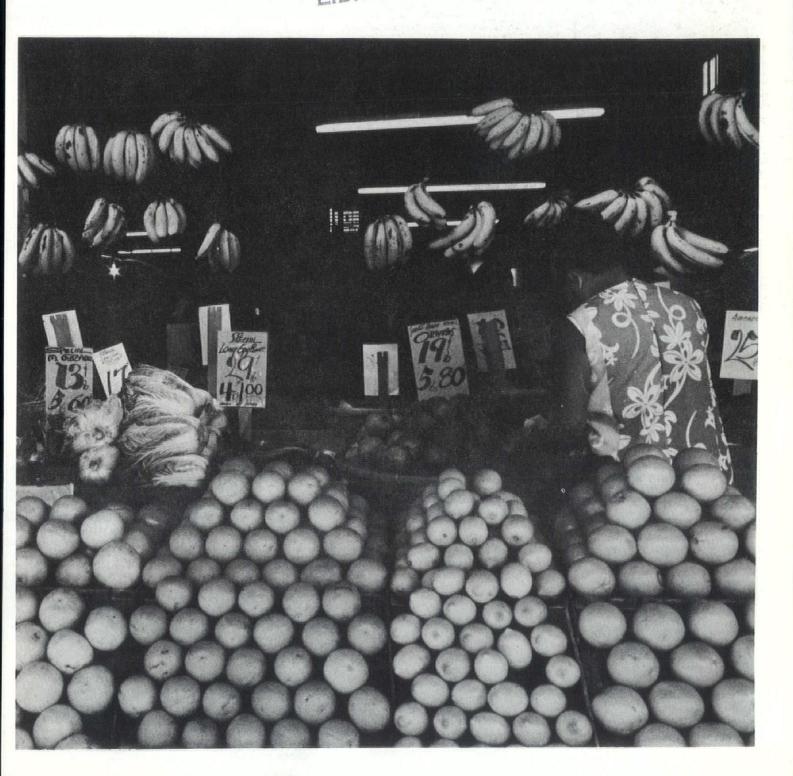
AMERICAN INSTITUTE

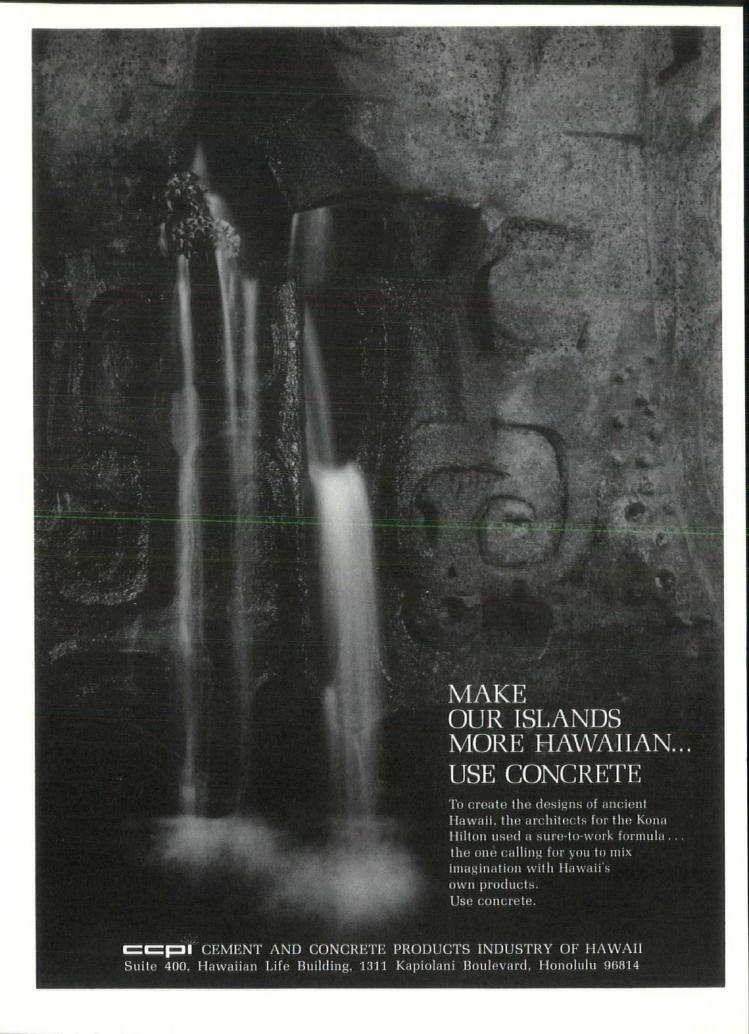
MAR 2 1 1972

hawaii architect

february 1972

the journal of the hawaii chapter, american institute of architects







hawaii architect

The official monthly journal of The American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Chapter.

Address all letters to:

Hawaii Chapter, AIA 1210 Ward Avenue Honolulu, Hawaii 96814 Miss Beverly Cozloff Executive Secretary Phone (808) 538-7276

Editorial Staff:

Robert Fox William D. Merrill, FAIA Gerald Allison John Hara Gilman K. M. Hu James N. Reinhardt Greg Hammers, Student

Chapter Officers:

President-Donald C. W. Dumlao Vice President/President-Elect-Charles R. Sutton Secretary-Sidney E. Snyder, Jr. Treasurer-Donald W. Y. Goo Director/Past President-Joseph G. F. Farrell Director/1 Year-Edward R. Aotani Director/1 Year-Lewis Ingleson Director/2 Years-Jesse Hugh Burgess Director/2 Years-Jack C. Lipman

Cover:

A view of an open stall in Chinatown . . . see pages 10-11.

Published by: Crossroads Press, Inc. P. O. Box 833 Honolulu, Hawaii 96808 Phone (808) 531-4137

All advertising inquiries should be directed to the publisher.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Don Dumlao, AIA

1972 is a year of decision and opportunity for Hawaii's Architects. As a member of the Executive Committee for the past few years, it has become increasingly more apparent that the Hawaii Chapter AIA has the opportunity and I feel the responsibility of assuming a greater professional role locally, regionally, nationally and indeed internationally within the Pacific Basin. It is a challenging, but also an exciting time to be a Hawaii Chapter AIA member.

The following are five of the questions the members of the Hawaii Chapter AIA must address this year:

- The perennial question, 'What is
 the function of Hawaii Chapter to
 its members and to the community?' Jack Rummel's action
 plan for Public Relations presented at the January general
 meeting, stated well what must be
 done but is the Chapter ready to
 make that kind of commitment?
 A special task force for goals and
 objectives has been formed this
 year to establish and define clearly what our purpose is or should
 be.
- 2. Has the Hawaii Chapter's philosophy and attitude kept pace with the role imposed upon it by a rapid changing world and problems? If we have not, how can we be convincing to others that change is necessary? How should the Chapter restructure for his change?
- Should Hawaii Chapter become the Pacific Region of the AIA? There is strong sentiment ex-

- pressed for this locally, regionally and nationally. Are we ready for it? Will we be the last to understand our potential role?
- 4. Assuming the Institute's restructure proposal passes convention (and Grassroots reaction indicates it will), is the Hawaii Chapter ready to vie for the second Directorship in the Northwest Region? It could give our Chapter representation on the Institute Board for the next three years. I feel it is important for Hawaii now, but it is not a decision to be taken lightly.
- 5. Does the Hawaii Chapter really support the aims and objectives of the national policy task force report? (See special January issue AIA Memo). We should, it is perhaps the most significant statement the AIA has made in many decades. Individual members of the Hawaii Chapter AIA are now assisting the State of Hawaii evolve and implement such a growth policy. With full Chapter support, a growth policy statement could be made here in Hawaii which would contribute to solving the growth problem not only for ourselves but other areas. The time is right and it can best happen now, here in Hawaii!

