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Whatever you have in mind, from a new building to a work of art, concrete can do it. Because concrete can be shaped, poured, molded, carved, cut... or formed into any shape your imagination can create. Beautifully!
FRANK HAINES APPOINTED TO NATIONAL DESIGN COMMITTEE –
Last year Jerry Allison made recommenda-
tions to National for certain commit-
tees and due to the fine work that
Frank Haines and his local Design Com-
mittee did this year, Frank has been
appointed to the National Design Com-
mittee which is a fine honor.

BROOK'S BILL, H. R. 16443 – This
bill, we were informed by Patsy Mink
and Sparky Matsunaga, was passed last
November 30, 1970. It sets up a method
of selecting A&Es based on quality
rather than fee similar to the way all of
our Army and Navy jobs work out here.
It’s surprising to know that there wasn’t
such a procedure set up in the past.
Congressman Spark Matsunaga really
got to bat for this bill and I would like
for re-print here the words he used in
support of the bill as I feel we architects
are somewhat indebted to him for his
very fine support. FROM THE CON-
GRESSIONAL RECORD DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1970:

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I
rise in support of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R.
16443, which would amend the
Federal Property and Administrative
Services Act of 1949 in order to estab-
lish Federal policy concerning the selec-
tion of firms and individuals to perform
architectural, engineering, and related
services for the Government.

Admittedly, there is a clear and
present need to establish statutory
guidelines in the area of Government
procurement of architectural and engi-
neering services. We are informed that
for more than 30 years Federal depart-
ments and agencies have used a certain
system in obtaining the services of archi-
tects and engineers. The fact that this
happens to be the system which has
been incorporated into the legislation
which we are considering, is not the de-
cisive element. The de facto system
could easily have been one that required
changes or improvements. What is more
important, from the overall view, its
that H. R. 16443 places the Federal
Government in as favorable a position as
that of a private party in the procure-
ment of the professional services of
architects and engineers.

Stated simply, this is effected by a
two-step process: First, determine the
qualifications of the professional, and,
second, ascertain his fee. In the usual
bidding procedure, price plays a pre-
dominant role. The lowest bidder,
whether he be a saint or a scoundrel,
usually gets the contract. Too often the
lowest bidder, understandably anxious
to get the contract, has underestimated
his costs and is forced into compromises
in order to avoid serious losses in the
execution of the contract. The Govern-
ment is generally a sad victim of such an
unfortunate contractual situation.

H. R. 16443, as reported, on the
other hand, would prevent such a situ-
tion from arising in the first place. Qual-
ified architects and engineers would be
rated by the Federal agency head in
accordance with current statements of
qualifications and performance data.
The evaluations would be accomplished
in relation to the proposed project. This
is a very important requirement, for,
while on the one hand, a one-man archi-
tect’s office may not have the capability
of providing the needed professional ser-
vice in connection with the erection of
a multimillion dollar Government build-
ing, on the other hand, a proposed
Government structure may prove to be
outside the scope of a large architectural
firm’s experience.

It is only after the Federal agency
head has assigned numerical ratings to
the most qualified architects or engi-
neers for a particular project that the
question of fees would be considered.
Fees would be decided by negotiation
between the Government and the pro-
fessional man or firm whose services are
sought. This procedure is eminently fair
to the prospective contractor because he
is placed on notice that, despite his high
professional standing, if his fee is not
reasonable and fair, the Government
will break off negotiations and move on
to the next highest rated architect or
engineer.

Mr. Chairman, the selection process
which is provided in H. R. 16443 is also
in the public interest. The Government
will be assured of receiving the services
of the highest qualified architects and
engineers at fees which are fair to tax-
payers. This legislation deserves our
wholehearted support.

We have sent a letter of thanks from
the Chapter to Congressman Matsunaga
for his support.

YOUNGER HAWAII AIA MEMBERS
AT NATIONAL LEVEL – A survey
was put out last year from the Octagon,
requesting names of interested men (or
women) who might be willing to work
on special National work so as to bring
the young mind on National problems.

