Look ahead... and resolve to mix your imagination with our concrete. To keep Hawaii beautiful. Because, when you mix our product with your ideas, some very beautiful things can happen.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY OF HAWAII
Suite 400, Hawaiian Life Building 1311 Kapiolani Boulevard / Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
NEWS FOR THE CHAPTER

From Joe Farrell, President

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY INTEREST

Dr. J. Meredith Neil, now a member of the Hawaii Chapter and heading up our Chapter Historian Committee, wants to start up a Society for Architectural Historians Chapter here in Honolulu for the entire Pacific Basin. As you all know, the Society for Architectural Historians is a very old professional group which puts out a fine journal, depicting the most recent and interesting discoveries in architectural history. J. Neil is going to be looking around for those architects with this sort of interest so anyone who has leanings this way, please give him a telephone call or notify the AIA office that you are interested in becoming a member of the Pacific Basin Chapter of the Society for Architectural Historians.

SECRETARIES CLUB

Last year, the instant spreading of important news or getting out information on a one or two hours basis and the "check-day-before membership meetings" telephone calls for dinner count was conducted by the telephone committee of the Architectural Secretaries Club. The architects are greatly indebted to the Architectural Secretaries Club and on behalf of the entire membership, the AIA would like to thank last year's "Patzke's Raiders" for their fine work.

On January 25, 1971 it was my pleasure to present the new officers at a dinner held at the Outrigger Canoe Club for 1971. For the benefit of the AIA members and other readers, the list of new officers is as follows:

President: Millie Harvey, Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison & Tong

Vice President: Betty Hays, Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones & Farrell

Secretary: Bertine Callow, Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison & Tong

Treasurer: Edith Kato, Bauer & Mori


STUDENT, A SECOND CLASS CITIZEN FOR A FUTURE ARCHITECT

At our last chapter meeting following the Grassroots gathering in Utah, we were all somewhat shocked to find out that the University of Hawaii students don't have to have an isolated chapter according to our By-Law. This seems to be an indication that either we're not reading the By-Laws or we're not taking too much interest as architects in students. I feel that perhaps both are correct.

On the other side of the ledger, the students don't seem to be taking much interest in the AIA. I understand that there's hardly a handful of students at the University of Hawaii who are interested in joining the AIA. When you step aside and look at the situation, it seems pretty dumb that the two groups can't get together because it won't be too long before the students transforms into being an architect, looking back at students again.

There is a solution and it basically involves each party becoming involved in something that is interesting and helpful to him and to the other such as:

1. The student says he wants to become involved and help design and plan our community today rather than waiting many years to do this. Perhaps it would be better for the profession to get the student into the architectural office, say when he becomes a freshman, under a work study program. If the student comes into an office, he will certainly become interested in what that office is doing because that is what he is doing at that time. We also know that through the work study program a student very quickly becomes an effective producer for the office, therefore, the architect becomes more interested in the student and the whole affair commences to snowball.

2. Another way to get the student interested and involved is already going on here in Honolulu through the Hawaii Community Design Center. The Design Center would not be a success if the students were not involved. The students get college credit for their work in the Community Design Center toward graduation. They are the working team under one volunteer professional architect or planner and are the only consistent staff in the Community Design Center since the volunteer professional cannot always produce, particularly when a client calls him away for something else. The student is always there. Now, this student is working on a real project which will get built; therefore, he becomes more interested and more effective.

3. I think we must realize that students today are on a much higher intellectual and attainment level than we were when we were in school. As a matter of fact, I have a feeling that when we were in school, we could have been more productive had we had some method of working on real projects such as today's students do. If, in fact, it is true that students are a bit higher developed and capable of being productive, then perhaps we should give them the same voting rights on local Hawaii Chapter issues as do the Associate members now enjoy. There has been a consideration for allowing one student to sit on the Executive Committee with voting power on local issues. (That one might take some doing before becoming part of the By-Laws, but who knows.)

When we were in college, we complained about things that should be done and what would make the world better and I think looking back on those beliefs, we were probably right in 90% of the cases but our elders didn't listen. The students today are speaking up about some very significant and reasonable issues such as cleaning up our air so we can breathe, over population, considerate versus monumental type architectural design, human architecture rather than demonstrative architecture, etc. We are all busy with our day to day problems and it might be wise to give the student a little bit more responsibility and authority to set things to right.

COMMUNITY DESIGN CENTER

As previously stated, the AIA's goal in relation to the Community Design Center was to get it set up and then put it on its own economical and functioning feet. To this goal a milestone has been reached and on February 3, 1971 the Executive Committee approved offering equal ownership of the Community Design Center to the CEC, AIP, and the ASLA along with the AIA. The reason

Continued on page 19
ECO-COMMUNITY:
Outlining the Case
For Alternate Life Styles

BY ROBERT CASTLE GAY,
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

CONDITIONS
A series of crises is revealing that the American Dream of "the greatest good for the greatest number" is slipping through our fingers like water. Among other things, we are slowly learning the mathematical law that you cannot simultaneously maximize two competing variables. The good life is being sacrificed to ever greater numbers of people seeking the good life.