I pose these questions at this time because it is important to know how you, the membership, really feel about each of these questions; for each will be answered either by action or inaction of our Chapter this year.



PER COPY FOR THE FIRST THRU TENTH COPY OF THE SAME ORIGINAL

PER COPY FOR THE ELEVENTH THRU FIFTIETH COPY OF THE SAME ORIGINAL





PER COPY FOR THE FIFTY-FIRST & UP COPIES OF THE SAME ORIGINAL

Same Day or While You Wait
No Minimum Charge
Collated Free
Guaranteed Quality
Colored Paper, Too!

UNIVERSITY COPY SERVICE 2615 So. King St., Room 205, 941-9105

DOWNTOWN COPY SERVICE 1027-A Bishop St., 531-2912 Daily 8-6 Parking Sat. 8-1

Hawaii ASC/AIA

By GREG HAMMERS

Within the past several years, the University of Hawaii's Department of Architecture has expanded from a few to over 300 students. With this added enrollment came an increase in student concern for their present and future in architecture, and last year, a chapter of the Associated Student Chapters/American Institute of Architects (ASC/AIA) was chartered. Failing to win widespread support, it soon became a fruitless effort and collapsed.

In October of this past year, a meeting was called to reorganize the Hawaii ASC/AIA. Approximately 40 students attended and listened to Don Dumlao give the AIA's support to an effort to form an active local ASC/AIA. In the first week of November, we received an invitation and registration package to the 1971 ASC/AIA Forum:

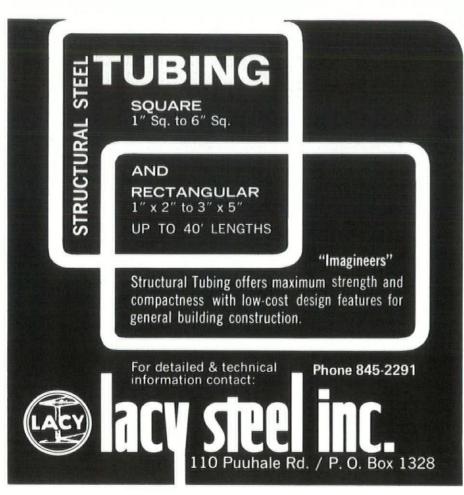
"Environmental Design Professionals of the Future." Although we had but three weeks notice, we were fortunate in securing funds from ASUH, Campus Center Board, and personal contributions from local architects which permitted us to send four representatives to Washington, D.C.

The Forum is traditionally held over Thanksgiving weekend and provides an annual opportunity for student representatives of the nation's architectural schools to share their mutual concerns. As the University of Hawaii easily wins honors for being the most isolated from other schools, for us the event was particulary relevant. Thus, it is hoped that recent participation has established a precedent.

Upon the return from Washington, a core of ten students established a bimonthly newsletter in addition to a programs committee which enrolled 100 students during registration into the Hawaii ASC/AIA. Vince Hosaka has been appointed assistant regional director of the ASC/AIA, and Hawaii's acting president, Kim Thompson, now holds a position on the executive committee of the Hawaii Chapter AIA.

Some of the ASC/AIA's goals this semester are to secure positions on AIA standing committees, investigate and propose a work-study program, work to insure the accreditation of the Department of Architecture, construct and distribute a political candidate questionnaire on our environment, and establish a branch of the national HRC, (Human Resources Council).

If the ASC/AIA is to be an active organization, it must be supported by the students, the U.H. Department of Architecture, the AIA, and individual architects. Anyone interested in the SC/AIA, its goals and objectives, or the SC newsletter can contact us at the Department of Architecture. Please leave a note of where you may be reached and we will reply immediately. It is hoped that the Hawaii ASC/AIA can become a frontrunner in the profession of architecture through its concerned and hard-working individuals.



Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo

By J. M. Neil

Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo probably has on its staff more trained architects than practiced in the whole Territory of Hawaii at any one time prior to World War II. Even after the firm's staff reduction from a high of 40 when the massive Sheraton Waikiki Hotel was in the works to the current total of 28, with five principals and three associates WWATG remains one of the largest firms in Hawaii architectural history. Few other firms in the world have done in the past fifteen years as many hotels and planning studies throughout the Pacific Basin and Asia. Yet it remains very much at home in Hawaii, and no plans exist for permanent branch offices elsewhere.

All of this was far in the future when George J. Wimberly and Howard L. Cook founded the firm in 1945. Both Wimberly and Cook had come from the Pacific Northwest to Hawaii in 1940 to work during the war years with Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases at Pearl Harbor, Pete Wimberly, born in Ellensbury, Washington, in 1915, received his degree for the University of Washington in 1937 and did postgraduate work at the University of Mexico. Prior to his arrival in Honolulu he had worked as a draftsman and experimental engineer in Washington, California and Arizona. Howard Cook hailed from Great Falls, Montana, where he was born in 1914. Graduating from the University of Idaho in 1936, he worked as a draftsman with Sundberg & Sundberg until he came to the Islands.

1945 was a propitious time to start an architectural practice in Hawaii. A critical housing shortage that had developed in the previous 15 years and reconversion to a peacetime tourist industry provided plenty of work. Wimberly & Cook began as the local architects for Matson's hotel division, remodeling the Moana and Royal Hawaiian Hotels for postwar tourists who were eager to enjoy the money they had earned but could not spend during wartime restrictions. Soon thereafter the firm did its share of the residential architecture that rapidly developed from Kahala to Niu and in Windward Oahu. Thus, the two primary kinds of work typical of the firm's history --- hotels and resorts and planning (at first this meant suburban Honolulu tracts and shopping centers) --- had soon emerged.

In the 1950s the firm added two associates. Paul Jones came from the Mainland in 1950 and remained with the firm for seven years before he joined Lemmon, Freeth, Haines & Jones as a principal. (For more of Jones, see the next issue). George V. Whisenand had already gained a broad background in engineering and planning when he joined Wimberly & Cook as an associate in 1955. Born in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1913 and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1933, Whisenand Continued on Page 17



TAKE A LOOK . .

By J. M. Neil

THE WAIKIKIAN HOTEL 1811 Ala Moana Blvd.

