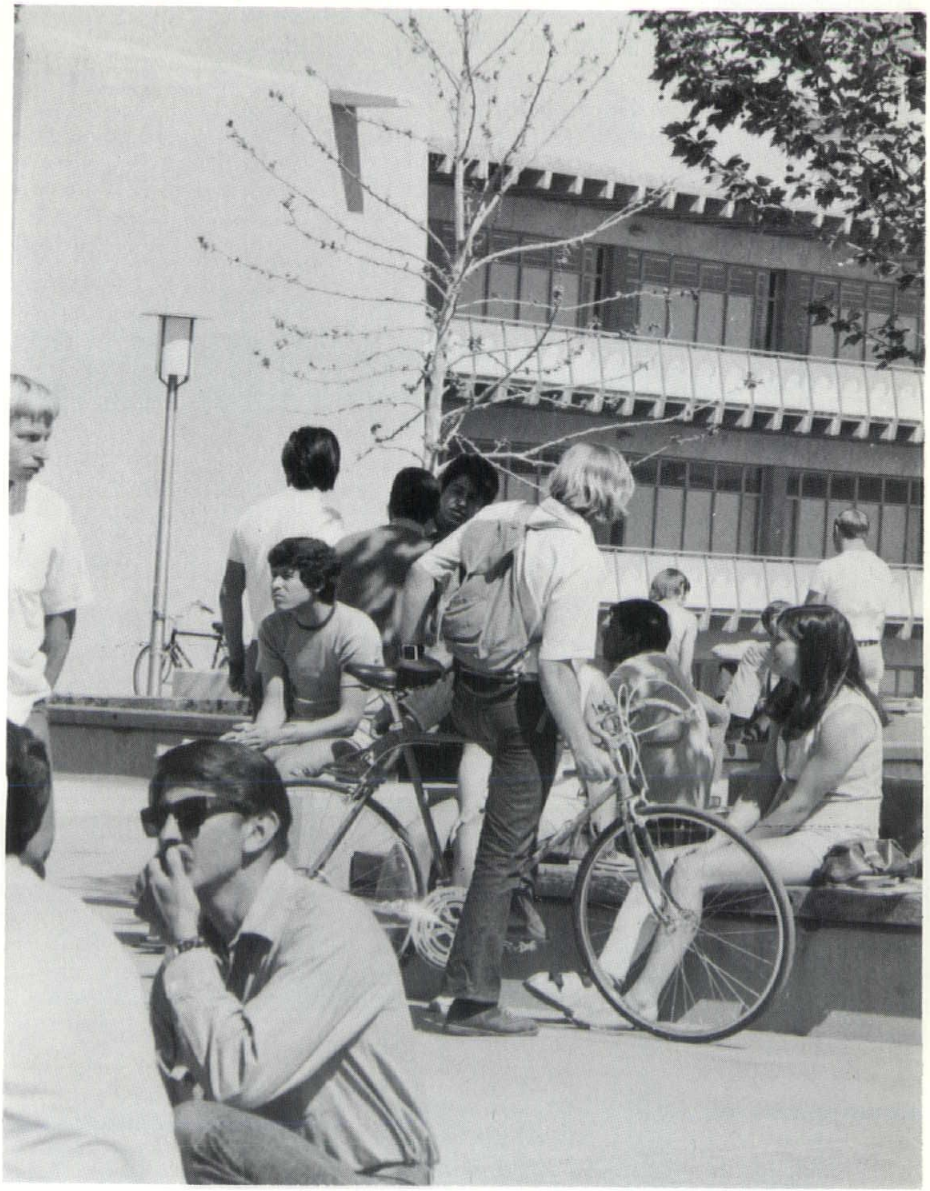
12, Jameson

Architectural, Engineering and Construction credits

Page 24 ☞

19. Library, Western New Mexico University

20. Buildings are for students.



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UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Chemistry Addition and Remodeling (Clark Hall)

Architects: Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl
General Contractor: Bradbury and Stamm
Structural Engineer: James MacCarnack
Electrical Engineers: Engineering, Inc.