It was then required that the indi-
viduals from each Chapter respond,
showing their interest and from our
Chapter, Rick Booker, our new Program
Chairman, did respond. We just received
a letter from the Octagon congratulating
us on Rick Booker’s action. Way to go,
Rick.

AIA FILM WINS NATIONAL AWARD
— “A Child Went Forth” has just won
first place award from the Public Rela-
(Continued on page 4)
News from the Chapter
(Continued from page 3)

tions Society of America Film Festival
which is quite an honor. The Hawaii
Chapter has purchased this film many
months ago and is available to Chapter
members.

ANGELO CLAS – Mrs. Angelo Clas
sent the Chapter the following note:
Hawaii Chapter AIA

Thank you so much for the lovely
basket of glads and mums you sent to
the late Angelo R. Clas.

Your thoughtfulness helps at a time
when it is greatly needed.

Sincerely

Mrs. A. R. Clas

ACHTUNG! WARNING FROM
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
BEWARE OF “ARCHITECT’S CERTIFICATES”

Numerous complaints have been
received from architects in various parts
of the country that private financing
sources such as insurance companies are
requiring architects to sign an “Architec-
t’s Certificate” which is worded such
that it could be interpreted as a guaran-
tee of the contractor’s work or make
the architect accountable for the con-
tractor’s failure to properly disburse
funds paid to him. Examples of the cer-
tifications involved are:

“We... certify that we are the
architects in charge of... general
supervision of the above described
project and that the figures shown
on this certification are correct. We
further certify that as of this date
the total amount (of money) actu-
ally wrought into the construction
is $...”, and “We... certify
that the construction... has been
substantially completed in a
first-class, workmanlike manner
(and complies with) all zoning and
building code requirements...”

If you are requested to sign any cer-
tificate for the benefit of a financing
source, first review it carefully with
your attorney. If the certification goes
beyond what you have agreed to in your
contract with the Owner (see AIA
Document B131, Subparagraphs 1.1.14
and 1.1.15) and beyond what is legally
and professionally acceptable, you
should refuse to sign it. AIA Documents
G702, Application for Payment, and
G703, Certificate for Payment, are in
accordance with the terms of the stan-
dard AIA contract documents and re-

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TODAY’S PROBLEM NO. 1 We are
all swamped with paper work, admin-
istration and the “nitty gritty”, so much
of that time and interest have been
taken away from our overriding and age-
less goal above.

TODAY’S PROBLEM NO. 2 We are
overwhelmed, confused and undirected
in regard to available and projected
technical information, systems and
equipment that is available to the archi-
tect. This tends to demoralize and divert
time and interest from our overriding
and ageless goal stated above.

TODAY’S PROBLEM NO. 3 We have
forgotten while rushing through life that
architects are a rare and special type of
human, capable of high degrees of or-
ganization, having the ability to take
abstract information, thoughts and
feelings and turn them into buildings,
spaces and environment for man’s use.
As I said, we tend to forget about this
but it is true as no one else in our world
today has this capability. I personally
have a great faith in architects and to let
their talents lie fallow, unused, passive
or remaining in the subconscious only
can cause decay in man’s quality of en-
vironment which is our responsibility.
Let us not forget that our only reason
for existence in the pool of human en-
deavor is to “produce the best en-
vironment through our best effort”.

PRIMARY GOAL FOR 1971 Help
the membership in practical and tech-
nical matters through whatever means
available in order to increase our “best
efforts” in our overriding and ageless
goal to “produce the best environment
through our best effort”.

THE FOLLOWING 43 ITEMS WERE
DISCUSSED AT THE DECEMBER 17,
1970 GENERAL MEMBERSHIP
MEETING as passed would go towards
accomplishing our major goals:

Item No. 1 – Apply efforts and money
in areas that the AIA has knowledge
and expertise and help others when we are
not as effective as they might be.