Built in 1956 at a cost of \$1,650,000. (Tower added in 1963)

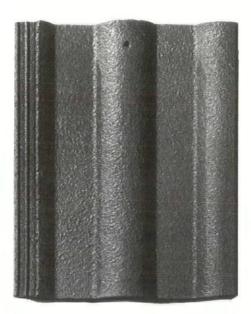
Designers: Wimberly, & Cook; Paul D. Jones, Associate

Structural Engineer: Richard R. Bradshaw

Contractor: Pacific Construction Co.



Fair Shake?



WOOD SHAKE

traditional

MONIER ROOF TILF

contemporary fireproof termiteproof waterproof rotproof windproof mildew-resistant sound absorbent heat reflective non-warping colorful maintenance-free competitively priced made in Hawaii

We've left you space to compare — item by item. We think you'll discover Monier Roof Tiles offer more than just a fair shake. Monier Tiles are the most remarkable roofing material ever made. Specify them on the next home you design, build or finance.

Monier Roof Tiles



91-185 KALAELOA BOULEVARD, CAMPBELL INDUSTRIAL PARK HONOLULU, HAWAII 96706 / PHONE: 682-4523

Dues Due!

The Treasurer would like to encourage each member to pay his annual and supplemental dues as soon as possible. These dues may be paid separately. The Chapter financial situation requires immediate income at the beginning of the year to fund fixed operating and committee expenses. Your full cooperation is necessary.

Financial Status

The recently passed Hawaii Chapter by-laws include a provision for supplemental dues which will greatly strengthen the Chapter's ability to fund new projects, as well as to keep pace with rising operating costs. These operating costs of 1971 required an expenditure above the income received of approximately \$2,500.000 The 1972 budget includes the payment of these outstanding bills as well as the funding of new projects by your active committee chairmen - all made possible by the supplemental dues. Some of the budget items under consideration by the Executive Committee are: (1) funds for increased legislative lobbying, (2) significant guest speakers from the mainland on timely and pertinent subjects, (3) increased support of community charities which promote the preservation and improvement of our environment, and (4) continued support of the community design center.

It is anticipated that the 1972 operating budget will allocate 53% of the anticipated income to office expense, 23% to general expense, 20% to committee expenses, and a 4% amount to contingency. The Executive Committee will be adopting the 1972 operating budget by February 15th. Please contact the treasurer, Donald Goo, if you have any questions regarding the

budget.

It is extremely important that each Chapter member pays his annual dues and supplemental dues as soon as possible in order for the approved Chapter programs to be assured of funds at the time they are implemented.

Your cooperation will enable the Chapter to proceed on a sound, fiscal foundation.

Dues and Chapter Finances

Continued from Page 6

Chapter Supplemental Dues are figures similar to National Supplemental Dues. For example:

 Architects X and Y are equal owners of an architectural firm, with a staff and are considered employees of the firm. Each architect is obligated to pay supplemental dues.

Owners:

X's salary is more than	\$7,800
Y's salary is more than	7,800

Staff:

Secretary	5,000
Designer (Assoc. AIA*)-More than	6,000
Draftsman	
Draftsman (Contract basis - No.	

FICA paid)

*Not obligated to pay supplemental dues

FICA = $(5.2 + 5.2) \% \times 34,400$	\$ 3,577.60
Supplemental Dues - 3% of \$3,577.60	\$ 107.33
Architect X would pay 50% of \$107.33	\$ 53.66½
Architect Y would pay 50% of \$107.33	\$ 53.66½

\$34,400

(2) Architect Z is self-employed, without a staff, earning more than \$7,800 and pays self-employment tax. He is obligated to pay supplemental dues.

Self-employment Tax - 7.5% of \$7,800	\$ 585.00

Supplemental Dues - 3% of self-employment Tax 3% x \$585 \$ 17.55

(3) Architect Z is self-employed, with a staff, earning more than \$7,800. He is obligated to pay supplemental dues.

Employer

Self-employment Tax = \$7.5% of \$7,800	\$	585.00
---	----	--------

Supplemental Dues - 3% of self-employment Tax $3\% \times 585 \$ 17.55

Staff

Secretary	\$5,000		
Designer (Assoc. AIA*) More than	7,800		
Draftsman	6,000		
Draftsman (Contract Basis - No	Control of Control of Control		
FICA paid)			
Total		\$18	8,800.00
FICA = (5.2 + 5.2)% x \$18,800		\$ 1	1,955.20
Supplemental Dues = 3% of \$1,955	.20	\$	58.66
Architect Z would pay \$17.55 + \$5	8.66 =	\$	76.21

 Not obligated to pay supplemental dues





WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN THE LIGHTS GO OUT?

YOUNG & CO.

of Hawaii

Offers the

STAY-LITE^(R)



EMERGENCY LIGHTING MODULES FOR FLUORESCENT FIXTURES

Everything is contained in existing fixture. No unsightly mountings or ugly battery packs.

Be prepared, call for information at 531-5992

The term "Public Relations" needs definition. Many think of PR as news releases. Others say, "Public Relations for AIA creates the image of the architect as seen by the public." Still others define PR as things we do to enhance or increase public knowledge of our organization and what it stands for.

PR is all of these; and much more. PR encompasses not only AIA image with the public, but also includes information about educational programs, relations with associated professions and aims with the legislature and other government bodies. It includes exposure of awards programs, competitions, public service, social functions and home tours. It arranges public speaking engagements. Public Relations selects specialized targets for information about architecture such as real estate and banking communities, military, schools, materials suppliers, manufacturers and government. It exposes noteworthy accomplishments to public view. It discloses exciting design and planning ideas of fellow members. It also includes healthy and definitive stands on issues of total environment, planning and ecology. Public Relations emphasizes what AIA feels is wrong with our life patterns and what cor-

Public Relations ...

rective measures we propose. In short, PR is what AIA is all about.

PR is more than an occasional news release about meetings, visiting dignitaries, obituaries and awards. It is not merely announcements of social functions or emphasis on Chapter activities for charity. It is, instead, a professional's job calling for varied talents. It should be accomplished by professionals in the trade of Public Relations. With good PR we can make an enormous contribution to our society. Without it we fail our primary mission and remain merely a gentlemen's social club.

Past PR activity of AIA has been an amateur effort. It has largely been ineffectual. Lacking continuity and professionalism it has often failed its prime mission. Small importance has been placed on value of good PR. Little effort has been expended, or has been spent in wrong directions. Public Relations has been spasmodic and introverted. We have spent too much time and effort patting ourselves on the back

while hiding our proverbial light under the bushel. What other organization, for instance, publishes important, newsworthy bulletins and then circulates them only among their own membership? What other professional group makes awards for achievement to its members, then invites only its own exclusive group to honor the individuals?

Young members tell us we are on an "ego kick." We honor one another for fine design. We raise individual self-esteem and ignore value to the profession of public information on such awards. Our annual awards banquet, for instance, artistically displays honor recipients efforts. A poorly written, and less artistically designed announcement is made by the news media. Dinner is served, cocktails downed, certificates awarded and the whole thing forgotten until next year. We haven't been getting enough mileage out of our only serious annual attempt to honor our professional members.

