now you can create imaginative designs and have them precast here in Hawaii!

Architectural precasting is our specialty. It's an economical way for you to meet both esthetic and practical design requirements. Take facades. We put form, texture and color in concrete surfaces, or build forms for almost any shape of components. Then we precast these components — to save money through the economies of repetition. We have the capacity to do almost anything you suggest. Our engineers will gladly work with you to provide preliminary cost estimates. And this consulting service is free. Why not design us into your next project?

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A facility of Dillingham Corporation
WHAT'S HAPPENING
BY GERALD L. ALLISON, PRESIDENT
HAWAII CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

FRIDAY, THE 13TH of March, found the Executive Committee and the chairman of all the active committees at a special dinner meeting held to review progress for the first quarter of the year and look forward to the challenges ahead.

At this meeting, attended by 26 members, each committee chairman received a file folder containing definite committee goals for the year to help continue their work as well as a copy of the goals for the chapter in 1970 as published below. These files will be kept current and passed on to next year's committee chairmen to assure continued activity and progress.

An open interchange of ideas occurred and some very fine thoughts were presented for consideration. As a result of this meeting, the Executive Committee has appointed a special task force to analyze the program and financing of the chapter to determine the relevancy of each existing committee as well as determine possible creative methods of increasing our income without the need of increasing dues. Presently, many of our programs are hindered by a lack of funds and special projects, at times, are impossible. It is, of course, my hope that every dollar and ounce of manpower expended within the AIA will have tangible results and to do this, it will require careful analysis by this task force to eliminate wasted energies.

The evening was well spent as each of us became better acquainted and we learned how we related to the functioning of the various committees and to the chapter as a whole.

AIA GOALS FOR 1970
Although perhaps published a little late, I would like to present the goals I have been working towards for the chapter in 1970. Each of these relate in some way to the committee work now being done as well as the individual efforts of the membership. As you can see, some of these goals have already been achieved and others are quite close to reality.

1. Establish better communications between the officers, committees, and the chapter membership.
2. Establish communications and rapport between the architectural profession and related design and construction groups.
3. Establish closer relationships with the students and faculty of the University and community colleges.
4. Encourage professional practice using high standards of ethics.
5. Recognize the achievements of our members and students.
6. Present programs, seminars, and conferences that will provide an opportunity for continuing education of the member.
7. Be aware of, and active in, the solutions to social problems, particularly in the area of environment and housing.
8. Inform the public of the nature and achievements of the architectural profession.
9. Be more effective at the decision-making level of the legislative process through personal involvement.
10. Improve the quality of design of public and private developments in context with the proper growth of the Islands.
11. Be active in preserving the beauty and historical attributes of the Islands.
12. Inform the public of those elements that are either a detriment or an asset to the quality of their environment.
13. Establish a Community Design Center in Honolulu to serve the need for community planning.
14. Establish an AIA Architectural Student Chapter at the University of Hawaii.
15. Produce a meaningful and enjoyable Northwest Regional Conference involving the total membership.

1970 BUDGET APPROVED
At the March general meeting, the budget for 1970 was approved. It was explained at that time that the whole financial picture of the chapter may change if and when we establish the Community Design Center. The present thought is to locate the AIA office in conjunction with the Community Design Center and perhaps include space for related display material easily viewed by the public. By combining the Community Design Center with the AIA office, duplication of equipment, staff, and other facilities will be eliminated.

NORTHWEST REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
I found, during my attendance at the Northwest Regional Executive Committee meeting in March, that a quite serious recession in construction activity is being felt by the architectural offices of the Northwest Region. Although Hawaii seems to have been cushioned somewhat from this drastic reduction in building, the possibility exists that things will continue on a down trend in Hawaii for awhile. Enthusiasm still runs high through the chapters for attendance at the coming October Regional Conference in Hawaii and every effort is being made to save enough for the trip.

POLLUTION SAVES LIVES?
You will find this hard to believe, but I swear it is true. During the coffee break at the Northwest Regional Conference, I overheard a speaker at a psychologist convention taking place next door say that he saved a would-be suicide from
ARCHITECT’S SKETCH

Dick Dennis is a healthy and happy looking guy who enjoys Island life to the fullest. He tells us that if for any reason he had to leave Hawaii he would immediately seek out another Pacific island with similar climatic conditions.

