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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Don Dumlao, AIA

The Northwest Regional Presidents' Meeting was held February 18 and 19, 1972 in Seattle, Washington. The following is a digest of that meeting:

APPROVED REGIONAL BUDGET

Income	\$3,625.00	
Expenses		
\$1,200.00	(33%)	Directors Expense
1,600.000	(44%)	Presidents' Meeting
500.000	(14%)	ASC/AIA Directors
		Expense
325.00	(9%)	Miscellaneous
\$3,625.00	100%	

NOTE: Hawaii with 215 of the region's 1,306 Corporate Members will contribute \$537.50 or 15% to budget.

STUDENT-PROFESSIONAL FUND for 1972 to date collected \$975.00 of which only \$30.00 (3%) was donated from Hawaii. Since the fund drive will terminate March 31, 1972, I trust each firm or individual member in Hawaii will correct our oversight in not contributing to this worthwhile fund. Your contribution will directly assist University of Hawaii Architectural students to play their role in the AIA. Congratulations to Hogan and Chapman & Associates, Inc., and William Stimmel & Associates, for their early contribution.

1971 REGIONAL CONFERENCE Final report presented a deficit of \$1,125.39. Although the program content, facilities and activities were all tremendous, the Architect turnout was disappointingly low. With just over 100 Architects attending, approximately 1/3 came from the local Central Washington Chapter.

1972 REGIONAL CONFERENCE will be held in Anchorage, Alaska on August 31, September 1 & 2, 1972. The theme has been changed from "Golden Nuggets" of practice to "Coming of Age" to center on implementation of the AIA's national growth policy statement. Tentative speakers include:

Archibald Rober, FAIA - Chairman

AIA, National Task Force.

Samuel Jackson - Assistant Secretary HUD and General Manager of New Community Development Corp.

Professor Ylvisaker - Professor of Urban Affairs Princeton and Member AIA's National Task Force.

Walter Hickel - Former Governor of Alaska, former Secretary of Interior and author of "Who Owns America."

Victor Fischer - Director of Institute of Social, Economic & Government Research University of Alaska, Director of Department of Community and Regional Development for HUD.

John Havelock - Attorney General State of Alaska.

As a follow through after the Houston Convention this should be an outstanding Northwest Regional Convention. Direct flight special rate of \$265.00 for Hawaii will be available if 15 or more persons depart together so let's start our planning!

FUTURE REGIONAL CONFERENCES

- 1973 Southwest Washington
- 1974 Portland
- 1975 Montana
- 1976 Seattle
- 1977 Spokane
- 1978 Idaho

ASC/AIA REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S **REPORT** by Gerry Hume of University of Idaho reflected appreciation of regional assistance to student travel for:

Student Forum - Washington, D.C. (Hawaii sent 4);

Grassroots - Phoenix (Hawaii sent 1);

Presidents' Meeting - Seattle (Hawaii sent 0).

Travel assistance is planned for the Houston National Convention and for Alaska Regional Convention. A goal of at least one student from each of the seven Schools of Architecture in the region was set. In addition to starting two new CDC, other activities include initiation of a round robin circulating slide carrousel presentation from each

Continued on next page

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from page 3

school in the region; encouragment of work study program; Architect "Shadow" program; and a student exchange program. It is hoped that two architectural students from University of Hawaii will exchange with University of Idaho for one semester this fall. Some good things are happening through our support of ASC/AIA in the Northwest!

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INSTITUTE RESTRUCTURE At the May AIA National Convention, one of the most important things which will be voted on is the restructure of the Institute. If this is approved and all indications are that it will be, each existing region will be given an additional director for each 1000 corporate members over 1250. For the Northwest Region, this will mean a total of two directors. The consensus at the Presidents' Meeting was that the additional director should come from either Hawaii or Alaska. This presents Hawaii with a tremendous opportunity - direct representation on the Institute Board and deeper involvement both regionally and nationally. It is anticipated that elections will be held between the May Convention and prior to the December Institute Board meeting perhaps at the Regional Convention so the new director would take office at the end of this year. We therefore have our work cut

out for us, to find a good candidate willing to devote the time and attention demanded of that responsibility. Presumably, it will be a three-year commitment. A three-man election task force was appointed by our Regional Direc-

Supplemental Dues

Members who pay self-employment tax are not obligated to pay supplemental dues. Verbal instructions and the example in the February issue of Hawaii Architect regarding dues, based on selfemployment tax, are incorrect. A copy of the above interpretation from The Octagon is available at the Chapter Office.

Members who have already paid their supplemental dues based on selfemployment tax will be reimbursed upon written request, showing the calculation to the Chapter Office.

tor, Bob Fehlberg. They are:

Jack Wright, FAIA – Past Regional Director;

Bill Trogdon, AIA – Washington Council;

Don C. W. Dumlao, AIA – Hawaii Chapter.