In the U.S., unprecedented individual affluence, a soaring G.N.P. and awesome, sophisticated and generally unrestrained technologies have begun to be considered more costly than beneficial. But this questioning is not widespread and has not been transformed into more than token action to eliminate the failures, de-fuse the crises, and guarantee us a habitable future.

Human relationships are becoming more fragmented in time and space: neighborhoods and communities have been steadily dissolving under the pressures of contemporary personal mobility; chaotic, even cancerous expansion of urban and suburban areas; and the increasing separation of working, shopping, recreational and residential places. With the rare exceptions of some ghettos, institutions, and rural areas, the isolated nuclear family prevails. Extended families and other types of primary groups are a disappearing social form.

As daily experience our present culture offers: unsatisfying and impersonal work, diluted personal relationships, bombardment of the senses, and a treadmill of increasing material consumption. It expects members to submit themselves to the syndrome of deferred rewards by yielding the pleasures of here and now to the projected but never realized pleasures of the future.

Human interference with the life-supporting ecosystems of the world threatens us with a number of possible catastrophes. The planet is over-populated and Americans lead the world in over-consumption of energy and resources. We wipe out a species of insect or plant with the same glib shortsightedness that leads us to pour uncounted tons of gases and particulates into the air or unload hundreds of kinds of toxic chemicals into the water.

Together these social and ecological malfunctionings are eroding the chances for fulfillment at all levels, from the foundation level of physiological survival to the level of maximum self-realization.

"The future isn't what it used to be."
The present deteriorates and the future gets bleaker; evidence points to such a grim decade or two that we are forced to leave our comfortable chairs to seek the deepest roots of our various present and approaching stresses and disasters. Crises are agents for radicalization and unified effort.

DIAGNOSIS
Considered individually, social and ecological problems have previously seemed unrelated: most ecologists, resource economists, anthropologists, and sociologists sit in their respective corners and publish the results of specialized research in their respective journals. But the study of cybernetic structure in mechanical and ecological systems during the last 30 years has led to the systemic awareness and mode of thought needed to span these and other traditional disciplinary gaps.

If the diagnosis is expanded sufficiently, a unified underpinning appears: an increasingly pathogenic system of cultural premises, a system now

Continued on page 16

KE KAHA KI'1
It's a good sign

HAWAII WELDING

on YOUR job.

It means you are getting first class service as well as competitive price. Pricing to fit your budget may be our first effort, but our best product is the service you get with it.

Our jobs are as large as framing a new wing to Honolulu International Airport, as small as mending a boat trailer.

Updated facilities are ready for your job now and equipped for your plans tomorrow. Give us a call. 845-3291

HAWAII WELDING

2308 Pahounui Drive
Honolulu, Hawaii

FEBRUARY, 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.

Positive protection against termites and rot.

Wolmanized

Pressure treated wood

HONOLULU WOOD TREATING CO., LTD.
2290 Alahao Place
Telephone 847-4661

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 Terraces.
Grassroots 1971 President and President-Elect report on Grassroots Convention, Salt Lake City (attended by Farrell, Dumlao, Snyder).

1. Regional Executive Committee Meeting – First meeting was pre-convention session of the regional executive committee. Discussion included:
   a. Student Chapters and student activities (whether student chapter should be branch or committee of local chapter or separate chapters).

2. Grassroots meeting was presentation by national executive of AIA program for year 1971. “Grassroots” is term for three geographic districts by which national AIA can present programs each year and get feedback prior to convention.

3. A full copy of the “National AIA Planning Committee Report” on programs for 1971 is available for review in the AIA office.

4. Emphasis included the following subjects:
   - Continuing Education
   - Business Development
   - Construction Management
   - The Architect in the Development Team
   - National Policy Development – Major Issues
     - Public Education
     - Creative Economics
     - Client Development and Education
     - Communication Between Chapters


6. Architect as member of development team. Report will soon be published by National. General feeling that Architect should have better participation.

7. Environmental Concerns – An environmental commission is working on design review criteria and architectural criticism.

The Urban Design Chapter Assistance Teams have been formed and are available to assist local chapters for critical review of local design issues.

8. Master Spec – Program to be emphasized.

9. Change in Membership Rules was proposal to reorganize classifications as Professional Associate, Corporate and Associate. The proposed changes include the use of the initials AIA after the name of Associates. The president’s position at Grassroots was opposition to this use of initials. The proposal is for a new category of national membership since presently associate members are only affiliated with the local chapters. Following discussion, President asked for an informal vote of those present whether a national classification for associate members is considered desirable. Vote – yes, 14; no, 4.

A second informal vote asking whether use of AIA initials after the name of an associate member would be considered desirable – yes, 0; no, 18.

10. Students presented the 1971 Student AIA Program for the year which included:
   b. Continued participation in Community Design Centers.
   c. Finance – fund raising.
   d. Public Education.

Continued on page 15
1971 Convention Plans

Next year's national Convention is rapidly shaping up as a balanced combination of information and entertainment, as the various committees nail down their arrangements.

It is planned that the annual F.W. Dodge Party will get the Convention off to a convivial start on Sunday evening, June 20. Dodge executives have been in Detroit, and are now winnowing out their final selection of a site for the party which has historically been held in an interesting, off-beat location.