This very apparent contentment with an insular existence, of course, suggests that the subject might be somewhat interested in water. In talking to Dick, however, one realizes in a short time that his interest in the ocean goes far beyond the norm and that the briny deep is indeed a most significant part of his life. Consider the facts—a great portion of his current architectural work relates directly to the marine environment, his home, in Alewa Heights overlooks the ocean, most weekends are spent in skin-diving near his second home at Kawela Bay, his military service in World War II was with the Navy, and he has had lengthy participation in Caribbean underwater study programs. And when you visit his glassy penthouse at 1210 Ward Avenue, see if you don’t feel that you’re in the wheelhouse—perhaps standing with Captain Dennis—watching for a tugboat to come alongside.

To complete the sketch, let’s add a few more particulars—born in Duluth, Minn.; B.S. degree from University of Michigan, with graduate work at University of Hawaii and at Academie Montmarie in Paris; to Hawaii in 1946; Associate Partner with Val Ossipoff in

WHAT’S HAPPENING

(continued from page 3)

jumping off a bridge by explaining to him that the City pumped raw sewage and industrial wastes into the river below and it was just not a fit place to die. The psychologist neglected to mention that perhaps a City that dumps raw sewage into its environment also might not be a fit place to live.

K.K.K. KOVER KONTEST — Attention: All Photographers

With our new magazine format we will require a cover photo. I am, therefore, setting up a cover photo contest open to all members of the AIA who wish to submit prints for consideration. If your photograph is selected for use, you will be so recognized in that particular issue as well as receiving a free ticket to an AIA dinner meeting. The prize may not be so great, but the appreciation of the chapter is. The theme for this year’s cover is “Awareness.” Preference will be for pictures of elements, details, textures, designs, etc. that relate to architecture and the environment. Picture size should be square and suitable for enlargement. Accompany each picture with a description, location and camera used. Send submittals to the AIA office. There is no limit on quantity. Selection will be made by the editor of the month. Last month’s picture came from the photo files of Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison & Tong and showed a joint connection repeated many times by the natives who built the Pago Pago Intercontinental Hotel in American Samoa.

THIS MONTH’S COVER is a sketch of environmental pollution done by Leonardo DaVinci in 1498. His drawing depicts “implements rained down on the earth from the clouds.” Leonardo’s prophetic comment at that time was, “Oh human misery; of how many things you make yourself the slave for money.”

Dick Dennis

1947; started own practice in 1948; extensive travel—Europe, Japan, Tahiti and New Zealand; interests include music, photography, painting, skin-diving and skiing; married to Hope Dennis, the Chapter’s first public relations counsel and presently writer for a competitive publication; father of John David and Gigi.

And, in closing, while in office as Chapter President, Dick broke a bone after an attempt at backward roller skating—resulting in an Executive Committee resolution disallowing roller-skating during presidential tenure.

This is the first in a series of biographic sketches of AIA Hawaii Chapter members—to provide a continuing source of material for the Chapter historical records. The selection of those to be interviewed will be a matter of chance.

Geoffrey Fairfax
Municipal Office Building Competition:

TOWER OF BABEL: “There the language was confounded that they may not understand one another’s speech.”
— Genesis 11:7

“THAT’S A KINDA NICEA, MISTER FASI!”
At the Barclay, they don’t pay for their neighbor’s hot water while they’re on vacation.

Thanks to INDIVIDUAL, flameless electric water heaters, each owner pays for just the hot water he uses when he is at home, and he doesn’t pay for his neighbor’s hot water while he is away.

Flameless electric water heaters can go anywhere... tuck out of sight in a closet or under the counter. There they sit... unsung heroes... silent, quick, dependable, maintenance-free.

It pays to specify individual flameless electric water heaters and individual metering for your next condominium project.

Call us at 548-7771 Ext. 328 and get the facts; we can prove it.

Hawaiian Electric

Hawaii Chapter
ASLA Proposes Registration

Consistent with the current national trend, a number of bills reflecting the public awareness and concern about the quality of our environment and the increasing problems associated with urban expansion are being considered by the Fifth Legislature of the State of Hawaii. Among these is H.B. 1924-70 (S.B. 1740-70) which will provide important long-range benefits for the people of Hawaii by requiring professional registration of Landscape Architects.