Past failures at PR can be statistically shown. In the first six months of last year 213 building permits were issued to AIA member-designed projects. More than 400 were issued to non-professionals or to to non-members of Hawaii Chapter!

On dollar-value of construction put in place the facts are no better. During the first half of the year a little more than \$15 million was designed by registered member-architects. On the other hand, almost \$32 million was put in place by non-members! In one month alone (June) non-professional, non-members applied for and received building permits in an amount that exceeded the entire six months output by professional members!

While the above may seem to be little more than sour grapes, it points up one important factor: The public is not sufficiently informed of the value of professional architectural services to use our members for the majority of their design commissions!

On the sector where building permits are not required (such as government contracts) the picture is no better. Research reveals a majority of State, Federal and military design commissions and studies go to non-member architects! Worse, they are often not State residents familiar with our insular

Send me 52 weeks of FUSINESS for \$12.

(Less than 17€ an issue for a 3 year subscription)

1 Year - \$12 / 2 Years - \$19 / 3 Years - \$25

name	title		
companyaddress	phone		
cityBill Me _		[] One Year [] Two Years	
Please sign here Mail to: Pacific Business News		[] Three Years ulu, Hawaii 96808	

... Do We Need It?

problems. This often leads to inconclusive or impractical studies; unworkable designs.

We have had such ineffectual PR that we have not even been able to convince our own government to utilize our services! Results represent not only a dollar loss in design fees, but drastically affects quality of environment! How can we say that we are controlling, or even contributing to betterment of environment when more than 75% of our environmental design is being placed with non-professionals? Yet all these dismaying statistics can be turned around by an effective, dramatic, professionally-controlled public relations program.

We cannot continue to try to perform professional PR with amateur help. This is particularly true when one realizes that PR directly affects quality of life style. It is just as wrong for architects to be designing PR as it would be for public relations people to assume responsibility for planning and design of major architectural projects.

There are those who say we cannot afford professional help. This is a little like the drowning man saying he cannot afford artificial respiration. Without professional PR we will see our AIA image sink into obscurity. (It is already almost there when statistics reveal architecture is already 75% dead). Effective PR handled by professionals, could turn the situation 180 degrees. Our professional members should be designing 75% of the work instead of the mere 25% we can claim today. If we are truly to assist in controlling our environment; if our aims are really objective for betterment of society then we must create a better image-professionally. To do less would prove that we are comfortable with our profitable status-quo. It will show that we are only dollar-oriented and on the ego-kick as accused.

We owe our community good planning and design. We can perform our duties to our society only if we make them aware of our concern and of our capabilities. This is the job that should be entrusted to a professional PR agency.

However, we should not be so naive as to give our PR representative carte blanche on the program lest it turn into a fender-banging publicity campaign. What must be done must be accomplished with dignity, good taste and decorum. It must be professionally controlled and fully supported by Hawaii Chapter.

It must also be a vital campaign, effective on many fronts. It cannot be aimed at only one segment of our community, nor one class of our society. It must be comprehensive, aggressive on some fronts, supportive on others. It must include service as well as education. It must accomplish our social aims while increasing our professional involvement.

Professional PR is not inexpensive. The first reaction might be that Hawaii Chapter just can't afford it. On the other hand when one considers that a total PR plan will cost the average Corporate Member only \$10.00-\$12.00 per month (about the cost of one good client lunch) cost becomes insignificant.

Effective PR should eventually result in 200-300 per cent increase in dollar volume of work for the average Hawaii Chapter member. Viewed in this light the Action Plan for PR is a self-liquidating investment that we cannot afford to be without.

The alternative to action is no action. No action means little PR: certainly no effective PR. The result will be a general decline in professionally designed work, with more and more going to the illegal practitioner, to the plan stamper and to outside sources that are not reluctant to publicize their qualifications. No PR (or poor PR) will seriously affect our environment. It may mean the end of architectural practice as we know it. An increasing bulk of design work will go to the package dealer, to the turnkey operator, to the plan stamper, the supply house and the illegal practitioner. The result will be environmental chaos. When faced with this alternative the only question we should be asking is, "How can we raise the funds to do a proper public relations job?" Happily, this should not be too difficult with an enlightened membership.

Armstrong Ceiling Systems Resilient Floors Carpets

For information contact Gerry Evenwel Armstrong District Office, King Center Building, Honolulu Phone 946-5929



V	IIN	POW	EL FINI	9H 9	CHEL	DULE
NE	EW	APPITION	150	PAIN	(5	
W·I	A	24 0	FILL	ENGL	43 OMETA	L LOUVER
W.Z		PAFA	BX. EXY	AND	B1 6902 X E	17
C	8	-6" X4'-0	CLR. CRYS	ALA MORE S	TA INT	L LOUVER
pi A	0	TRIM	" CLR. GOV	PHAKIN		U.E.I
F-72	E	CEILING	FLAT		1	
F.3	A	WALLS	FLAT			12
F-4	13	POORS	FLAT		HYIL	N

THE CHINATOWN PLAN

DMJM will present their Chinatown Plan at the AIA meeting February 17 at Wo Fat's

The Chinatown General Neighborhood Renewal Area consists of fifteen blocks of the Central Business District adjacent to the financial and governmental center of Oahu. The area is bounded by Nimitz Highway, River Street, Beretania Street and Nuuanu Avenue with gross area of about 36.0 acres.

The Chinatown GNR Area contains sufficient physical deterioration, build-

ing obsolescence and environmental deficiencies to warrant an urban renewal program. Being adjacent to the Kukui Project, this urban renewal area will complement the Kukui Project and substantially assist in the rejuvenation of downtown Honolulu.

Due to its close proximity to the waterfront, the Chinatown GNR Area was part of the early physical development of Honolulu and is completely built up. The predominant character of the Chinatown GNR Area is non-residential and the commercial uses are

primarily retail and service oriented with apartment and living quarters on the second and third floors.

A major problem is small lots and poor parcelization where 63.5 percent of the lots are below 5,000 square feet and the median lot size is 3,174 square feet.

There are over 160 parcels containing over 170 structures.

It is estimated that 200 families, 800 individuals and 500 business concerns will be affected by this project.

Based on a 100 percent field survey,



the findings indicated that the Chinatown GNR Area warrants clearanceredevelopment treatment with retention of sound structures and structures with historical and architectural values.

1. Over 85 percent of the total number of structures contain one or more deficiencies. Many of the structures constructed prior to the adoption of building and fire codes are non-conforming construction.

 Of the total dwelling units, approximately 75 percent have one or more building or structural deficiencies.

- 3. Median age of buildings in the area is over 45 years. One third of the structures are of wooden frame or wooden-masonry construction which do not meet the fire rating standards for a high density, commercial area like Chinatown.
- 4. Due to the former cumulative type of zoning regulation, many blocks have an unplanned mixture of industrial, warehousing, wholesaling, retailing and general commercial activity, multifamily, single family uses and rooming houses.