AIA NATIONAL CONVENTION will be held May 7 through 10 in Houston, Continued on next page



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AIA FIGHTS CITY HALL

Hoping to "stop the needless destruction of much needed parks and cultural areas," members of the AIA, AIP and Ad Hoc Committee to Save Thomas Square joined forces to strongly oppose a City Traffic Department plan to widen Ward Avenue adjacent to Thomas Square and the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

Bob Fox, speaking for the AIA, presented a feasible three-phase alternative plan to the City Council at a public hearing held February 22 at City Hall.

Continued from page 4

Texas (see AIA Memo, No. 444 -February 21, 1972 Issue). It was the overwhelming feeling of all present the most significant item of the convention will be the "National Growth Policy Statement" (See special January Issue in AIA Memo). It is perhaps the most important statement of the AIA in many decades. It has special meaning to Hawaii since we are in the process of establishing a growth policy for the State of Hawaii. Our Chapter's task force on "New Communities" chaired by Ty Sutton is assisting the Governor's Committee in addressing this problem. A new growth policy is required and must be implemented if the quality of our environment, our historic heritage and our life style in Hawaii is to remain for future generations. To assist in this quest and to make the need understood, is a primary goal of the Hawaii Chapter AIA for 1972. I encourage each of you not only to see what you can do here on a local level but to also give your wholehearted support to the national growth strategy. If you haven't read the special January issue of the AIA Memo, take it out and read it!

WRAP-UP Perhaps the most important part of all such meetings, as this one, but also the most difficult to report on, is the interchange between Chapters and ideas and projects each have; things others are doing which we might; and vice versa. Judging by the eight pages of items of things to do, I dictated on the plane coming back, Hawaii got a lot out of this conference. Some of these will be initiated this year. All, I can assure you, will mean better total communications and effectiveness of the Hawaii Chapter. "Our plan for relieving the congestion on Ward Avenue," Fox stated, "is to divert through-traffic away from the area. It should be implemented as follows:

"Phase I: The H-1 should have a major exit via the Kinau St. off ramp through Alapai St. to South St. South St. should have a major acess to the H-1 via Alapai and Kinau Streets to the Ward Ave. on ramp. Eventually, this access should pass under Ward Ave.

"Phase II: South St. should be completed as a major expressway linking the H-1 and Nimitz Highway.

"Phase III: An H-1 overpass from Lunalilo St. to South St. should be built which would allow traffic to flow uninterrupted across the H-1 into South St. and mauka to the Punchbowl area."

In addition to the joint testimony given in part by Mr. Fox, Chapter president Don Dumlao testified to reemphasize the position of the AIA.

"We are concerned that the environmental damage [the widening of Ward Avenue] would bring to the Honolulu Academy of Arts and to Thomas Square is too high a price to pay for the improved traffic circulation it may realize.

"Extreme care and judgment must be exercised when the problems of urban growth encroach on our historic, cultural and natural community assets," Dumlao said.

"We recognize that traffic circulation within the Central Honolulu District is highly complex, but are convinced that there must be a more suitable alternative."

Other opponents to widening included the Hawaii Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Landscape Architect George Walters, who also presented an alternate plan, Life of the Land, Outdoor Circle, Historic Buildings Task Force, Garden Club of Honolulu, the Honolulu Academy of Arts and the State Board of Land and Natural Resources. Only Victoria Ward, Ltd., favored the widening.

City Council Chairman George Koga has referred all plans and testimony back to the Council's Traffic and Transportation Committee for evaluation.







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New Members



ROLF PREUSS is with the Planning Department of the City and County of Honolulu. He was born in Berlin, Germany and graduated from the University of Washington in Seattle. His wife's name is Jane. His hobby and special interest is Art (painting, sculpture and batiks in particular). His interests in Chapter committees are in Design and Academic Training and Research.



DAVID A. MILLER is a project architect with Lemmon Freeth Haines Jones & Farrell. David was born in New York City and graduated from Harvard University. His wife's name is Beverly, and his hobbies and special interests are drawing, gardening and fishing. He indicates that he would like to learn about Chapter committees before indicating his preferences.



HANS H. RIECKE is an architect with Hammarberg & Herman of Wailuku, Maui. He was born in Munster, Germany and graduated from the University of California at Berkeley. Hans' wife's name is Elvira and he has five children.

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TAKE A LOOK . . .

By J. M. NEIL

Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii 2425 Campus Road

Built in 1954-1956 at a cost of about \$1,400,000 Designers: Lemmon, Freeth, Haines & Jones Contractor: Ben Hayashi, Ltd.



New Members



WARNER G. BOONE is a partner of the firm of Boone & Brooks, Inc. Warner was born in Houston, Texas and graduated from the University of Southern California. His wife's name is Philomena and his hobbies and special interests are photography and electronics. His interests in Chapter committee work are Design, Academic Training and Research and Exhibit Committee.