Nineteen states, representing approximately two-thirds of the U.S. population, now have laws concerning such registration and the practice of Landscape Architecture. Similar legislation is pending or being drafted in at least 18 additional states.

Tour Planned During Convention

A House Tour is being planned for Architects and their wives on October 9, from 3:15 to 5:30 p.m., as part of the Convention activities. It will not be open to the public and no refreshments will be served both of which may make it easier to convince the owners to open their houses.

Claudia Gauen, Chairman of the House Tour Committee, would like suggestions for houses to be included on the Tour. Please call Claudia at 536-3808 or 261-1593.
You’ve Got Your Troubles?

Following is the original text of an accident report submitted by an employee of the U.S. Government in Thailand.

1. When I arrived at MACV II Building T-1640 to fix it, I found that the rains had dislodged a large number of tile from the roof. So I rigged up a beam with a pulley at the top of the building and hoisted up a couple of barrels full of tile.

2. When I fixed the building, there was a lot of tile left over. I hoisted the barrel back up again and secured the line at the bottom, and then went up and filled the barrel with the extra tile. Then I went down to the bottom and cast off the line.

3. Unfortunately, the barrel of tile was heavier than I was and before I knew what was happening, the barrel started down, jerking me off the ground. I decided to hang on and half way up I met the barrel coming down and received a severe blow on the shoulder.

4. I then continued to the top bashing my head against the beam and getting my fingers jammed in the pulley. When the barrel hit the ground it burst its bottom, allowing all the tile to spill out. I was now heavier than the barrel and started down again at high speed.

5. Halfway down I met the barrel coming up, and received severe injuries by my chin. When I hit the ground I landed on the tile, getting several painful cuts from the sharp edges.

6. At this point I must have lost my presence of mind because I let go of the line. The barrel than came down, giving me another heavy blow on the head and putting me in the hospital. I respectfully request sick leave.

YEN VAN TEO

APRIL, 1970

C. BREWER & COMPANY BUILDING
827 Fort Street
Meyers, Murray & Phillips, Architects; 1930

City & County of Honolulu Announces Planner Positions

Planner I. $10,332 starting. $11,386 effective July 1, 1970. $11,952 after one-year satisfactory service, Bachelor’s degree and three years’ experience in planning. Graduate degree in planning accepted in lieu of experience. Open to non-residents.

Planner II. $11,952 starting. $13,176 effective July 1, 1970. $13,836 after one-year satisfactory service. Bachelor’s degree required and four years professional experience, two of which in related planning activities or one year as a Planner I. Graduate degree in planning accepted in lieu of one year of experience. Three-year residency required.

Planner III. $13,176 starting. $14,532 effective July 1, 1970. $15,264 after one-year satisfactory service. Bachelor’s degree required and four years’ professional planning experience. Graduate degree in planning accepted in lieu of one year of experience. Open to non-residents.

The planner-architect is involved with the development of planning related architectural design guides and design concepts. These are to be performed in connection with design oriented projects and programs within the department and in the review and critique of land development proposals under the CZC and subdivision ordinance.

Experience must include specific planning studies, design, and plans such as subdivision design, civic center design, large-scale redevelopment design, resort facilities planning, and major public facilities planning and design.

Apply now by sending resume to Planning Director, City and County of Honolulu,

Student Awards Banquet Set

The Student Awards Banquet will be held May 14 at the Pagoda Floating Restaurant. Entries will be sent to the AIA office for judging May 1.

Awards will be presented to students from the University of Hawaii and the Community Colleges of Maui, Kauai and Honolulu.
Masterspec Automated Specifications System ‘On the Line’

The Masterspec computer program is a tool for manipulating the text with electronic data processing equipment. By emphasizing the content or text, rather than automation, PSAE hopes to provide a system of maximum usefulness to the building construction profession generally. Masterspec will respond primarily to feedback (e.g., problems, corrections, improvements) from users, including architects, engineers, independent specifiers, contractors, and manufacturers, to permit more accurate, more efficient, and more authoritative specification decisions. Keeping information up-to-date is one of PSAE’s primary goals.