Monday, June 21, marks the beginning of the Convention activities, starting with the keynote address in the morning and the presentation of various national design awards. Monday noon will also see the annual alumni luncheons of the various schools. Another major speech will be given in the afternoon (principal speakers have not yet been announced), followed by the investiture of new Fellows. The President’s Reception will be in the evening at the Detroit Institute of Arts. This is always the first best place for looking up old friends and renewing acquaintances.

Detroit, the Host Chapter, has its night to shine on Tuesday, when we will play host to all the delegates and wives on a boat trip to Bob-Lo Island. For anyone with any lingering doubts because of last year's “flight from Dunkerque,” rest assured that the St. Clair and the Columbia will take our 3,000 guests in stride — they do it every day. Boats will leave in both directions every 1½ hours, which will eliminate any long waits to either get to the island or to return to the Detroit dock.

Bars will be open on the boat ride down the river to Bob-Lo Island, and dinner and further drinks will be served at the Island. There will be dancing and all of the rides and entertainment of the famous amusement park will be free to all. So if you’re dying to ride the Whip again, or just relax in the cool breezes off the river, the host party is the place, and Tuesday, June 22 is the date.

Ticket prices for the Host Chapter Party have been set at $20 per person, to include the boat trip, drinks, dinner, rides, dancing and all the entertainment on Bob-Lo.

A guide book on the City of Detroit and the metropolitan area is being prepared for distribution to the convention. It will be based on material from W. Hawkins Ferry’s encyclopedic “The Buildings of Detroit,” with many additional new buildings included. “The

Continued on page 15

Flight Schedules Noted For Reconvened Convention

Two special AIA flights, direct to Copenhagen, will depart from Detroit and New York following the AIA Detroit Convention on June 25, arriving on the 26th, for a reconvened meeting. Charter Flight “A” departing Detroit, returns from London to New York City on July 5, and is $216. Charter Flight “B” departing New York City, returns from London to New York City on July 11, and is $199. Costs do not include travel to other points in Europe or return to London.

Professional treks following the reconvened meeting in Copenhagen are planned, as well as two Urban Design Seminars — one in Stockholm, July 5-9, the other in London on the same dates. More information on these seminars will be provided when available. For reservations and travel details, write the official agents: U.S. Travel Agency, Inc., 807 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Reservations must be accompanied by a deposit of $75 per person paid to the agency.
Precast shapes up your concept

We can make pre-stressed planks 12 feet wide. And no matter how fast you are on the job, our production capacity can keep up. Our consultants will work with you at no cost for as long as it takes to innovate the beauties of precast into your design. Our number: 847-2667. Ask for Lloyd Jones. The best time to call us is before your concept gets off the ground.

DILLINGHAM PRECAST
A facility of Dillingham Corporation
THERE ARE ALTERNATIVES BUT —
This is the area that would be covered in
20 years if R6 subdivisions* (5,000 sq. ft. single family lots) were to be allowed to proliferate on the most easily developed land, and if housing need as expressed in Tom Gill’s "Hawaii’s Crisis in Housing" (Nov. 1970) is projected at the rate of 10,000 dwelling units per year. ("Next 10 years we need 70,000—100,000 homes.") HHA estimates need at 35,000 dwelling units in next 5 years.

* At 6.7 dwelling units per acre 200,000 homes would use approximately 36,000 acres. In 1969 there were 37,784 acres in agriculture on Oahu.
What's Really Behind The Olomana Protest?

The recent furor over the townhouse project planned by Joe Pao's Island Construction Company for the slopes of Mt. Olomana has been big news. The protest stemmed in part from emotion on the part of Windward residents. However, there is much more to the problem than sentiment over what Windward residents consider to be the defacement of a scenic landmark. It concerns the overall development of the entire Kailua area.

Architect Alan Sanborn was deeply involved in the matter prior to his recent resignation as Staff Planning Director for the Windward Citizens' Planning Conference. He still serves as a member of the Governor's Task Force for the Kawaiola Youth Correctional Facilities Lands. This is in addition to running his architectural practice in Honolulu.

Speaking strictly as an individual, Alan pointed out that there remain only three major developable sites in the urban land use district in the Kailua area. These sites are (1) the 570-acre Boy's and Girls' Homes on both sides of Kalanianao Highway near the hospital junction; (2) 90 acres on the ridge between Enchanted Lake and the present Kailua high school; and (3) 89 acres mauka of Kalanianao Highway on the slopes of Mt. Olomana. Both areas (2) and (3) are owned by Pao’s firm, and area (3) is the one on which the Olomana townhouse development is planned. “How these sites are developed will determine whether Kailua emerges as a well-planned community or not. It's that simple,” says Alan.

In Alan's view, “It will take a large measure of City-State cooperation and comprehensive planning to determine how the use of these sites is going to relate to the rest of Kailua.”

Alan places major importance upon the retention of the Green Belt space nature has provided as a vital part of any planning for the area. In a presentation on behalf of WCPC before the State Land Use Commission on December 18, 1970, and in related position papers on the Olomana question, he stated:

"Current good planning concepts universally recommend the need for physical and visual open space to limit urban and suburban sprawl, to provide visual relief from increasing urbanization, and to provide major recreation areas. A major purpose of the Land

Continued on page 13
MONRAY
Concrete
Roof Tile

Jr. High School

Lodge Auditorium

Single Home Residence
A MAN’S HOME IS HIS CASTLE...