Project Objectives

The objective of the Chinatown GNR Area is to develop a General Plan involving future land uses, street pattern, public facilities and utilities of the entire neighborhood area, regulations and building requirements relating to bulk, density, open space, etc., and a concept to develop the nonresidential and residential uses in a structure as separate entity. It will also recommend a proposal to phase the projects so as to stage the execution of each project with the least amount of relocation of people and business concern and disruption to the activities of the area.

The primary focus of the Chinatown GNR Area is implementing the national goals by expanding the housing supply for low- and moderate-income families. There is a definite housing need for moderate-income families. These are families who constitute the "gap" group, where the incomes are too high for public housing but insufficient to afford prevailing rent levels or purchase of homes in the open market.

The Hawaii Housing Authority is interested in developing housing for elderly in the area.

In addition to housing, the area

offers a potential for an imaginative Oriental center. The present character of the area will be preserved. The open markets, Oriental goods stores and restaurants will be retained. The basic premise to be used in the design of this project is to separate the incompatible uses both horizontally and vertically, and yet establish each use in a location that would bring the optimum benefits.

Commercial uses may be on the ground floor for maximum exposure and ease of entry for shoppers (pedestrian traffic). Above this commercial use will be located multi-family uses with separate entrances and courtyards. The multi-family uses will have the privacy that is required, yet convenient access to commercial and service facilities and also to transportation facilities.

It is possible to develop a center that reflects the Oriental cultures and simultaneously present tourists an opportunity to visit and acquire various ethnic services and products from the Far East. As such, a secondary but complementary focus, the project will offer employment opportunities for the unemployed, underemployed and lowincome persons through a concentration of a specialized commercial center. The commercial uses will be primarily oriented to specialized retail and service activities such as restaurants, general merchandise stores, Oriental shops, curio and art shops, Oriental food stores and open market, entertainment and other related business uses which emphasize Far East culture.

The location of the area in relation to employment centers is ideal. The Chinatown GNR Area is within easy walking distances to the State's primary employment center (government and financial core) of the City and of State of Hawaii, the waterfront and the industrial area along the waterfront. It is well serviced by public transit facilities and is within commuting distance to the high defense employment centers (Pearl Harbor-Hickam complex) and Waikiki.

The combination of housing and commercial uses will generate additional retail and service needs to support the population within and outside the project area and thereby provide an organic balance through which the Chinatown GNR Area will be restored to a usable and dynamic neighborhood.

We believe that the renewal of the Chinatown GNR Area will contribute to the balance of the Agency's overall urban renewal program.

Relocation

The 15 blocks of the Chinatown GNR Area have been divided into four projects, with Project I (Pauahi) to have two blocks, Project II (Nuuanu) four blocks, Project III (Kekaulike) four blocks and Project IV (Maunakea) five blocks. In carrying out the relocation program for this project, Project I will be done first and the other areas will be taken in sequence. It is planned to have Project I construction completed before Project II tenants are relocated.

In the relocation of Project I tenants, the Agency has programmed relocation housing for families in low- and moderate-income housing to be built under Section 53-21, Hawaii Revised Statutes. The location and number of units are presently under study by the

Agency.

Rehousing resources for Project I families and single individuals will also include housing units to be built in the present Kukui Project in Block G, Block F and possibly in Parcel D-J-10. The vacant turnover units of Kukui Gardens, Inc. 822 221(d)(3) units in the Kukui Project, Hawaii Council for Housing Action's high rise for the elderly, 1and 2-bedroom 236 and 3- and 4bedroom 236 units will also be utilized for rehousing of Project I tenants. The Hawaii Housing Authority's turnover units of low rent for families and elderly single individuals will also be utilized for project tenants.

Adjacent to the Chinatown GNR Area, the City and County Traffic Department will build a multi-deck parking facility with spaces for business on the street level. Displacees from the Chinatown GNR Area will be given consideration for business relocation in this parking facility. Also slated for development in the Kukui Project are the Cultural Plaza and Bishop Corporation Business Plaza. Both of these developments are across Beretania Street immediately adjacent to the Chinatown GNR Area and will have spaces available for businesses.

On the average, by areas, there are 28 families, 134 single men and 132 businesses for each area and we do not anticipate difficulty in our relocation of tenants from the Chinatown GNR Area.

The proposed execution schedule for the various projects is as follows: Project I – Pauahi, 7/72-6/77; Project II – Nuuanu, 1/75-12/79; Project III – Kekaulike, 7/77-6/82; Project IV – Maunakea, 7/80-6/85.

NATIONAL STATEGY

This year, architects have a chance to play a vital role in determining the shape of the future. Members who come to Houston will have a chance to make their voices heard as they examine, debate, and vote on one of the most far-reaching proposals ever advanced by the architectural profession: the Report of the AIA's Task Force on National Policy.

A year in the making, the report recommends a number of strategies aimed at insuring intelligent use of our dwindling land reserves and providing for creative, humane rebuilding of our crumbling and chaotic urban areas.

The task force which drew up the report - Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA; William L. Slayton, Hon. AIA; Jaquelin Robertson, AIA; Ieoh Ming Pei, FAIA, and Paul Ylvisaker, professor of public affairs and urban planning at Princeton University - has produced a document which proposes a strategy for building, over the next three decades, a better environment. The strategy would provide consumers with expanded options as to how and where they live; would develop a mechanism for preserving our open spaces and our historical heritage; would establish an armature of public utilities and services as the primary means of determining settlement patterns.

It defines and recommends the

"growth unit" as the essential physical building block of a national growth policy. The growth unit, a neighborhood of approximately 3,000 dwellings and 8,000-10,000 people, represents the concept that our nation's growth and renewal cannot be thought of as merely construction or replacement of individual buildings, but must be conceived at community scale, with the full range of physical and human services which can ensure an urban life of quality.

Concepts like these, and the political and social action needed to translate them into fact, will require a high degree of commitment on the part of our leaders and citizens. To inspire that degree of commitment, it is essential that we — as architects of the strategy as well as of the buildings it will ultimately produce — fully understand and support the proposals which we are submitting to political leaders and thus to the electorate.

A complete copy of the Report, which was approved by the Board of Directors in December and released to the press January 24, is available in the AIA office. All members should read it. It received strong support at Grassroots, although 22 delegates (of 112 Chapter officers present) proposed to withhold release of the document until after the convention. The document is timely for our consideration and use in Hawaii as interest in new communities, housing,

and environmental quality is experienced publicly and politically.