Two other systems in the planning states for integration with Masterspec are implementations of standard details and automated construction cost estimating. Future systems could include scheduling of frames, doors, and hardware; room finish scheduling; elevator analysis; and building optimization. Office accounting procedures is another system being sponsored by AIA.

The initial PSAE staff includes John H. Schruben, AIA, president and treasurer, formerly head of specifications for Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in Chicago; Robert L. Petterson, AIA, secretary, formerly chief of specifications for Giffels and Rosetti, Inc., in Detroit; and Thomas F. Walsh, formerly head of specifications for A. E. Epstein & Sons, Inc., in Chicago. All are members of the Construction Specifications Institute.

HOW MASTERSPEC WORKS

1. At the end of the design phase of a project, the user sends Production Systems For Architects And Engineers a marked-up copy of the table of contents, which indicates those Masterspec sections he requires for his project.

2. PSAE sends the user up-to-date copies of the required sections, which together form the basis for the project Masterspec.

3. As working drawings proceed, the user develops the project specifications by marking required deletions or additions on the project Masterspec. These edited copies may be used as the check set for review by the user and his client.

4. About two weeks before project issue, the user sends the edited project Masterspec to the data processing center.

5. The data processing center produces the final project specification by incorporating all the revisions into the computer printout, automatically deleting instructional notes and printing each page in the same format.

6. The final project specification is returned to the user, who proceeds with reproduction and distribution in the usual manner.

A copy of the user’s manual with 15 to 20 key and example sections is available at Chapter office for members’ reference.

THE AIA ASKS...

WHY? WHY blot out vistas from public view points with high rise construction?

WHY NOT? WHY NOT create permanent view corridors to protect established vista points?
Drafting Equipment Needed

1. Metal drafting stools
2. Five or six drawer metal plan files — any size.
3. Two drawer standard office files
4. Heavy duty plan stapler

If anyone has these for sale, please contact the AIA office.

The Reynolds Aluminum Award is given to student projects for the most original appropriate use of aluminum in the building industry.

This year the Regional Award was presented to two University of Hawaii students. They are Chris Lum, President of the Student Chapter, and Annette Morishima. Both students are in their senior year of pre-professional degree.

The Award was presented to Chris and Annette in March at the University of Hawaii.

The project which won the Regional Award for them was titled Industrialized Housing.

The main ideas of this project with the appropriate use of aluminum are:

1. To cut down the cost of housing
2. To make the ordering of an aluminum house like that of buying an automobile. Order the house (which comes pre-fabricated in units) at a dealer showroom and takes about six weeks to have the house arrive and set up on site.

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CALENDAR

Management Controls In Construction
10 sessions
Thursday evenings 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.
April 23–June 25, 1970
Registration Fee—$75

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State Housing Fair

Governor Burns has announced the names of firms which will participate in the all-Island State Housing Fair planned for May and June. The purpose of the fair “is to test innovative, less costly construction techniques.”

On Oahu a five acre parcel in Kukui Redevelopment area has been made available by Mayor Fasi for temporary Housing Fair site. Other sites have been acquired in Leeward and Windward areas. Six lots on each of the Neighbor Islands have been made available. The office of Don Wolbrink and Associates, Inc., serves as consultant to the Governor’s State Housing Committee.

The drawings shown here are some of the houses which will be built, including:

1. Continental Homes, Inc.
2. Durite Corporation (2 models)
3. Carl Jeffreys
4. Pacific Modules, Inc.
5. Pacific Stack Sack
6. Rolling Industries of Hawaii

Goals Set for AIA Housing Committee

Mel Choy, Chairman of the AIA Housing Committee reports the following goals established by the Committee

This year’s objectives:
1. Workshop seminar with Bill Cook, City Council’s housing Committee, AIA, AIP, ASLA before housing fair.
2. Committee to evaluate housing fair.
3. Amendments to CZC to encourage Town Houses.

Long-range:
1. Establish non-profit housing research and study corporation funded by private groups, foundations, and government which can bring together those disciplines needed to deal with environmental and housing problems along with supporting staff.