Item No. 2 – Attempt to cut down
our mailing and time cost in the AIA
office by getting the Ke Kaha K‘i‘i
mailed out by the publisher.

Item No. 3 – Invest in a faster copy
machine for the AIA office which may
be used as an investment to produce in-
come from other architects in the build-
ing.

Item No. 4 – We have found that a
simple computer accounting system
could be very inexpensive and keep our
categories of cost and our information

(Continued on Page 6)
Life's full of Beautiful Hangups...

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News from the Chapter
(Continued from Page 4)
of cost up to date at all times so that we know how we stand from month to month a bit better.
Item No. 5 – Increase the efficiency of the AIA office to give better service to committees and members.
Item No. 6 – Increase communication by putting in another phone line after a test by Hawaiian Telephone.
Item No. 7 – Reduce the Community Design Center cost of the Chapter by Hugh Burgess’ suggestion of moving it to the University.
Item No. 8 – About the middle of 1971, through the efforts of a fund raising campaign by our Social Responsibility Chairman, we will be able to put the Community Design Center on its own feet.
Item No. 9 – Creatively attack the problem of communication with each other on a local level.
Item No. 10 – In order to get Chapter involvement by everyone, the Executive Committee wants to mail out a questionnaire to each of the members.
Item No. 11 – Start an informal Newsletter which would get the current information to the members quickly, approximately twice a month. Continue Ke Kaha Ki‘i as an in-depth magazine.
Item No. 12 – Grouping of several committees so they relate and communicate in terms of interest.
Item No. 13 – Regular meetings of committee groups, well directed so that they can start talking to each other.
Item No. 14 – Distribution of committees accomplishments in Newsletter or Ke Kaha Ki‘i.
Item No. 15 – Establish communication with counterpart committees on the mainland for information swap.
Item No. 16 – Encourage committee heads to have informal communication and visits with these mainland counterparts when members go on vacation, etc.
Item No. 17 – Encourage the Region to have a meeting of committee heads to exchange information in workshop session—we have already asked Jack Wright to do this.
Item No. 18 – Understand National committees and attempt to cooperate with their goals.
Item No. 19 – Set up draftsmen’s pool – Jack Lipman.
Item No. 20 – Conduct job applicant service from AIA office.
Item No. 21 – Make available to members for purchase all AIA documents, etc.
(Continued on Page 7)

MAMA–PAPA STORE
North King Street
One of the small elements of Honolulu’s fast disappearing cityscape.

KE KAHA Ki‘i
Item No. 22 – Revise By-Laws by first quarter of year.

Item No. 23 – Consider organizing a new arm called “Maui Architects” of the Hawaii Chapter, AIA. There are 6-10 architects on Maui.

Item No. 24 – Hold very informative income producing seminars on new and modern methods of architectural practice.

Item No. 25 – Charge $30+ for entrance fee into Honor Awards.

Item No. 26 – Hold an “On the Boards” Award for recently designed projects not yet built similar to PA Awards and charge entrance fee.

Item No. 27 – Hold a well publicized exhibition, possibly at the Contemporary Arts Gallery for older buildings that never got built; call it “The Ones That Got Away”. An entrance fee would be charged, probably in the neighborhood of $10.

Item No. 28 – Another exhibition that might be interesting would be “Designs Not Built, 25 Years Ago or More”.

Item No. 29 – Successful membership drive – HMSA inducement to associates. Young guys on committees to encourage associates, etc.

Item No. 30 – Try to share profits on Ke Kaha Ki’i.

Item No. 31 – Plow back money into depleted savings – approximately $1,000 per year.

Item No. 32 – Set up new committee called “Funding and Finance” to creatively tackle financial matters.

Item No. 33 – Set up another related committee called “New Directions” under President Elect.

Item No. 34 – Membership Committee to take photos of applicants as old system not working.

Item No. 35 – Set up small office task force to arrive at how these practitioners might survive.