And most homes reflect the personality of the owner. Quiet, dignified, sophisticated, a MONRAY ROOF TILE says it for him. Gay, colorful, carefree, he'll select MONRAY. Solid, enduring, forever, MONRAY without a doubt. Contemporary, individual and beautiful, MONRAY ROOF TILE distinguishes the home and complements the owner.

Backed by years of experience and worldwide acceptance, MONRAY ROOF TILE now provides the progressive tract builder with a roofing product, manufactured in Hawaii, that is unequalled in selling features. It gives the architect unlimited flexibility in design, charm, beauty and color.

THE MANY FEATURES OF MONRAY ROOF TILES

Color: Manufactured in a wide range of contemporary colors, they provide an opportunity for expression and lend character and charm to any home.

Weatherproofing: Because the MONRAY ROOF TILE is constant in size and shape they guarantee a snug fit and completely weatherproofed roof.

Durability and Strength: Made of concrete, the most durable of all construction material, the MONRAY ROOF TILE is impervious to salt air, frost and industrial fumes. Unlike other
forms of roofing it actually strengthens with age.

**Fire Proof:** The MONRAY ROOF TILE is non-combustible and enjoys a Class A fire rating.

**Sign Possibilities:** The flexible qualities of installing MONRAY ROOF TILES greatly facilitates the architect and planner in their concept and design. They know that they have a roofing material that will readily accept the challenge of practically any roofing plan — high pitch, low pitch or curved roofs.

**Added Features:** Maintenance free, sound proofing (15 class decibel rating), colors that reflect heat, a status of building excellence unaffected by termites, dry rot or mildew, concrete manufacture and the most technically advanced of all building materials.

**Cost:** Although a Monier Concrete Tile Roof combines both benefits and quality, it is less expensive than you would imagine. In fact, it costs less than the average roof.

**Commercial Application:** Local authorities constantly press for more aesthetic planning. The use of MONRAY ROOF TILE for administrative buildings meet all requirements yet provide a homely atmosphere for employees. When you use MONRAY ROOF TILES you feel secure in the knowledge that you are living under the most modern weatherproofing and maintenance free roof available.

**TECHNICAL DATA:**

**Size and Coverage:** The MONRAY tile has an overall size of 16½" by 13" with an interlocking side lap of 1¼". The unique scientifically designed "weather checks" on the under-side of MONRAY tiles give positive protection against wind-driven moisture.

**Code Requirements:** MONRAY is produced to quality standards which meet or exceed that specified by the prevailing building codes in U.S.A. such as ICBO 2093.3.
Locally manufactured for the Hawaiian market.

The colors shown are reproduced as closely as printing limitations will allow.

MONIER concrete roof tile

MONOCRETE PTY. LIMITED — 91-185 Kalaeloa Boulevard, Campbell Industrial Park, Ewa Beach, Hawaii 96706
Phone 682-4523

* A Member of Concrete Industries (Monier) Limited, Australia

CAT No. 50M-169/CRT-B2
Use Law itself was to insure the maintaining of such Green Belts, especially on lands unsuited to urban development. Kailua is fortunate because nature provided vertical open space in the form of low hills. The space does not have to be created, but it does need to be preserved.”

In support of his statement that the land involved was unsuited for urban development, he quoted facts and figures on flood flow volume, overbank flows, sedimentation and water quality, and said, “We know that Kailua Bay cannot stand unlimited sedimentation from mass grading of steep slopes on its mauka lands. We know that areas near Enchanted Lake approach serious flooding during normal storms. What about major storms?”

He argued further that, “Eckbo, Dean, Austin and Williams, consultants to the State to review the Land Use District boundaries of the entire state, determined that the two parcels were not needed for urban use. Their conclusion was based on population projections, which have been substantiated by the 1970 census, and land use projections which indicate that the Koolau-poko District will have 4,448 acres of vacant urban classified land in 1978.”

As an alternative to creating residential districts which would bisect the already-existing Green Belt area, Alan envisions using the land to create a parkway system which would connect all of the major parks in the Kailua area – Kawai-nui Swamp (which is slated to become an 800-acre park complex in the near future), Kailua Beach Park, and the future Bellows Beach Park.

“It could, in fact, extend all the way from the Kalaleo Hillside area to Maka-puu Point,” he says. “The undeveloped hills exist now. They could be kept for this use by condemning the privately-owned portions and developing them with the State-owned land for recreational purposes.”

Such a park system could include major hiking, bike-way and bridle trails through some of the loveliest acreage on the Island, picnic areas; scenic lookout points — the list of recreational possibilities is limitless.

This, then, is the real question behind the Olomana dispute. Will we be able to keep our natural Green Belt unbroken and available for public use? Or will it disappear, parcel by parcel, as developers use it for dense and perhaps poorly-planned urban developments?