Bill Svensson of the AIA Committee, has been invited to sit in on meetings of the Governor’s Committee which are held on Tuesday of each week.
Senator Hulten’s ‘Housing Czar’ Bill Discussed

Senator John Hulten’s “HOUSING CZAR” bill is back in revised form.

Last year the AIA opposed the bill due particularly to a concern for the weakening of certain planning and building restrictions. This year revisions have been made and since the bill is designed to reduce the bureaucratic procedures it deserves new consideration. John Hulten, Jr., has written the following account of the bill.

The bill that did much to focus the attention of the community on the huge dimensions of the Hawaii housing crisis was S.B. No. 1101, Senator John J. Hulten’s “Housing Czar” bill, which passed the Senate last year. The bill was unique in that it considered, at one time, all of the areas that contribute to the problems of getting a house on the market. The bill was mainly drafted by the Senator’s son, John J. Hulten, who was attorney for developer Joe Pao and is currently the legal officer for Lewers & Cooke, Inc. The philosophy of the bill was to identify all problem areas and then create an efficient executive office with powers and incentive to overcome the problems.

The problems and suggested solutions identified in the bill can be summarized as follows:
1. Scarcity of land — allow the commissioner of housing to expeditiously appropriate State land and condemn private land for housing.
2. Financing — Use reimbursable general obligation bonds of the State for interim and “take out” money at one per cent over the interest rate paid by the State, i.e., six to seven per cent. Take back 40-year 95 per cent mortgages or sell by agreement of sale on low monthly payments.
3. Government regulation — Give the commissioner authority to adopt, after public hearing, a uniform housing code, i.e., rules and regulations that would cut across various regulations of governmental zoning, building, planning and engineering departments so that all of these regulations could be administered by one agency.
4. Entrepreneur’s risk — Using the powers under 1, 2, and 3 above, enter into contracts with private industry, architects, engineers, developers and contractors, to produce dwelling units. In return for State help in the form of land, money and lack of red tape and a guaranteed return, private industry would agree to a fixed profit schedule based on not more than 15 per cent of the cost of the unit. This would eliminate the need of private industry to recoup, in a successful project, losses in other projects caused by failure or delay in obtaining financing or delay caused by government.
5. Labor — Spend up to $100,000 per year for apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs to increase our pool of skilled workers.
6. Materials — Spend up to $100,000 a year to experiment in new materials and direct shipment.

The powers listed above could only be exercised in State sponsored projects and any units sold would be restricted on resale to prevent speculation. During the first ten years resale must be to the State. Thereafter, resale could be to the general public provided that any subsidy of cost by the State together with interest thereon be repaid from the sales price.

The most controversial aspect of the bill is the administrative “set up” to implement these powers. The Governor would appoint a housing commissioner who would appoint a staff. The commissioner would be paid on an incentive scale according to the number of units built in different price categories. Senator Hulten explains that this was done to attract a capable executive who was action oriented.

The House amended the bill to provide for a three man review board to supervise the actions of the commissioner. Senator Hulten has been working with the Governor’s Housing Committee, the House committee, Senator Yano and Representative Mits Uechi to produce an acceptable housing bill this session.

It appears that the concepts of S.B. No. 1101 will be amended in the following respects:
1. The administrative functions will be transferred to the Hawaii Housing Authority which will be empowered to hire a developer, attorney and financial expert. A special assistant for housing will be chairman of the authority and will work out of the Governor’s office.
2. Any rules and regulations the authority adopts will be presented to the legislative body in each county affected which will have up to 30 days to veto or suggest amendments by a two-third vote.
3. The authority will be required to obtain permission of the Land Use Commission before proceeding in agricultural land.

Planning With People...

By CHARLES R. SUTTON

The Sand Island meeting last month was an unusual communication between the design professions and people whose lives their work very directly effects. Unusual only in the sense that it doesn’t happen often enough that we can say that the community fully understands the role of the environmental designer. Perhaps it is only recently that the professional designer himself can see his role related to the community at large rather than to isolated design problems. Guests John Kelly and Marie Stires very effectively spoke of specific community concerns that should have ample exposure prior to the time of decision in planning offices.