Item No. 36 – Influence fee structure in a similar way that Frank Slavsky’s task force on FHA fee study is being conducted.

Item No. 37 – Information and push the new HMSA plan for the AIA.

Item No. 38 – Assist Bob Way in setting up Design Review Board, PUD, etc.

(Continued on Page 19)

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- COMMERCIAL INTERIOR PLANNING - MANUFACTURING & CONTRACTING
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This is a question on which I do not expect unanimity; but I am, as I hope you are, interested in finding out how the majority of the members of the Hawaii Chapter AIA feel about this, since some basic internal structural questions are being raised by your new executive committee this year.

Of those directly asked, various reactions have been received. There are those who feel that responsibility ends at paying the prescribed dues and the only privilege is to have “AIA” behind his or her name, for whatever personal benefit this might bring within the community.

On the other end of the spectrum, are those who feel the privilege is to serve and those who do not, should not be extended the privilege of membership.

Neither extreme is in itself sufficient. The former will not get the job done and the latter would so limit our membership, we would not be representative of our profession.

We must then evaluate the purpose of binding ourselves together with an organizational structure and a code of ethics. Historically, there are many architects who have achieved professional greatness without being so bound and indeed, even more, so bound who never do! Obviously, there is a need greater than our individual interest that must be served.

The answer lies between the need to safeguard and perpetuate our profession and the obligation society has entrusted to us which is so clearly defined by the statement of the Institute’s objectives.

“The objects of The American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.”

By two actions of your executive committee, this basic question, “AIA MEMBERSHIP – Responsibility or Privilege?” has been raised and must be presented to the membership. The first was on December 17, 1970 when a proposed dues increase was asked for. Although this meeting was sparsely attended, the real value and purpose of our uniting was demonstrated, i.e., interaction of one professional to another for the common good! Ironically, the issue (Chapter dues increase) was in itself trivial and not of the importance that is most deserving of our professional interaction; however, some very important questions were raised and discussed.

- Where should our efforts best be concentrated?
- Are we fiscally responsible and capable?
- Should we restrict membership to active members only?
- Can a professional organization permit inactive membership?
- Should those who benefit but do not participate pay more for the privilege?
- Should we have: Lower dues & more members? Higher dues & less members?
- Is a small dedicated group better?
- Why do we have three corporate categories?
- If dues revenue is the only need, why not extend the privilege of membership to non-professionals to expand our economic base?

It was a good productive meeting. Unfortunately, so few extended themselves the “privilege” of exercising their “responsibility”.

The second action which raises the “Responsibility or privilege” question is the formulation of a By-law review committee charged to report to the Executive Committee by March 15, 1971.

This review committee was purposely constructed, not only to be representative of the required experience and competence, but also, to be representative of the various points of view, so hopefully the entire membership will be able to find a “friendly receptive ear” to his individual By-law concerns.

The members are:

Chairman: Don Dumlao - President-Elect; Ernest Hara - Past President; Frank Haines - Past President; Gordon Potter - Chairman, previous By-law Committee; Mel Choy - Member.

Our real strength and vitality is in our membership and how each of us participates. If one elects to join but fails to participate, others are not privileged the benefit of true consensus or that individual’s unique contribution. As dedicated professionals, we have a greater responsibility than just fulfilling the initial qualifications for membership.

I hope the questions raised at the December meeting and perhaps this article will encourage each member to “interact” more often, let the Executive Committee, the By-law Committee, as well as fellow members know how you feel about Chapter and National affairs.
Where Am I?

Answer is on page 19.

KKK Kover

Cover photo by Steve Mori.

Ke Kaha Ki'i

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Feature Editor / Don Dumlao
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JANUARY, 1971
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NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Reading time: 1:20

by E.S. (Molly) Mollenhoff

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rsion or salvation?

JANUARY, 1971
What do you tell them when they ask about termites?