Alan feels that “Present citizen organization efforts to stop development on the slopes of Mt. Olomana by challenging the State Land Use Commission’s actions is one avenue which can and should be pursued. A verdict in their favor would insure adequate public notice and participation in the future. It would also stop development for awhile. Sooner or later, though, Mr. Pao or someone else will try again to develop the site. Will the public interest, time and effort be adequate each time someone tries to develop the area?”

AN ARCHITECT’S INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY PLANNING

To try to make the parkway alternative become a permanent reality, however, a long-range total plan is needed. Looking at the bigger picture offers a better chance to evolve more permanent solutions. For instance, the State could consolidate the Boys’ and Girls’ Homes on the site makai of Kalanianaole Highway (the present Boys’ Home) and build a new high school between this and the existing high school, with the existing football field becoming part of the new high school.

As Alan sees it, the existing 2,000-student high school complex could then become an intermediate school for the Enchanted Lake area, which sorely needs this facility. The two 90-acre parcels owned by Pao, which would disrupt the Green Belt area if developed, could be acquired by the State for park use by condemnation or in exchange for granting Pao development rights on a portion of the Girls’ Home site. His townhouse complex, for example, could be located at the mauka end of that site and separated from the existing Olomana subdivision by a Green Belt strip. Pao would benefit by having more suitable land on which to construct housing units. That would in turn result in lower cost housing, because he could place the same number of units on 90 acres instead of on 180 acres. A new elementary school, if required, could be sited on the mauka side of the existing park located adjacent to Olomana Elementary School. And, most important, the Green Belt would be preserved.

If this conceptual approach could be worked out, the entire Windward area would benefit greatly for all the years to come from the vision, imagination and hard work of an architect who looks to sound planning as a means of preserving our environment and Hawaiian way of life.
NEW TOWNS FOR OAHU?

BY CHARLES R. SUTTON

"New Towns" are continually proposed as the panacea for urban ills of America and the developed urban areas of the world. Certainly, as population grows and expands, new centers of community activity will continue to be an essential and natural result of the aggregation of people.

But "New Towns" may also be the "easy way out" in the fast expansion and coverage of land. We are easily convinced that under the guise of "complete" communities the subdivisions growing in the "planned" town is better than other subdivisions, and therefore that we need not worry about the quality of life there.

All too often the "New Town" is the result of opportunistic land assemblage rather than a recognition of patterns of growth and needs. The general planning process is one in which these growth patterns should not only be predicted but alternative patterns and their consequences projected.

On Oahu, where the limits of land are clearly defined, where quality of land related to use can be determined and values assigned, these alternative consequences of variable growth patterns should be predicted and evaluated before particular solutions such as New Towns are accepted.

An alternative to New Town development is a revitalization of the existing towns and the central city. As life styles change with increased population, so must centers of population change in physical form and use. Another look should be given to the existing urban centers, even the smallest communities, to see how they may again serve the population which gathers around them. At the same time, in deciding where and what kind of housing is needed, those existing centers should be re-evaluated in terms of intensity of existing land use so that the potential for both existing and new facilities or structures can be assessed. The decay of central cities has long been evident. In 1943, Eliel Saarinen, in "The City", not only charted the patterns of growth and decay but looked into its future.

In Honolulu it is time to reconsider those patterns which will improve the quality of life for the future. We lament the disappearance of a remembered quiet of old Honolulu. But it is past. To obtain those values of urban quality that we recognize now -- or still remember -- we must plan specifically how those qualities can be obtained within the increased intensity of activity of the urban place.

From examples over the world we know that the intensively used urban place can have quality, continuity, and identity which makes it unique. The opportunity on Oahu is in those existing places of old or new community life which were long since physically and functionally located. They can grow anew with recognition of past values while bringing quality related to today's need.
Convention
Continued from page 8

Building of Detroit," with many additional new buildings included.

The women's program is also rapidly taking shape. On Tuesday, there will be a luncheon at the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club on Lake St. Clair, and on the way to the luncheon, the ladies will be guests in a number of Grosse Pointe homes. The annual breakfast of the Women's Architectural League will be held on Wednesday morning, at the Detroit Hilton Hotel. During the week, there will be a number of other tours of interesting areas around Detroit, including one visit to Canada.

Exhibits and displays are also getting heavy attention from the committees involved, and there will be a variety of interesting things to look at throughout the convention area.

Early indications are that the Detroit Convention with its theme of "The Hard Choices," will draw hundreds of architects from the area immediately around Detroit, including many from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada.

Advance Registration Forms will be mailed in the Spring of 1971. Watch for your copy.

KKK Kover
BY RICK REAGAN

Stairwell to the top of the Dome.
(The late) AMFAC BUILDING.

Grassroots
Continued from page 7

11. Restructuring of AIA — Proposal was presented at Grassroots to reorganize AIA nationally under executive and legislative branches. The executive would be made up of organization similar to present officers with additional Vice Presidents. Legislative body would be made up of "house of regents" who would be delegates to the convention and representatives of local chapters. This issue should be studied by all chapters as it will be voted upon at convention in Detroit.

FEBRUARY, 1971
Is part of your sales floor really just an overfurnished stockroom?

It certainly wasn’t planned that way… but maybe it wasn’t properly planned as selling space either.

The corner of a store that no one goes into because it’s not part of the normal traffic flow simply gobbles up merchandise… and profit. You can use the best fixtures, stock it with way out bargains and it will still be little more than expensive storage space.