Planning with People means listening to people; hearing their opinions on what basic concerns are paramount in their neighborhood; how changing physical conditions affect their lives; what problems are apparent; what objectives they consider worthwhile; what values guide their day to day activities.

The professional does not compromise his own integrity when he listens. He may find that his values and priorities are different from the people with whom he speaks but the exposure to their thinking may be as productive and stimulating to him as his professional knowledge is to the laymen participating.

Along with the discussion and interchange of ideas the professional can offer his creative talent to stimulate the thinking of others. His role is not simply to respond to what people say but to expand their thinking to encompass the broader aspects of a particular concern. In considering general environmental questions it becomes evident very quickly that the physical planner is only one of several professionals who play in the arena. And to the extent that a full range of knowledgeable professionals

(Continued on page 13)
March Meeting — Sand Island

The March 20 meeting on Sand Island might well prove to be one of the most unusual for the year. The purpose of this meeting was to review the past and present planning for the Sand Island area. Over 80 members of the AIA, ASLA and the AIP rendezvoused at the Sand Box restaurant prior to touring the island under the able leadership of John Kelly of Save Our Surf (SOS). The apparent potential of the island as a recreational center and the need for a comprehensive plan was obvious. Despite the stripped cars, trash dumps and acres of broken glass that presently comprises the island, there is a rare and inspirational view of Honolulu Harbor and the Oahu coast line from Diamond Head to Barbers Point that can be enjoyed only from there.

After returning to the Sand Box for a buffet dinner, a presentation of three existing plans for the area was made by Donald Wolbrink & Associates, Delos Seeley, Parks Planner for the City Department of Parks & Recreation, and Gordon Soh of the State Department of Land & Natural Resources. The most obvious diverse planning directions were between those presented by Mr. Seeley and Mr. Soh. The City’s plan for development calls for a regional park retaining the existing Coast Guard facilities and allowing for a sewage treatment plant and a reasonable amount of harbor frontage for maritime use. All the remainder of the island is to be made available for public park and recreational facilities. Surfing, fishing, water skiing, swimming and power boat racing areas would be established and a wide variety of public facilities provided, including a possible 18-hole golf course. A plan prepared by the State Department of Land & Natural Resources calls for the vast majority of the island to be zoned for industrial development including noxious industries.

Also attending this meeting were people of the Kalihi-Palama area and representatives of Save Our Surf. Mrs. Marie Stires, in speaking for the people of the Kalihi-Palama area, was appalled at the State plan and spoke vehemently for providing much needed recreational space for use by this low income group. Speaking to the three professional societies, she said, “I really pray in the name of Frank Lloyd Wright you will speak up.”

A resolution was formulated and unanimously approved by all present. It called for a comprehensive master plan for Sand Island that would consider the area’s beauty and recreational potential and that would be open to close public scrutiny.

The bar and billiards area of the Sand Box was immediately adjacent to our meeting area and separated only by an open screen. As the evening went on, others who had come to enjoy those facilities interjected either caustic or encouraging comments on the presentations and eventually drifted over into our meeting and joined us in our discussion and final resolution. Just to make it even, several of us joined them for a Primo and a game of pool after the meeting.
Planning With People...
(Continued from page 11)
join with people who have a direct or personal relationship with the issue being considered, the answers are likely to be balanced solutions that can be accomplished.

The process takes time. Communication between people, particularly on issues that affect large numbers of people, is extremely slow. But then isn’t that what planning is all about? A consensus of opinion on the most appropriate action to bring general improvement to the lives of the group.

Countless professional man hours lie buried in planning reports in the archives never to see light or to be tested in public. If our concern is action programs rather than planning reports, then we must recognize that planning is a process and that the process can only gain positive ends by a broad participation of people affected by actions proposed.

Kelly Comments on Opposing City, State Plans

The opposing plans of the State and the City and County for the use of Sand Island reflect an interesting arrangement of governmental forces underlying our systemic misdistribution of wealth.

The City and County has proposed a beach park for the makai half of the island. The State wants the entire island and part of the ocean for industrial use.

Does this sharp difference suggest that the State apparatus is the vehicle for the corporate power structure? Or that City administrations are more responsive to local needs of the people?

Sand Island happens to be the last remaining ocean corridor along Oahu’s south shore available for an ocean-beach park for the people of West Honolulu.