The following are excerpts from the Report:

THE BELIEFS AND PREMISES WE START WITH

- A. A national growth policy is first of all an expression of national values.
- B. The values we most cherish are the worth of the individual and his freedom of choice.
- C. We believe, therefore, that national growth policy should actually commit the nation to these values, not merely restate them.
- D. The goals of national growth policy and the problems it should be concerned with have more to do with quality of life than with numbers. We do not share two of the usual fears: (1) that the American population is too large; and (2) that not enough houses will be built to meet our growing demand. It is not the numbers we should be concerned about but the quality of the living and the choice of life style that are opened to Americans whoever they are and however many there may be.
- E. The neighborhood should be America's Growth Unit. We have made it the theme of this report.
- F. By concentrating on the neighborhood as a Growth Unit, national policy can relate to growth and regrowth wherever it may occur in rural areas, in smaller towns and outlying growth centers, in metropolitan areas and their central cities, in free-standing new communities.
- G. We therefore conclude that American growth policy should concentrate on improving the present and future conditions of our existing metropolitan areas.
- H. Within these areas, we believe the first priority should go toward improving the condition of the older core cities, more especially the condition of those trapped in poverty and the squalor of declining neighborhoods.
- Growth and regrowth building new communities and restoring old ones – must go together.
- J. We believe that no national growth policy will work unless there is a broader base for financing the facilities



and services that are necessary for more livable communities.

K. Similarly, we are convinced that an effective national growth policy will require broader perspectives and in many cases, larger governmental jurisdictions.

L. And while these broader capacities are developing, we also see the need for more citizen control and participation at the neighborhood level.

M. It also follows from our concern with the neighborhood Growth Unit that the architects who design it, the developers who package and build it, the doctors and teachers and lawyers and merchants who serve it, should be given every honorable encouragement to work at this scale.

N. We wonder whether the time has come to consider less affluent standards of housing in favor of higher standards of neighborhood environment, facilities, and services — if indeed the choice must be made.

O. Finally, we are convinced that an effective national growth policy requires that land increasingly be treated as a public rather than a private commodity; this is true particularly of land which lies in the path of growth or that otherwise is crucial to the community's well-being - open space, flood plains, coasts and shores, etc. We favor public acquisition and preparation of land in advance of development. We believe that the appreciating value of urbanizing land should be recycled into the costs of developing, serving, and maintaining it. We believe that, in many cases, leasing rather than outright sale would be desirable for land acquired and assembled by public action.

Paradise Improved

After many delays and some difficulties, Paradise Improved by Prof. J. M. Neil is back in production and should reach Hawaii about the first of April. Many thanks are due to the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, for its supplemental grant of \$625, and without the very generous loan from Joe Farrell, the Chapter could not have supplied its share of the costs of publication. Joe and the Foundation deserve a big MAHALO from all Chapter members.

Mulling it over with...



MO[LY MO[LENhoff

The way I've been touting the advantages of using Decramastic roofing tiles wherever possible may seem to some people that I'm protecting an investment in L. J. Fisher Co. the manufacturers of Decramastic. Well, that wouldn't be too bad an idea, but I simply want to stress the practicality of using this tile in Hawaii. I could give you an article of superlatives about this product and why you should use it but in the wake of our recent rain storm I would like to present the results of a DYNAMIC WATER INFILTRATION TEST performed by Approved Engineering Test Laboratories of Los Angeles.

PERFORMED FOR

Automated Building Components, Inc. 7525 N.W. 37th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the testing methods employed and the results obtained during the performance of a Dynamic Water Infiltration Test on roofing shingles. The product submitted for testing was "Decramastic," asphalt and slated granule covered shingles, the thickness including galvanizing. Each dis-assembled shingle measured 34-1/8" wide by 15-3/8" high, and when assembled (mounted) measured 32" wide by 14-3/4" high.

INSTALLATION DETAIL

The shingles were installed on an open wooden frame, and attached to 2" x 2" battens, located 14-3/4" O.C. Alternate means of attachment were used to secure the shingles to the battens at the lower edge of each over-lapping shingle. Some shingles were attached by four (4d) galvanized nails, and some by four (4) 1" long galvanized stamples. The assembly of twelve (12) full courses of shingles, with three (3) shingles in each course, and ridge condition was installed on a test roof deck for testing. The pitch of the test deck was 4" in 12".

TEST PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

An aircraft wind generator, with four (4) foot diameter propellor, and capable of providing a slipstream velocity of 120 MPH, was placed sixteen (16) feet downstream from the assembled roof deck. Water was added to the airstream by means of a spray grid nozzle. The simulated rain was equivalent to 10" per hour. The wind blast, and water were applied to the exposed side of the shingles for a period of fifteen (15) minutes. During the entire testing period, the unexposed roof shingles were visually examined for water infiltration. At the conclusion of the fifteen (15) minute period the following results were noted:

No water penetration was noted to occur.

I believe we can conclude that with a Decramastic roof, water problems are non-existent.

Thanks for your time.

HONOLULU ROOFING CO., LTD.

TILE . FLOORING . ROOFING

Showroom and Offices 738 Kaheka St. Honolulu • Phone 941-4451

BC-1077

Washington Report

Gerald L. Allison, FAIA

Last month, President Nixon addressed Congress with his "State of The Union" message. This on-the-spot report indicates the "State of The Nation's Capital" as seen through the eyes of one of its residents.

Washington, D.C. - February 3. Having arrived in our Nation's Capital at 7:00 p.m., your reporter was fortunate to obtain an informative taxi driver to provide transportation from National Airport to the hotel. The conversation, during that ride, went something like this:

"It's not too far to your hotel, so for the flat rate I will take you by some of the sights and monuments."

"Thank you very much!"

"That tall thing over there is the Washington Monument."

"Yes, I recognized it. It looks quite

impressive, lighted like that."

"Yeh, but don't try to visit it at night. It's too dangerous. Stay off the streets at night!"

"Isn't that the Lincoln Memorial? It also looks quite impressive, by night."

"Yeh, but don't go walkin' around there at night. Or you might get robbed.

"Keep off the streets at night!"
"What's that building over there?"

"That's the back of the White House. There's a lot of police and secret service around there, so you'd probably be safe at night, but don't go walkin' in the streets!"

"I can see the dome of the Capital building rising up above the buildings over there. It seems much higher than I had imagined it."

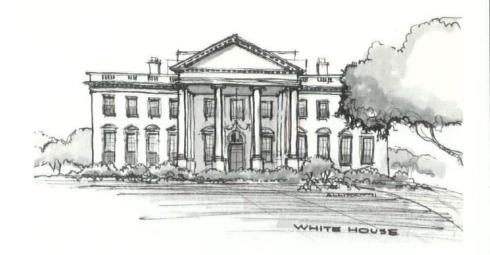
"Yeh, but don't go walkin' in the streets at night!"

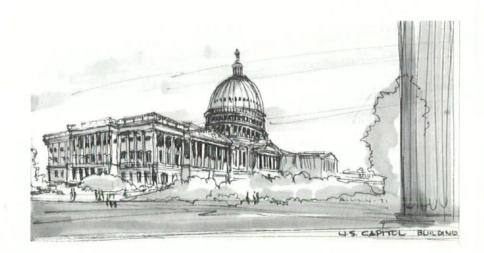
"How much farther is it to my hotel?"

"We're almost there. It's not in too good a neighborhood, so don't go outside the hotel at night!"