Law Building (New Bratton Hall)

Architect: George S. Wright
Structural Engineers: Cottrell and Vaughan
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Engineering, Inc.
General Contractor: Bradbury and Stamm
Furnishings: Shirley Hamilton

Faculty Office-Classroom Building (New Ortega Hall)

Architects: Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl
Structural Enginerr: James MacCarnack
Mechanical Engineer: Claude Lyon
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: K. L. House Construction Company

Psychology Building

Architects: Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Fairburn
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: Bradbury and Stamm

Humanities Building

Architect: W. C. Kruger and Associates
Structural Engineer: Robert Krause
Mechanical Engineer: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineer: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: Lembke Construction Company

Lecture Hall

Architect: W. C. Kruger and Associates
Structural Engineer: Robert Krause
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: Lembke Construction Company

Zimmerman Library Addition

Architects: Dean and Hunt
Structural Engineer: Robert Krause
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: Lembke Construction Company

Art Building

Architect: Antoine Predock
Structural Engineer: Randy Holt and Associates
Mechanical Engineer: Lyon Engineering
Electrical Engineers: Don S. Fowler

Drama Addition to Fine Arts Center

Architect: William R. Buckley
Structural Engineer: Fred Fricke
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineer: Carl R. Albach
General Contractor: George A. Rutherford Construction Co.

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

Physics Addition and Remodeling

Architect: W. C. Kruger and Associates
Structural Engineer: Robert D. Krause
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: R. E. McKee Construction Company

Chemistry Addition and Remodeling

Architect: W. C. Kruger and Associates
Structural Engineer: Robert D. Krause
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: R. E. McKee Construction Company

Branson Hall Library Addition

Architect: Charles Nolan and Associates
Structural Engineer: John Fulgenzi
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: Wooten Construction Co.

Electrical Engineering Addition

Architect: Hartger and Harris, Las Cruces, N. M.
Structural Engineer: James A. Innis
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor: Wooten Construction Company

Central Classroom Building

Architect: Alley and Waggoner
Structural Engineer: Robert D. Krause
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Dean Powell
General Contractor: Wooten Construction Company

Biology Addition

Architect: W. C. Kruger and Associates
Structural Engineer: Robert D. Krause
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineer: Dean Powell
General Contractor: C. H. Leavel Construction Company

Art Building

Architect: Alley and Waggoner
Structural Engineer: Robert D. Krause
Mechanical Engineer: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Dean Powell
General Contractor: Guldemann Construction

NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Library

Architect: John Reed
Structural Engineer: Robert Krause
Mechanical Engineers: Coupland, Moran and Associates
Electrical Engineers: Coupland, Moran and Associates
General Contractor: Edwin Cillessen Construction Co.

EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY

Education Building and Remodeling

Architects: Chambers, Campbell, Isaacson and Chaplin, Inc.
Structural Engineers: Randy Holt and Associates, Inc.
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Zerwer Engineering
General Contractor: W. A. Jordan

Library Addition

Architects: Chambers, Campbell, Isaacson and Chaplin, Inc.
Structural Engineers: Randy Holt and Associates, Inc.
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers: Zerwer Engineering
General Contractor: W. A. Jordan

WESTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY

Library Addition

Architects: Chambers, Campbell, Isaacson and Chaplin, Inc.
Mechanical Engineers: Bridgers and Paxton
Structural Engineers: Randy Holt and Associates, Inc.
Electrical Engineers: Zerwer Engineering
General Contractor: Frank Tatsch

Laboratory-Office Building

Architects: Chambers, Campbell, Isaacson and Chaplin, Inc.
Structural Engineers: Randy Holt and Associates, Inc.
Mechanical Engineers: Allison Engineering, Inc.
Electrical Engineers: Zerwer Engineering
General Contractor: Frank Tatsch

NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY

Education Building

Architect: Robert Walters
Structural Engineer: E. Zwoyer
Mechanical Engineer: Allison Engineering, Inc.
Electrical Engineer: Dean Powell
General Contractor: Brennand Construction, Inc.

Industrial Arts Building

Architect: Register, Ross and Brunet
Structural Engineer: DeLapp and Associates
Mechanical Engineer: Allison Engineering, Inc.
Electrical Engineer: Don Fowler
General Contractor: Richard Peck

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

Boys' Dormitory

Architect: Voll and Nolan
Mechanical Engineer: Robert Frias
Electrical Engineer: Robert Frias
General Contractor: F. K. James and Associates