The area of Kalihi-Palama has the highest population density of local residents, the lowest income, and is one of the oldest community sectors of the city. It is the working class district of Honolulu.

In the opinion of its people and numerous public and private studies, the area is one of if not THE most poorly serviced areas in the State.

Although they live on Oahu, an Island, the several hundred thousand people of West Honolulu have no effective access to the sea. Ala Moana Park, the nearest shoreline beach park to West Honolulu, is already overcrowded. On weekends, parking is nearly impossible to find.

The State wants to build a magnificent beach park on the only suitable site in the area. The same is true for Waikiki and Kapiolani Park. These are the only two parks in reasonable range of the main population centers of West Honolulu, yet, due to overcrowding, they are not effectively accessible. Moreover, the population is expected to double in a few years.

SAND ISLAND

Any visitor to the sea frontier of Sand Island is immediately impressed with its potential beauty. The area has a splendid variety of shoreline terrain.

A fairly wide beach of glinting white Hawaiian coral sand several hundred yards in length lies midway along the southeast flank of the island. On the Diamond Head side of the beach a long mound of stones stabilizes former landfill from erosion due to seasonal south swells and protects numerous small tidal ponds.

A fringing offshore reef guards lagoon-like shallows adjacent to the beaches.

On the Ewa side of the central beach, a variegated shoreline extends another...
Kelly Comments on Sand Island

(Continued from page 13)

several hundred yards to the makai midpoint of the island, including a second shorter beach with wind-blown sand dunes and a variety of rocky pools and small channels.

This entire half of the sea frontier presents excellent recreational opportunities. It has been much used for many years for spear, net and pole fishing, limu and ophi gathering, surfing, shell collecting, bathing, picnics and overnight camping. The other Ewa half of the sea frontier, bordered by a long narrow beach, lies along the old seaplane runway and is used for waterskiing and powerboat racing.

From Sand Island, the view of Honolulu, Diamond Head, the Koolau and Waianae ranges is breathtaking. It has probably the only remaining unobstructed view of the city.

And neither the sight nor "sound" of a high-rise within a half mile from the beach in any direction! The psychological relief is startling. By the present route, access is less than ten minutes from the city.

PLANNED DESTRUCTION

Yet, in spite of these splendid and irreplaceable attributes on the one hand and the growing needs of the populace of West Honolulu for improved services of every kind on the other, the State has proposed a plan that would destroy these beaches and natural resources, clutter the area with visual and olfactory odium and deny the most needful and dense population in the State of the last remaining opportunity for an ocean-beach park.

If it weren't for other similar plans of the State along Oahu's south shore, and elsewhere, this miscarriage of planning could be ascribed to the myopic views of troglodytes working in the various departments and levels of the State government—Transportation, Land & Natural Resources and the Governor himself.

However, the State's plan must be seen as part of a larger concept for the waterfront in various stages of completion. The elements of this larger concept presently threaten 120 or 143 surfing sites of 80 per cent of the reefs and shoreline between Koko Head and Pearl Harbor. They would wipe out Hawaii's most famous sport on Oahu's south shore, depriving countless young people and all future generations of a glorious outdoor sport with all that surf, sea, sun and sand mean to people.

These plans would destroy and replace our Hawaiian fringing reefs, surfing, swimming and diving areas with parking lots (Ala Wai), a five-mile freeway (Kahala to Koko Head), industrial storage facilities and marshallings yards (Ft. Armstrong), tourist ferry landing docks and groins for a widened beach for tourists (Waikiki), high-rise condominium apartment buildings (Kewalo reef) and a sewage treatment plant, container facilities, foreign trade zone, industrial backup and fuel storage (Sand Island).

The total destruction contemplated is staggering. The degree to which the so-called power centers in the State apparatus have excluded consideration for the needs of the people in today's world and have laid the machinery of the State open to the corporate power structure for the sequestering of public lands and resources along Oahu's southern shorelines certainly suggests an answer to the question raised above. The State IS being used by the corporate power structure at the expense of the people. The present administration's concept of an "Spen Society" stands exposed.

A SEWAGE PLANT

While thus flailing the State, we shouldn't miss the opportunity to take the City to task for a detail in its otherwise good proposal for a Sand Island Park—the sewage treatment plant.