"You know, here I am, in our Nation's Capital and you keep giving me advice not to walk in the streets at night. Last year, while in Boston, the historic center of our Nation, the hotel bellboy kept giving me the same advice. Why is that?"

"I don't know, buddy, but I'll bet that Paul Revere fella sure wouldn't go







riding through the streets of this town on the back of a horse at night hollering, 'The British are coming! The British are coming!' He would probably get mugged. Don't go out in the streets at night!"

P.S. — I am writing this report in my hotel room at 8 o'clock in the evening because, on good advice, I'm not supposed to go walking in the streets at night. Lucky you live Hawaii!!!

-Your Washington Reporter

The Philosophy of a Team Approach

Luciano Minerbi, Dr. Arch., AAIP

Team approach is group work in which an individual is actively involved in the formulation of the total solution of the problem assigned to the group. Team approach is group work in which the task performed by an individual is related in an explicit way to the task performed by other individuals in the group. The success of a team approach depends on the degree of awareness that each member has of each task and role in the group. Awareness of tasks and roles in the total frame of group activity facilitates shifting roles and tasks at different stages of the problem-solving process among the members of the group according to their personal preference and skill. Awareness of tasks, roles, and team work requires a high degree of maturity, a deep understanding of reality, a knowledge of one's capability and limitation and of one's attitude as a leader or as a follower.

Personal satisfaction is based on the feeling that individual performance substantially contributes to keeping the group moving toward its objectives and final product.

The reward system is geared to the quality and validity of the total final result and group product. The reward system is not based on the effectiveness and diligence in performing an individual task in isolation. A typical example of reward system in team work for design students is the grade given to the collective group product and not to the individual student, or a basic grade given to the collective group product which establishes the average level plus a grade for the evaluation of the student's intrinsic quality and performance in the group.

Essentially a team member is never alienated from the total picture and actively participates in the basic decision-making and solution-formulation while accomplishing his own specific task.

Effective team work is difficult to implement and cannot be improvised. Team members require specific training such as exposure to group work and group dynamics early in school. The team member should learn how to push through ideas he believes are important and should restrain himself from creating impediments and delays to the group.

If educational training encourages

group work and assists in developing group design solutions, we may have a generation of architects who can implement a collaborative approach to design.

So far we have been discussing team work within the same professional setting such as a group of architects or individuals with the same education and training; but team work applies also in an interprofessional setting such as a group of architects, lawyers, engineers, sociologists dealing with a common problem. There are at least two instances in which interprofessional activity and team approach comes about:

—in the solution of problems so complex that they cannot be in the domain of any single traditional discipline alone.

—in the approach to new problems for which no established profession has a ready answer.

There are two lines of thoughts with regard to this interprofessional or interdisciplinary team:

One suggests that the professionals get together because of their "diversity" or because each individual is called upon for his professional expertise and unique contribution. This philosophy is in favour of strong disciplinary traditional education.

The other suggests that the professionals get together because of their "communality." This philosophy is for the identification of the new area of competence shared by the professionals, as an autonomous field of study, and deemphasizes disciplinary education. William Alonso suggests the example of regional science as a new area of study which is not the dominion of a single profession. Both lines of thought are true: team members get together because they share a common body of knowledge and because of their individual and unique expertise. This applies to the professional and interprofessional setting, in that no profession is based on a static field of knowledge, and indeed established professions charge and new professions come into play.

Team members should not only have a common knowledge of the problem at hand, a competence and expertise in a specific field, but also means to interact with each other effectively. Interpersonal communication is an innate human ability, but training can improve performances. We are concerned with the communication media which facilitate interaction among team members from different disciplines, team members from the same discipline but specialized in different tasks, and group members who are together only because they have conflict of interest on a specific matter.

We believe the communication media are both system science and system approach. The attempt to understand complex dynamic systems and situations, leads to the development of a thinking attitude that facilitate interdisciplinary communication. Aside from individual capability and inclination toward interpersonal relations, team approach will improve among system oriented individuals and professionals.

This thinking attitude leads to the identification of system components and characteristics, dynamic processes, probability and uncertainty of events, feedback and adaptive mechanisms, and generates a system oriented language that everybody can understand.

NASHUA XEROGRAPHIC TONER



Produces better copies, helps machines run cleaner

Give very high quality, deep black images with clean white background, while permitting copiers to run cleaner. Equal or superior to any toners and developers ever used in Xerox machines — at a cost savings.

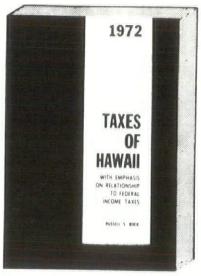
Distributed by:
on Oahu—
Webco Honolulu, Inc. 521-3491
on Maui—
Maui Office Machines, Inc. 244-7902
on Hawaii—
Office Things, Inc. 935-5401

INFORMATION YOU MUST HAVE!

TAXES OF HAWAII

9th Edition — \$7.95 per copy

Contains vital information for all Taxpayers, Tax Practitioners, Consultants



By Russell S. Bock

-ORDER NOW-

This is the ninth edition of the only comprehensive guide to all Hawaii taxes. It's especially suited to business and professional people, attorneys and tax practitioners . . . and an easy reference for individuals.

NEW

- * Withholding tables
- * Optional tax tables
- * Changes regarding doing business in and out of Hawaii
- * Court decisions, rulings
- * Repeals present home exemption schedule
- * Defines tax deductions for certain subcontractors

Also contains numerous changes in Federal Tax Laws which affect Hawaii's laws, with pertinent comparisons made.

MORE PAGES * FULLY INDEXED

Also Available at

HONOLULU BOOK SHOPS

Ala Moana Center 1027 Bishop St. 2153 Kalakaua Avenue

* Special direct-from-publisher discounts on orders of six (6) or more copies ordered at one time. Phone 531-4137 for discount information.

Hawaii Firms

WIMBERLY, WHISENAND, ALLISON, TONG & GOO Continued from Page 5

worked in Southern California for various architectural and engineering firms, and served as chief engineer for Kaiser Community Homes. After World War II duty with the Army Engineers, he set up his own practice in Los Angeles. He moved to Hawaii as Chief Architect to the Federal Housing Administration. Soon after joining the firm Whisenand designed the first high -rise building in Hawaii which utilized prestressed beam and plank construction (the Diamond Head Wing of Princess Kaiulani Hotel). This engineering technique was featured in Engineering News Record and has since been widely copied.

Wimberly & Cook significantly expanded its geographical range as well as its personnel in the 1950s. Since Pete Wimberly had been active in the Pacific Area Travel Association since its inception, it was not too surprising when his firm became one of the first in Honolulu to undertake designing and planning work elsewhere in the Pacific Basin. The first major assignment came in 1957 when Tahiti asked for a new visitor plant installation in anticipation

The 1950s was also the decade when the firm began dramatically to demonstrate its concern for a distinctly Hawaiian style of design. The Enlow residence (illustrated in Ke Kaha Ki'i, October, 1971), the Waikikian Hotel

of jet service to the area.