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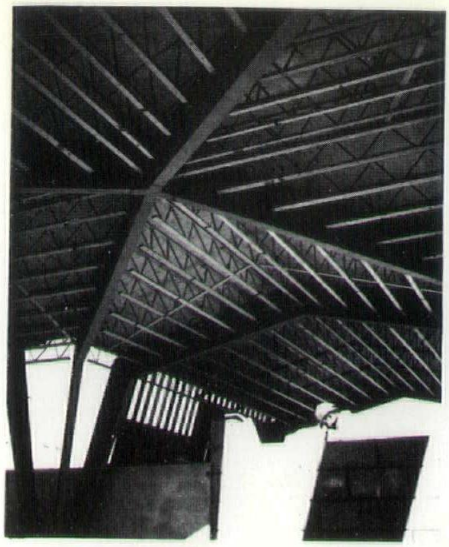

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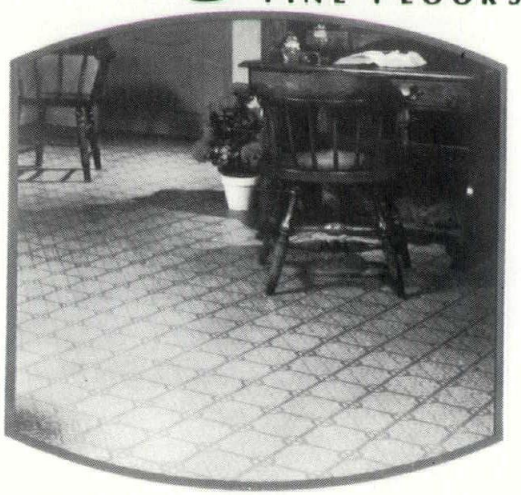

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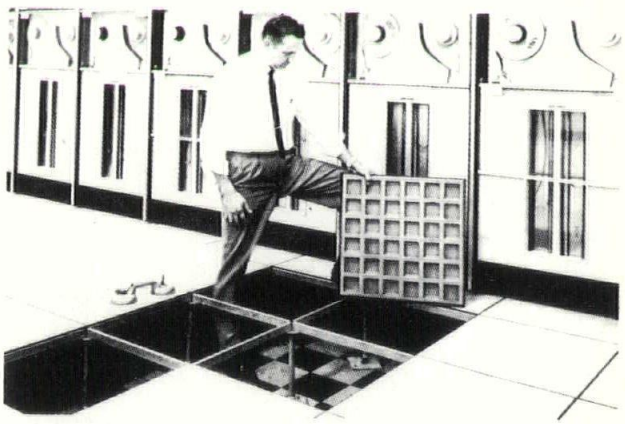

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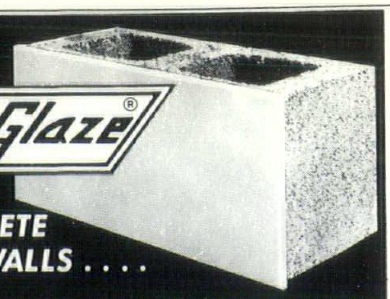

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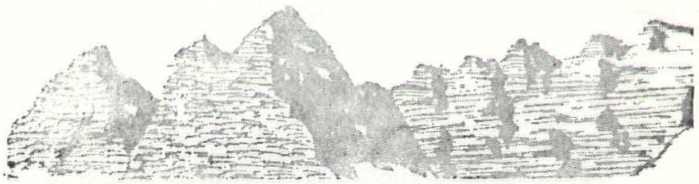

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In the next issue of NMA . . . . . .

In the March/April **nma** will be the complete roster of the members of the three New Mexico Chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

Also, of course, the roster of the members of the New Mexico Chapter, American Institute of Interior Designers, and the New Mexico members of the National Society of Interior Designers.

Additional copies of **nma** are available from John P. Conron AIA/AID, P. O. Box 935, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

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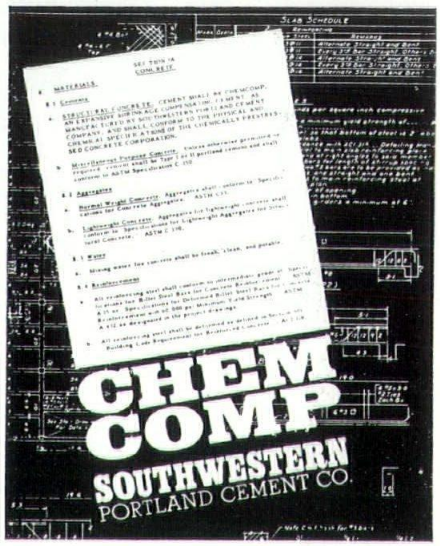