You can tell them about the swell view. Or the wall-to-wall carpeting, washer-dryer and garbage disposal. But wouldn't it make more sense to start by telling them it's built with WOLMANIZED wood? Homes built with WOLMANIZED framing and structural wood are here today... here tomorrow; they're positively protected against termite and rot damage. And qualified homes are backed by the Koppers Company 20 Year Warranty Bond Guarantee, which is fully transferable from owner to owner. The WOLMANIZED trade mark tells them you're a builder who cares about quality. Not just where it shows—but where it lasts. Next time someone asks about termites, just tell them it's WOLMANIZED.

Developments now being sold using WOLMANIZED wood: Mariner's Cove, Pearl Ridge Estates, Pacific Village, Kuapa Isle, Haiku Village, Mariner's Valley, California-Hawaiian Land Homes, Aikahi Gardens, La Pietra, Marina Hale, Twin View Terrace.
1969 Design Awards

Queen Liliuokalani Children’s Center
Architects: Frank Slavsky & Associates

JURY COMMENTS:

The headquarters building of the Queen Liliuokalani Children’s Center, dedicated to the welfare of Hawaiian children, is a warm, humane, knowingly restrained architectural interpretation of ancient Hawaiian cultural traditions. The individual wings are grouped in the manner of the “Kauhale” and elevated on a rock pedestal, expressing the “puuhonua heiau” concept of rehabilitation and restoring.
Since the establishment of the HCDC in June 1970 several projects have been undertaken with the volunteer services of several AIA members and students. Projects include the VALIANTS YOUTH CAMP, a year-round camp in Waimanalo. The camp will be constructed on a beautiful 20-acre site and will include technical classrooms, a large dining facility, administration offices, playing field, camp grounds and several vacation cabins for rent. At present the master plan, schematic design and a funding brochure have been completed.

A renovation project to convert a community center building into a Teen Club for KUHIO PARK TERRACE is also underway and working drawings have been completed for a new stage for theatrical and musical presentations.

A newly initiated project, is to provide technical assistance to guide the renovation and addition to COMMUNITY CENTER, a drug rehabilitation clinic located in Ewa Beach.

A comprehensive survey has been initiated in behalf of the WAIALUA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION to develop a regional plan for the Waialua-Haleiwa area. This plan will function as a pre-architectural frame for the community of Haleiwa town but will generally apply to other adjacent areas that will be more specifically planned at a later date.

SAND ISLAND STATE PARK, the most significant park addition to Honolulu since statehood, is an extremely long-range project which the HCDC is designing in cooperation with a number of groups in the area. It is hoped that the present 140 acres will eventually increase to 250-acres. Negotiations are presently being conducted with the City and County of Honolulu regarding the location of the proposed central sewage treatment plant on Sand Island. Design work is scheduled to commence in February, 1971.

Schematic designs to provide a community park for HAiku VILLAGE in incremental phases is nearly completed. The park facilities will include a building pavilion, playground equipment and recreational play areas for a mix of age groups.

Another HCDC project is the NANA-KULI DAY CARE CENTER for the children of working mothers. The first increment will have six rooms accommodating 120 children. This urgently needed facility, pending for two years but halted by a lack of funds for architectural services, has literally been made possible by the HCDC. The schematic design has been completed and the working drawings will be started in Feb.

Technical assistance will be provided by HCDC for rural housing for the KAUAi COMMUNITY PROGRAM. A federal grant in the approximate amount of $80,000 has been reserved and the design center is awaiting the appointment of a housing advocate to coordinate the design work.

The need for a gathering place for adult and youth activities has resulted in a mini-village Hawaiian style design for the WAIMANALO COMMUNITY CENTER and pending initiation of the project, HCDC volunteers will assist.

The final project at this time is assisting students in a schematic design for the MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT LOUNGE. Their concept of a student lounge consists of a student council office, meeting rooms, snack bar, study areas, and recreational facilities and must be presented to the State.