At Bader’s we consider it part of our job to see that this doesn’t happen. We manufacture and supply some of the finest store fixtures money can buy. More important our experts in store planning can show you where and how to use these fixtures to make maximum use of your available selling space.

Store planning…
Bader’s does it better.

Bader's
1312 Kaumualii St. / Honolulu / Phone: 841-7527
Licensed Contractor #8C 2243

- COMMERCIAL INTERIOR PLANNING
- MANUFACTURING & CONTRACTING
- DISPLAY & VISUAL AID EQUIPMENT
- GRAPHIC ART SUPPLIES

Eco-Community
Continued from page 4

unsuited to the requirements for continuation of the human species.

This lethal system of premises rests on:

1. Atomism and specialization as ways of viewing the world and of dealing with problems.

2. Arrogant anthropocentrism, unrestricted exploitation of ecosystems, natural resources and other men.


The historical development of this pathology is understandable. For Americans the conquest of the seemingly infinite Western Frontier and its unequalled cornucopia of resources was combined with a couple of centuries of rationalism and a longer Western history of Judeo-Christian anthropocentrism. These historical coincidences generated the cultural momentum which has propelled us into our present condition.

So the sickness does not stem from bad legislation, inadequate governmental policies, economic weaknesses, bad environmental design, or interpersonal breakdowns. It is neither advertisers, nor manufacturers, nor city planners, nor government leaders who are the bad guys; they too are agents of the system of premises. These men, the rest of us, and many of our institutions must be seen as symptoms of a cultural pathology of staggering complexity.

ACTIONS
Confronted either experientially or conceptually with the overwhelming mass of evidence, some observers, including more and more young people, opt out of action altogether. Feeling overcome by personal impotence they might fall into disregard of the facts, cynicism, heavy drug use, psychosis or occasionally suicide.

But what positive approaches are meaningful? Basic as it is, the above diagnosis points toward something which may be achievable: cultural change. Other forms of relief will be (in Paul Ehrlich’s words) “like giving aspirin to a cancer victim.”

More studies, papers, books and armchair discussions may offer occasional insights, but they are only insights
Eco-Community
Continued from page 16

about the changes. Making public utter-
ances and tinkering with the institu-
tional machinery does not change the
way we live; consider for instance the
hypocrisy of an air pollution group
meeting to which all the members drive.
For sufficiently basic changes to occur,
our lives must change. Since many
people do not know what the alter-
natives are, one necessary strategy is the
generation and diffusion of alternate life
styles, not as a panacea, but as one of
many desirable levels of crisis response.
Gandhi said: "My life is my message."

Alternative life styles have always
existed in America; there have always
been deviations from the mainstream.
Besides the very rich or very poor,
others who develop non-mainstream life
styles include: criminals, entertainers,
drug users, bohemians, career military
officers, for instance. (These categories
are of course not mutually exclusive.)

Although rejection of the conven-
tional wisdom about how to live has
always occurred in one form or another,
the present wave of questioning the old
order began in the 1950's (after the
generally unifying external threat of
World War II) and gained momentum
during the 60's, leading to the two
primary alternatives of the black and
youth subcultures. The realization grew
that if you can't change the system, at
least you can change your own life.

In light of the conditions and diag-
nosis above, two kinds of alternate life
style seem particularly pertinent in this
country: ecological responsibility and

Communal living.

Ecologically responsible life styles
are based on a deep recognition of the
frailty and presently perilous condition
of the planet's life-support systems. One
element is simply the selection of
"healthy" products and processes in
every day life: unleaded gasoline, phos-
phate-free soaps, together with can- and
drug-recycling. A second aspect of
ecologically responsible life styles is a
drive to cut down the consumption of
energy and resources. Riding a bicycle,
cutting grass by hand (if at all), turning
off unused lights, not buying electric
hairdryers, etc.

The general principle behind re-
ducing consumption of energy and re-
sources is three-fold: the finiteness of
mineral resources, the environmental
costs of power generation and trans-
mission, and the need to de-escalate the
machinery of production and con-
sumption.

The details and rationale of eco-
logically responsible life styles are collected
in two places: a poster called "Be
EcoLogical" by Life of the Land (an
ecological research and action group)
899 Waimanu St., Honolulu and The
User's Guide to the Protection of the
Environment a 1970 Sierra Club/Ballan-
tine paperback by Paul Swatek.

With regard to communal life styles,
there are now perhaps 8-10,000 gen-
erally young Americans living in roughly
500 communes. Some are rural and
maximally self-sufficient, others urban
and socially involved, and still others

Continued on page 18
WOOL CARPETING
We Have It!

Axminster, Tufted and Wilton for residential and commercial use.
Top quality at the right price!
Call us at 941-4451
and ask for Jack White or Ken Kmett.

Eco-Community
Continued from page 17

somewhere in between.

Intentional communities can extend the range of cultural change beyond an individual or a single family in several ways. Communities can re-establish the primary group; contribute a diversity of viewpoints to issues and problems of mutual concern to community members; improve the division of labor for certain tasks; generate more ideas and alternate forms of behavior than can a single family; share skills, equipment and responsibilities, and more.