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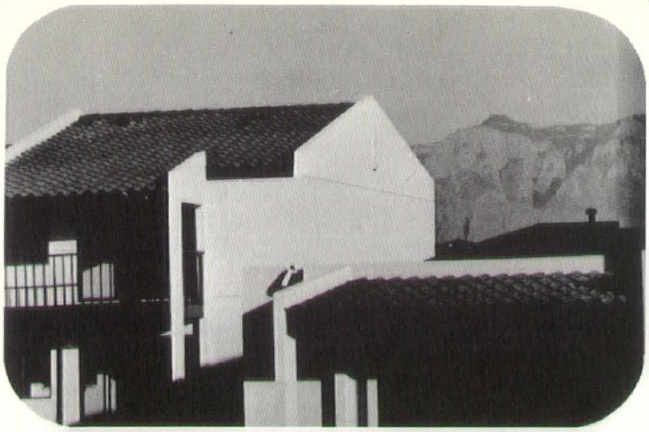

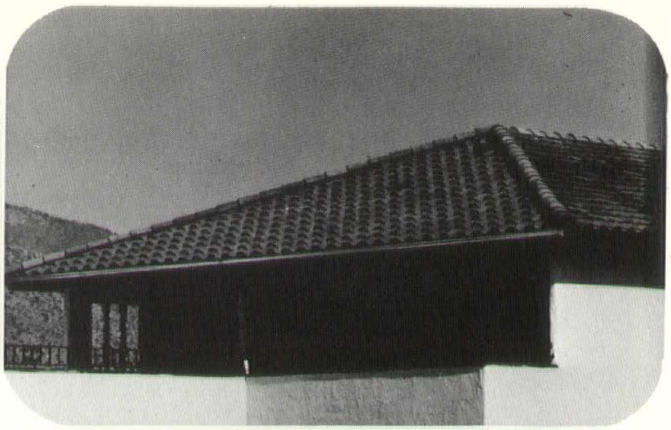

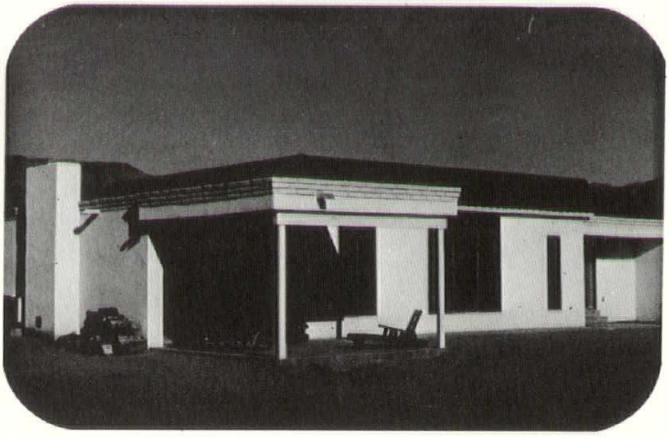

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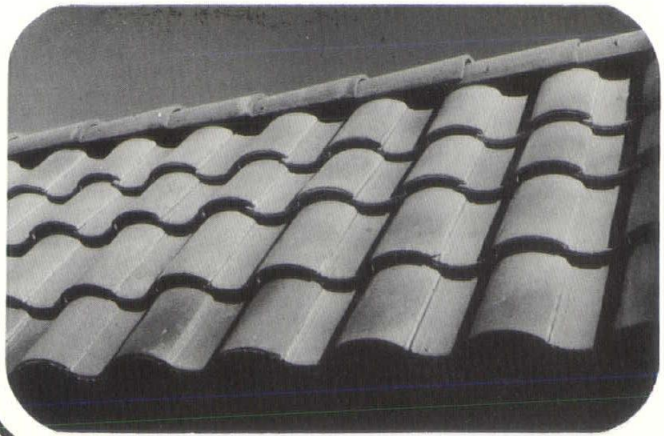

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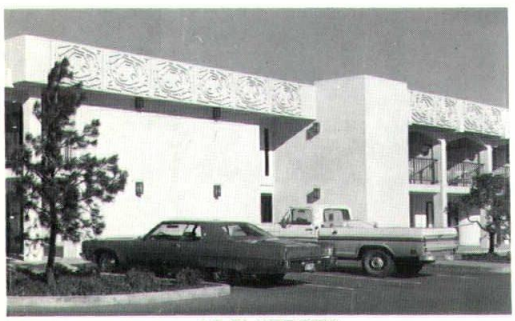

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