October, 1971), the Waikikian Hotel (see "Take A Look" elsewhere in this issue), the Coco Palms Hotel on Kauai, and Canlis' Restaurant (Hawaii Chapter, AIA Honor Award, 1955) are only a few samples of this effort. Although it has remained a characteristic of the firm, as may be seen, for example, in the Kaanapali Golf Clubhouse (Honor Award, 1968), and the Maui Land and Pineapple Building (Honor Award, 1971), the increasing volume of international work has led to a redefinition of the goal. Rather than dogmatically export a Hawaiian style to Fiji or Australia or Ceylon, WWATG searches for persuasively indigenous forms and details wherever the site may be. Thus, while hotel projects now in progress in Naha, Okinawa, Djakarta and on Kauai may have few design elements in

local terrains and cultures.

The ever increasing volume and

common, they all embody the continuing

emphasis on adapting designs to their



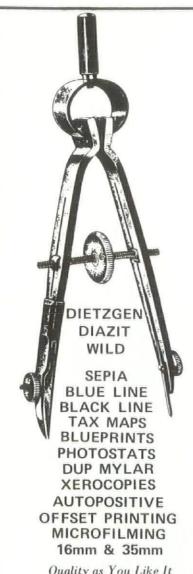
Sketch by Bob Fox

pressure of commissions brought a major reorganization in 1962 when Howard Cook's poor health led to his retirement from the firm. Whisenand became a principal and two others were added, Gerald L. Allison and Gregory M. B. Tong. Jerry Allison is also from the Pacific Northwest, born in Seattle in 1932 and graduated from the University of Washington in 1955. After two years as an architectural designer in Seattle, he came to Hawaii as a designer for Wimberly & Cook, becoming an associate in 1960. Greg Tong is a kamaaina,

born in Honolulu in 1929, educated at the University of Hawaii, and graduated from Kansas State University in 1953. Returning home, he joined Wimberly & Cook in 1953 as a draftsman, becoming an associate also in 1960.

Two more men became associates in 1965. Glenn Sweesy, born in Missouri in 1924, joined Wimberly & Cook in 1953 after attending several Mainland colleges as well as the University of Hawaii. Donald W. Y. Goo (see Ke Kaha Ki'i, November, 1971) became a principal in

Continued on Page 18



Quality as You Like It Speed as You Need It

6

Two-Way Radio Dispatched Cars to Serve You

> Ala Moana 941-6602 1512 Kona St.

533-6044 770 Richards St.

949-5581

931 University Ave.

839-7788

819 Mapunapuna St.

HAWAII BLUEPRINT & SUPPLY

Hawaii Firms

WIMBERLY, WHISENAND, ALLISON, TONG & GOO Continued from Page 17

1968 after three years as an associate.

The latest complement of associates was in 1971, with the promotion of Ian I. Harris and Donald F. Fairweather. Born in San Francisco in 1935. Ian Harris graduated from the University of California in 1963. After some work in the Bay area and travel in Europe, he arrived in Honolulu in 1964 and joined the firm. Donald Fairweather, born in Alameda, California in 1928, had the somewhat unusual experience of studying with the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation (1948-1952) after having attended the University of Oregon. Then came a three-year stint with his father, a contractor in Medford, Oregon. From 1955-1962 Fairweather worked with various firms in the San Francisco area. with John Carl Warnecke & Associates from 1960. Coming to Hawaii in 1962 as project manager on the State Capitol, and staying to teach at the University of Hawaii for two years, he started with **WWATG** in 1969.

Interested in how such a large firm apportions duties, I talked recently with Jerry Allsion about day to day operations. No simple schematic description can be given. Generally, it operated something like a large and very busy family - each member frequently is doing "his thing" that has pragmatically developed; few formal family councils are scheduled, yet each member stays reasonably well-informed of what the others are doing and how that relates to his activities. Pete Wimberly and Jerry Allison are most concerned with design. George Whisenand focuses on management, engineering problems and specifications. Greg Tong keeps track of design and production progress, finances and

personnel assignments. And Don Goo serves in various capacities as all-around utility man. Most of the principals travel quite a bit, but Pete Wimberly probably does the most, out on a six-week tour of Asian and Pacific projects at the time of this writing. Obviously, when the need arises, ad hoc rearrangements of these specialties occur with a minimum of worry about tidy organization charts.

The end result has certainly been successful. Wimberly, Cook and Allison have all served as presidents of the Hawaii Chapter of AIA. Wimberly and Allison are now Fellows of AIA. Allison currently has the demanding honor of being one of the six jurors on the national honor awards committee. The firm has received 11 honor awards from the Hawaii Chapter and frequent favorable discussion in magazines ranging from Time, Esquire, and Architectural Forum to Domus (Italy), Bauwelt (Germany) and Nuestra Architectura (Argentina).

The observer can scarcely look around in Hawaii without seeing a design by WWATG, ranging in size and form from the First Insurance Building (Honor Award, 1960) to the International Marketplace with its tree house, or from the Windward City Shopping Center in Kaneohe (Honor Award, 1960) to the Sheraton-Maui Hotel. Internationally, the firm continues to range far and wide, frequently as planning consultants. The effect of that work may be seen from Tahiti to Ceylon and from New Zealand to Japan.

Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo have set an exciting pace of high-quality designs. Their future looks bright indeed.

THE SECRETARY'S DAY

A.M. "He hasn't come in yet."

"I expect him any minute."

"He just sent word he'd be a little late."

"He's been in, but he went out again."

"He's gone to lunch."

P.M. "I expect him any minute."

"He hasn't come back yet. May I take a message?"

"He's somewhere in the building. His hat is here."

"Yes, he was in, but he went out again."

"I don't know whether he'll be back or not."

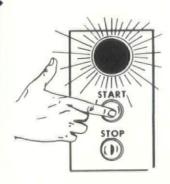
"No, he's gone for the day."

Don't let "a pretty good handyman" tinker with your in-plant electrical apparatus repairs.

When your equipment needs repair, it's both dangerous and expensive to work on it without the skills, experience, and tools a trained serviceman can bring to the problem. It never pays to risk further damage to your costly equipment and possible injury to your employees.

We're geared to handle your repairs at any time, day or night. Radio-dispatched help can reach you minutes after your call. A trained technician is qualified to find the cause of the problem and to provide on-site repairs, if possible. If the problem is too severe to permit instant on-site repair, your equipment gets top priority in our shop to get it back to you quickly.

We use the finest parts and materials and back them up with a full guarantee on workmanship Each job is tested to meet rigid engineering standards and assure top performance.



ATLAS can TURN YOU ON

when anything electrical breaks down. We'll get you back in operation FAST.



Phone 537-1906

ATLAS ELECTRIC CO., INC.

645 Halekauwila St., Honolulu 96813

Now also in Hilo: 494 Kalanikoa St., Phone 935-9183

CROSSROADS PRESS, INC. P. O. Box 833 Honolulu, Hawaii 96808 AIA Library 1735 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006

BULK RATE U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

Honolulu, Hawaii Permit No. 778