Hawaii Chapter, AIA volunteers include Orrin Haworth, Alan Holl, John Sloan, Don Bernhouse, John R. Rummell, Bob Fox, William Merrill and Jim Reinhardt. Many students from the Dept. of Architecture at the University of Hawaii also contribute to these projects.
Honolulu Redevelopment Agency's Kukui Gardens Project Wins National Award

The American Institute of Architects has presented an Award of Merit to the architectural firm of Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall of Hawaii and Los Angeles in recognition of its work on a Honolulu Redevelopment Agency Kukui urban renewal project in downtown Honolulu.

The local firm, one of nine to receive the Award from more than seventy-eight submitted, shares the recognition with the Clarence T. C. Ching Foundation, a charitable trust that sponsored Kukui Gardens. The Award was presented November 16 in Washington, D.C.

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JANUARY, 1971
The Mall is cool, carpeted, covered. The air-conditioning is electric.

In Hawaii, everyone talks about the weather. The builders of Kahala Mall did something about it. They installed the State’s first fully air-conditioned covered mall. So shoppers can move in cool, calm convenience between stores, regardless of outside heat or humidity.

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Architects: Mayer & Kanner Architects, A.I.A., Los Angeles

Electrical Engineers: John Snyder & Associates, Consulting Electrical Engineers, Los Angeles

Mechanical Engineers: Michael C. Maroko & Associates, Consulting Mechanical Engineers, Los Angeles

Hawaiian Electric

For A Beautiful New Year

For 1971 I Resolve...
To Be Beautiful

Because beauty is strictly an inside job, I have a chance of beauty IF: I am active physically, happy emotionally and care honestly about the people spinning through space along with me on this spaceship earth.

I must walk more, parking my car, whenever time permits, at least four blocks from my destination; I must tackle every flight of stairs with energy and joy.

I will pursue my favorite sport, tennis, more frequently, more strenuously, for as the years pile up, it is terribly easy to let everything else run down. I will follow my favorite exercise program, yoga, with continuing dedication.

I must eat more intelligently and cut out the junk I often mindlessly consume. If I diet, and at times I must, I will SHUT UP ABOUT IT! (All dieters are bores.)

I will wear a little makeup because it makes me feel more dressed but I must never wear it as a mask and only wear it on a clean, clean skin.

I will follow Fashion’s leads, not as a slave, but as a light-hearted camp follower, accepting what I like and feel good in and blithely ignore the rest. Fashion is no longer a command performance.

I am growing older so I cannot grow in beauty unless I walk tall and straight, move very gracefully and carry the years with as little effort as possible.

I will spend more time in 1971 as a volunteer for the causes I cherish: ecology, Fashion Group, Academy of Arts, FISH.

In 1971 we must all care more for each other, for unless we make it together, baby, we’re not going to make it at all.

HOPE DENNIS

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CSI Convention
The annual convention of the Construction Specifications Institute will be held June 7-9 at Anaheim, California with the theme: "Construction Industry Communications". Programs and speakers are being developed to underline man/man, man/machine, machine/man communications needs using hands-on demonstrations of equipment through closed circuit television whenever possible. To be included on the mailing list for continuing information, contact CSI Director of Publications, Eugene Dutchak, CSI, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036.

"Where am I?"
The answer to "Where am I?" is the Iolani Palace.

News from the Chapter
(Continued from Page 7)
Item No. 39 - When Community Design Center on its own feet, we tackle another social problem.
Item No. 40 - Push hard the committee "Relations With the Building Industry" which incorporates all professional, production and sales people.
Item No. 41 - Under research for Architecture Committee, start a share information program and attitude amongst architects to produce higher quality of design in general.
Consider submission and cataloging of written papers by architects on various subjects so that we stop duplicating our efforts.
Item No. 42 - "Responsible Responses", Dumio's law.
Item No. 43 - Get a new display system for exhibits.