The present commune movement is not new in American history. Starting with the communal ventures at places like Jamestown and Plymouth, the deliberate experimentation with forms of community continued with the religious and ideological social experiments of the 19th Century, slumped with the rise of industrialization, and has been recently reincarnated. Paralleling the experimental communities has been a continuing tradition of Utopian thought.

Results of these experiments offer insights for future and present communities; the historical attitude of some of the new generation of communitarians is often wastefully anti-intellectual. Although the design of a social experiment is less rigorous than the design of a scientific experiment, Isaac Newton’s maxim applies: “If I have seen further than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants.”

“Utopian” is a generally misunderstood term. A community, or any other social design, is not going to suddenly remove all problems by the miraculous achievement of heaven on earth. But in social experiments and changes in lifestyle, new and healthier challenges can be substituted for old ones, and joys and satisfactions not available at present can be offered. Paradise is having your life be a richly satisfying process — and the process includes hassles.

The two groups of life styles — ecological responsibility and communal living — overlap: this is a new life style called eco-community. The specific features of such a community can take many forms, according to the people involved, their perceptions, wants, talents, group vision, and the place they choose to locate. In sketching out the range of possibilities, alternatives should be presented with the same pluralism and opportunity for individual creativity with which the Whole Earth Catalog presents its “tools.”
News for the Chapter  
Continued from page 3
the ownership was split up this way, as we previously discussed, was to bring more participation in the Community Design Center activities by the other three professional groups through the pride of ownership. Since it is all voluntary work except for the students, it was felt that better participation would come this way. Now we are waiting for the other organizations to formally accept our incorporation documents as written up.

In addition to the participation's stimulation, the use of the other three professional groups in combination with the AIA should bring in more money from our fund drive which is going to be kicked off immediately. We have the non-profit IRS rating and checks can now be written to the Community Design Center as a tax deductible donation. Don Chapman is heading up the fund raising campaign with a goal of $50,000 before the end of 1971. It would be appreciated if ALL AIA members would "talk it up" and aid Don in his endeavor. If anyone needs a good explanation and some pictorials, reprint issues from the Hawaii Business Magazine of a very fine article in the September 1970 issue is available by calling Hugh Burgess. Everybody, try to help this very worthwhile endeavor.

HAWAII'S SUBMISSION TO THE AIA/FORD ARCHITECTURAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
The Community Design Center Board, through Hugh Burgess' recommendation, has nominated Mr. Black Hoohuli for the above scholarship program. Mr. Hoohuli is a Hawaiian, age 32, and is married, living in Nanakuli. For years without any training whatsoever, Mr. Hoohuli has been making rather intelligent drawings for community structures out in the Nanakuli area and has exhibited a rare, natural talent and we certainly hope he wins the nomination to go to Leeward Community College.

HAWAII MEMBER ON NATIONAL AIA COUNCIL
By Ed Aotani's very active participation in Continuing Education, he has been heard of in Washington. Ed has been asked to serve as a director of the National AIA Continuing Educational Advisory Council. He will be going to the Mainland as he has been doing over the past several years, attending some of these meetings and finding new ways for us to practice architecture here in the islands. Congratulations, Ed.

Continued on page 22

FEBRUARY, 1971
Life's full of Beautiful Hangups...

CONSULT YOUR DECORATOR OR VISIT

Wallpapers Inc.
3654 Waialae Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Ph. 734-2177
Convenient Parking
A few days ago I had lunch in the parking lot lanai of Holiday Mart, a contemporary Honolulu version of the ages old market place. Observing the human scene there made me wonder at our inability to build an urban environment that recognizes even the simpler elements of environmental quality, such as, a place to walk, a place to sit, visual harmony, quiet, excitement, etc.

Scores of people, surrounded by a din of crowding, fuming cars, move through the ugly maze of service areas and rubbish to eventually reach the relative quiet of ordered rows of “merchandise”. Surrounding this chaos, unfriendly high apartment buildings elbow each other for a closer view of the spectacle below, or give up and look each other square in the face. Peace and quiet, serenity of “home”, are only vague memories or unknown quantities in such places. Nor is it possible for the excitement of City to come through in a way that we know it from the great cities of the world. Less than ten years ago this was an open space – a parking lot for a drive-in movie theatre – an opportunity to build anew with a rapidly increasing urban center. With all our awareness of urban quality, our zoning and building laws, this is the result. Should the future be determined and committed so carelessly?

But what’s wrong with it? Maybe it is good. Progress. Business. Prosperity?

The market place – Agora – a meeting place for exchange of products, services, talents, ideas – a place to be a part of the community of men. It could and should satisfy more than just the need for goods and services. It could offer an attractive, exciting (or where appropriate) place wherein the communication between men is stimulated in a way that has traditionally made the urban place the focus of the civilizing process.

To make it such a place can only be done by positive intent. We have accepted zoning legislation in principle. We regulate land use, bulk, light, and air. But thus far we see little evidence that such controls create good environmental quality. At best they may prevent the worst travesties. The best examples of contemporary urban places have generally been built by private entrepreneurs whose self imposed image or economic success depended upon unusual quality, or government action motivated by public interest. The economic strength and political power of neither, however, has been sufficient to insure the quality of the place.