If Sand Island is to be made into a park (as may happen now with the focussed and active support of such impregnable alliances as architects, designers and surfers!) it would be short-sighted indeed not to re-examine the question of location and type of sewage treatment plants for Honolulu.

To place a single centralized sewage treatment plant on Sand Island under the takeoff and occasional landing zone of the present and future international airport with the possibility of a crash into our one-and-only sewage plant with Honolulu Harbor and centralized food distribution center only a few hundred yards away would seem to be the epitome of absurdity, the ultimate in cost-benefit rationale.

Isn't it time to consider modern, decentralized, landscaped, multi-stage treatment plants for Honolulu that return all effluents to use within the life-cycle as needed by man? It is nature's system—what's wrong with building on the same principle? At a cost of say, $5 per capita per year spread out over a 20-year period, we could have a safe and sane hundred million dollar decentralized sewage treatment system that would be the envy of the nation. And it would end the absurdity of continued pollution of Hawaii's ocean and our present and future ocean-beach parks as occurs at Sandy Beach, Maile and the future Sand Island Park. We would be glad to help cultivate community understanding and support for such a plan.

In other words, if we win a park on this potentially beautiful island, as seems possible now, why shaft it—and the people of Kailihi-Palama—with, frankly, a big-city toilet nearby?

John Kelly, Chairman
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SPEAKING OUT
SPEAKING OUT IS AVAILABLE FOR EXPRESSION BY MEMBERS ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO ARCHITECTURE

By ALLEN KAJIOKA

The State, with assistance from the Counties, is off and running in an all-Island Housing Fair. Beginning in April and ending in June, at least 17 firms will build prototype models for public display and for the evaluation of design quality and “innovative, less costly construction techniques.”

Much has been said and written about Hawaii’s – and for that matter, the Nation’s – rapidly worsening housing situation; and therefore, one can only commend the initiative finally taken to sponsor such a Fair. The ills and problems of housing have been expounded to a point of saturation, and further rhetoric will begin to fall on deaf ears. In this respect, the launching of this particular project is a timely one since it offers the community a tangible project which we can rally around. It also coincides with a similar program sponsored by HUD, called Operation Breakthrough.

As in Operation Breakthrough, the Housing Fair should be regarded as only a beginning of a series of attacks by both government and private sectors in solving the critical housing problem. To achieve this, wide public support will be needed, if for nothing else but to lobby the government on the urgency of the problem and convey to private industry the profitability potential of such a mass market.

Should the project stumble at this point because of public apathy, the political and economic climate may not justify, for a long time to come, the efforts and expenditures of many enterprises and people. If this comes about, it will simply confirm the suspicion of skeptics that very little can be done in alleviating the critical housing shortage in Hawaii, the prototype models will be written off as interesting curiosities and we can all go back to talking about the problem.

I hope that we, as members of the AIA, and as responsible citizens of this community, will help in stimulating wide public support for this Fair.

Using the State Housing Fair as an example, there is a dilemma closer to home – where architects are concerned – of a more basic nature and requiring more effort that to support a program sponsored by the State.

Architects, planners and others in disciplines within the design profession are serving as advisory consultants to the State Housing Committee, and as “experts” involved with such function as the screening of Fair applicants and later, for evaluating and grading Fair entries. Undoubtedly, many of the Fair entrants will retain architects for the development of their projects.

However, there are no architects at the policy making level within the administration’s Housing Committee which is composed of representatives from many other fields within the building industry. As a related member of this important industry, this obvious omission, intentional or otherwise, implies at least at the government level that the architect’s role and contribution to the housing problem is not really that pertinent.

In other words, the design profession, in general, and architects in particular, are being delegated to a secondary role. Admittedly, our behavior in the past, sometimes, does not exactly cause one to associate architects with low-cost, mass housing. However, like President Allison, I believe that architects have the training, experience and awareness to competently participate with all levels of our community in making decisions affecting the well-being of our environment. Perhaps we have the task, also, of relating to wide segments of the public, of earning their confidence and respect, and of developing genuine concern and awareness of our environment, whether it be Nanakuli, Nuuanu or Kahala.

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