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307 LEWERS ST., HONOLULU, HAWAII
923-1375 or 923-4941
The General Plan Revision for the City & County of Honolulu

Excerpted from a talk delivered at the January 5, 1971 meeting of the Hawaii Chapter of the American Institute of Planners.

By ROBERT W. RIDER

The Planning Department undertook a brief month-long study of the general planning process around May of 1970 - the study team consisted of staff from the Planning Department and consulting firms of Donald Wolbrink and Associates and Analytical Planning Associates. The product of that effort was a report titled "Designs for the General Plan Revision Program."

Since that time we have formed teams to develop the tasks specified by that design and the product of the first few months work is described in a Status Report, dated October 1, 1970. Copies are due from the printer within the next few weeks and will be available for general distribution.

In this report we considered the basis for the revision program by focusing on the nature of the 1964 Plan and whether it provided an effective guide to urban development on Oahu.

As a result of our evaluation, we selected housing for our initial focus in view of the urgency of housing needs, its impact on land use, the general importance of the problem area and the degree to which the City can influence decisions. We will determine the need for housing, the impact of land on the cost and availability of housing, as well as other reasons for higher housing costs, the evaluation of alternative programs to meet housing objectives, and the identification of the interaction of housing with other programs. We are also concerned with the land required for housing and the community environment in which housing will be placed.

We hope to identify and evaluate a range of alternatives - a number of approaches for residential development have been expressed - one approach calls for increasing densities in the central city, another calls for a modified process of centralization with the development of satellite cities - the means for evaluating such alternatives must be developed and the evaluation must be made from the perspective of their feasibility for implementation and related social and economic costs.

We anticipate considering a range of population estimates in order to evaluate the impact of continued growth and the alternative ways in which it can be accommodated - one consideration is how time-specific our population targets should be - we do hope to move away from a plan which states that there will be x number of people by 1990 - and take a longer or broader view with respect to continuing urban growth.

In our approach we are considering alternatives to the current method of dividing Oahu into some 30 areas for purposes of planning. We are seeking to develop a problem-oriented method of classifying areas for purposes of analysis. When focusing on considerations of where activities will occur, we can, at the broadest level, make a distinction between developed and undeveloped areas - this can be further broken down into, say, urbanized areas which are under pressure for intensive development or redevelopment and those which are relatively stable in terms of the level and nature of activities. Such a classification, when developed, will assist us in setting priorities for analysis and identify key alternatives relating to further development.

The basic thrust is one of identifying and evaluating such alternatives - the work program as it relates to land use calls for:

1. The definition of basic objectives relating to urban development.
2. An analysis of major activities and their location. However, not all activities and related problems can be analyzed in this first round.
3. A definition of development alternatives.
4. The formulation of criteria to choose among alternative development proposals. Certainly, in defining and evaluating proposals the feasibility and methods of implementation will be major considerations - in addition to the conventional controls other techniques should be considered such as government acquisition of land and incentives to landowners.
5. The definition of an effective administrative procedure. We hope to design a procedure which will provide firmness and rigidity where required and flexibility where necessary - the specific procedures will depend heavily upon the form of the Plan. The current concern over procedures cannot be addressed without reconsidering the form of the existing Plan - the problem of
procedures is merely a symptom of more fundamental problems. The current Plan with its General Plan map, the Detailed Land Use Maps, and Development Plans often means tremendous energy expended by developers, land owners, and planning staff, with involvement of the Planning Commission and Council — over trivial matters. Meanwhile our basic urban problems elude us. Everyone is very busy — but we are doing the wrong things.

6. Finally, the work program calls for placing the Plan within the context of the total planning system — in more specific terms, this means defining the process for integrating and guiding the plans for operational programs which affect the objectives of the General Plan — it means having a direct impact on decisions relating to the nature and direction of these programs and their budgets.

The work program for the total project breaks down the job into two major categories, one focusing on the area of defining housing needs and alternative ways to meet them, and the other focusing on problems relating to how these needs will be physically accommodated. It is the latter that I have described here. There is, of course, quite a bit of interaction between these tasks.