But that quality has depended upon the ability of the design “techno-structure” to see, evaluate, and project those qualities of urban environment which the general public now recognizes as desirable.

Back to the parking lot lanai. It cannot be the responsibility of the single store alone to provide the quality of place. All residential, commercial, whatever uses, are in the identifiable urban unit will benefit from and therefore can contribute to the place.

To have given that place quality would have required a different beginning. The plan for the area would have been a social-physical “Design” outward to a recognizable limit or edge (in this case obviously already defined by existing major streets). It would have been a declaration of the desirable qualities as well as the functional facilities of the city in the form of a specific plan, a design, for all those structures, streets, walks and parking lots, which now produce no quality of place. Put in a form by which the greater end can be recognized, coordination and cooperation could help to produce the missing elements of an attractive place. Rather than negative “zoning” restrictions, only a declaration of positive qualities in a specific design for the future, tested by exposure to the entire community, will produce the framework for a better life in the urban environment. Can city government in cooperation with private enterprise, provide a means by which such “Designs” can be made?

Ke Kaha Ki’i

Editor / Nannette DeRossette
Feature Editor / Charles R. Sutton
Publisher / Crossroads Press, Inc.
P. O. Box 833, Honolulu, Hawaii 96808, Telephone 531-4137
Advertising inquiries should be directed to the publisher.
Circulation / Hawaii Chapter, American Institute of Architects, WAL, CEC, member firms, ICED, others in the building industry.

FEBRUARY, 1971
News for the Chapter
Continued from page 19

HAWAII, CULTURAL CENTER OF THE PACIFIC

Last year when Dr. Neil came and gave a slide show of Historical Developments in Honolulu he mentioned that it seemed appropriate and important that Hawaii attach itself to other countries and cultures in the Pacific Basin with the same strength that it attaches itself to the West Coast of the United States. In recent months there has been more interest expressed in this idea and the AIA has set up a Task Force headed by Hugh Burgess with the following to consider:

1. Through an Editorial Board consisting of Tom Creighton, Dr. J. Meredith Neil, and Hugh Burgess, look into the possibility of a Pacific Basin Architectural and Cultural Exchange Magazine. The problem is being tackled from the highest aspiration of possibly interesting some major publishers to completely tackle this problem through the lesser or evolutionary approach of Foundation economic support and gradually building up a magazine from possibly an existing smaller one. It was felt that exchange or architectural and planning ideas and activities should be made with other countries in the Pacific rim where there are some exciting things going on. It was felt that it might be fairly simple to get contributing editors from these various countries and start a communication which could do a lot of good. Dr. Neil mentioned that there was also some very interesting historical information that could be passed back and forth throughout the islands such as some very sturdy walls that have been briefly since been found in Micronesia from a bygone civilization.

2. Hugh Burgess wishes to start an advanced graduate course in architecture consisting of the top architectural graduates from each of the countries in the Pacific Basin and one graduate from Hawaii.

3. Of course, our Pan Pacific Award Citation conducted each year by PAPAIA is already in existence and should be a help for this idea. As a matter of fact, if we get communication going back and forth to these Pacific Basin countries, it might even make our Pan Pacific Award Citation better.

4. We have spoken to Mel Ferris the Executive Director of the California Council, AIA, who tells us that in 1973 the California Council will sponsor a meeting of all the architects from the Pacific rim in Sidney, Australia, at the new Opera House. These are similar gatherings of architects from the Pacific rim that they held in 1958 and 1961 in Hawaii and Mexico. Mel tells us that he would be happy to assist us in this endeavor with this conference.

When we look at it from a "people's point of view", it doesn't seem to the best interest of the people of Hawaii for us to be only tied to the West Coast of the United States when culturally, the people of Hawaii come from other points in the Pacific Basin. Also, our climate and conditions of living are much more similar to those of people who are water oriented and island oriented.

On February 18, 1971 there was an interesting conference at the Ilikai Hotel called Hawaii in the Pacific, chaired by our Lt. Governor and administered by Dr. George S. Kanahale. There were many very interesting speakers on four basic subjects of education, culture and the arts, business and government. The whole conference spoke of Hawaii as being either the hub or bridge to the rest of the Pacific Basin and Asia.
**Hawaii's Newest Resort**

The Hawaii State Capitol Building utilizes 7 Montgomery elevators.

Alexander Arms, at Alexander and Bingham Sts. has 2 Montgomery elevators.

P H & M Building on Coral Street showing Montgomery hydraulic elevator exterior shaft installation on an existing structure.

Two high-speed Montgomery elevators are installed in the Kealani, a 15 story highrise on the Ala Wai.

Atlas Electric Elevator Division is in the business of providing vertical transportation through standard and customized Montgomery elevators, ramps, power walks, and escalators.

Business has been very good because the product (and the service) is reliable.

**Includes Dependable and Versatile Montgomery Elevators.**

**Atlas Electric Company**

Elevator Division — Representing Montgomery Elevator Co., Ltd.

645 Halekauwila Street, Honolulu 96813 • Tel: 537-1906
Ke Kaha Ki'i—A person who draws pictures or petroglyphs

We Sell
Lighting Ideas