A program of this nature has a number of implications — one is that we are emphasizing the planning process. When we complete our 18-month effort, we will not have produced a final plan which addresses all urban needs or problems. We are explicitly recognizing the complexity of these needs and that policies for urban development can no longer be formulated on the same basis as in the past — a land use plan prepared by applying average densities and standards does not yield the policies and related programs which provide the required guide to urban growth.

Through the focus on non-physical aspects of urban growth and the planning process which influences this growth, the role of the Planning Department will necessarily change over time — its efforts will be directed toward more effective coordination of plans and programs to achieve stated objectives.

What we are proposing to do is a far more complex process than the current General Plan represents —

- Everyone understands how you arrive at average densities and standards, and the map which indicates what uses go where is fairly concrete and also easily grasped.

For this plan we would substitute something not so easily understood and not yet completely defined. We do not even claim that the product of this effort will be a final plan — in fact, we state it will not be.

- The concerns we have stated regarding the current land use are not new, nor is the proposed program — the traditional land use plan has been on the firing line for a long time and cities throughout the nation are responding to the need to provide a more effective basis for coping with urban problems.

It seems that the effort to do effective planning has, in the past, only been made in a crisis situation — usually brought about by a citizen challenging the City’s decisions. It would be very unfortunate if this kind of psychology prevails.

What we propose will change the status-quo. It will, over time, change the role of the City Planning Department and provide a basis for more effective coordination of the Administration’s programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN SEMINAR INFORMATION

The University of Hawaii Center for Engineering Research HAS announced the following two-day seminars.

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<th>Subject</th>
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<td>Water Pollution</td>
<td>February 26-27, 1971</td>
<td>Dr. Stephen Lau</td>
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<td>City and the Sea</td>
<td>Feb.-April, 1971 (to be announced)</td>
<td>Dr. John P. Craven</td>
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<td>Urban Transportation</td>
<td>March 18-20, 1971</td>
<td>Dr. Richard Bauman</td>
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<td>April 9-10, 1971</td>
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<td>May, 1971 (to be announced)</td>
<td>Dr. John Burgess</td>
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<td>Environmental Design</td>
<td>June 4-5, 1971</td>
<td>Dr. Howard Harrenstien</td>
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These changes supersede all others and this schedule is now final. All appropriate media will be advised. You may expect to receive information on the individual seminars as the Planning Committees develop same. Please call Howard Harrenstien, Director at 944-8301 or Jane Williams at 944-8788 if you need additional information regarding this program.

JANUARY, 1971
ARCHITECTURAL LICENSING REVIEW

I. COURSE: PRINCIPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL THEORY; PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING AND LAND USE
INSTRUCTOR: Mr. Andrew Yanoviak, Department of Architecture, University of Hawaii
SCHEDULE: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:00-8:30 P.M.
February 2 – March 23, 1971
George Hall, Room 213
TUITION: $45.00 per student (Last day to register is February 2, 1971.)

II. COURSE: STRUCTURAL DESIGN
INSTRUCTOR: Mr. Jim Early, John A. Martin & Associates
SCHEDULE: Thursdays, 7:00-9:30 P.M.
March 11 – June 3, 1971
Moore Hall, Room 112
TUITION: $55.00 per student (Texts will be available for $15.00. If text is desired, please notify instructor not later than February 4, 1971.) Last day to register is March 11, 1971.

III. COURSE: ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLANNING
INSTRUCTOR: Mr. Hugh Burgess, Department of Architecture, University of Hawaii
SCHEDULE: Saturdays, 8:00-12:00 A.M.
April 17 – May 22, 1971
George Annex, Building F, Room 1
TUITION: $45.00 per student (Last day to register is April 16, 1971.)

REGISTRATION: You may register by mail or in person by contacting College of Continuing Education and Community Service, 2500 Dole Street, Room 105, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
(Checks or money orders should be made payable to the UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.)
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