DONALD E. HARTWELL is an associate with Au Cutting Smith & Associates, Ltd. Don was born in Putnam, Conn. and is a graduate of Cornell University. His interests are sketching, painting, reading and music. His committee interests are Membership, Housing, and Academic Training and Research.



BARNABAS B. SMITH is a project architect with Leo Wou & Associates, was born in Los Angeles, California and is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. His wife's name is Judy and he is interested in the Design Awards Committee.



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ALL ABOUT STUDENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

By JAMES E. ELLISON

Although the advantages of such programs are quite apparent as far as the students are concerned, it is perhaps less obvious that a range of benefits extend to participating architectural firms as well. Here is how.

In the past several years, a number of firms in the United States have become actively involved in exchange programs and have welcomed foreign students into their offices for three to 12 months of practical training - American style These experiences have been described by many happy architects. Their most enthusiastic comments are usually about the favorable impact on office morale and spirit which results from these experiences, particularly evident in young members of the firms. The architects also mention success in providing the foreign visitors with opportunities to observe and become involved in the various responsibilities of office practice, as well as many facets of American life after office hours.

How do architectural offices in the U.S. link up with interested foreign students, and how do architectural students in our universities link up with receptive foreign architectural firms? With the help of IAESTE – the Inter-

national Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience.

IAESTE is a European phenomenon, created in 1948 by universities and industries of nine countries to build international ties after World War II. Today, it boasts component organizations in 41 countries throughout the world, including IAESTE/US, a nonprofit educational corporation.

Aims of the association are 1) to train advanced students of architecture, engineering and the sciences in the professional practice methods and industrial techniques of other countries; and 2) to build a foundation for international understanding and goodwill among these potential leaders and the host firms, companies and institutions. Technical experience in the sense of the aims of the association refers to experience through on-the-job training to supplement college and university education.

How does the exchange program function? Each member country collects offers of training positions from professional firms and industrial and other organizations, along with expressions of interest from students who have the desire and ability to participate in the program. Each firm indicates its specific needs while each student indicates a choice of three foreign countries and his related language abilities.

At the IAESTE annual conference, which is held in January, representatives of the 41 participating countries gather, armed with training position offers and data on qualified trainee applicants. At this time IAESTE performs its most difficult task: exchanging the offers and matching them with the qualifications of applicants. Subsequently, background information on each "matched" student is sent to the appropriate receiving firm for review. The firm retains the final decision to accept or reject the nominated foreign trainee. On the rare occasion of an unacceptable match. IAESTE is usually prepared to nominate another applicant.

In the receiving countries, IAESTE also arranges for necessary permits, lodging and, in many cases, for social and cultural programs during or after the period of training. In the sending countries, the association insures the traveling students against illness and accidents.

Offering firms are expected to pay Continued on page 11



H-3 OR NOT H-3- THAT IS THE QUESTION

ASA Installs

The new Architectural Secretaries Association officers were installed at the Waikiki Yacht Club on Friday, January 28, by Sid Snyder, secretary of AIA, Hawaii Chapter.

New officers are: Thelma Chun (Edwin T. Murayama), president; Ruby Shupper (Richard N. Dennis), vice president; Sylvia Lee (Wong & Wong), secretary; Addie Patzke (V. Ossipoff), treasurer; directors: Milly Harvey, Bertine Callow W.W.A.T.&G.), Betty Hays, (L.F.H.J.&F.).

The ASA is aimed to help the architectural secretary to a better understanding of her job and to be a greater asset to her employer.

Monthly dinner meetings are held with interesting and informative programs. Does your red book need updating? Do you want your secretary to know more about reading plans? Be more familiar with local products?

Besides doing some charity work, ASA members are also privileged to attend Producers Council activities.

Present membership is approximately 30. How about YOUR secretary? She would meet a great group of gals and learn at the same time. You would have a more knowledgeable secretary, and be invited to the next installation banquet, which is always great fun — with lots of good prizes donated by local architectural firms, suppliers, and friends. Check with Vicky Romano — 531-5391 — to find out how to help yourself and your secretary.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Continued from page 10

each trainee enough to cover the cost of living during the actual training period. In addition, it pays a small administrative fee to IAESTE for its services. Student trainees pay their own transportation but can take advantage of special travel facilities arranged by IAESTE in the sending country.

IAESTE/US has exchanged a number of architectural students in each of the past several years. In 1969, for example, there were 16 placements in U.S. architectural firms out of a worldwide total of 266. Until this year, however, there has never been a cooperative arrangement between IAESTE/US and The American Institute of Architects of ACSA.

Actually, ACSA administered an independent exchange program beginning in the early 1960s and operating



Left to Right: Bertine Callow, Addie Patzke, Thelma Chun, Ruby Shupper, Betty Hays, Sylvia Lee, Millie Harvey.

Accreditation: To Be Or Not To Be

By JAY HAYDEN Student

As students register for architecture courses they wonder if the credit that they earn is real, honest-to-God, college credit in architecture. Sometime after March we will know. The group that grants accreditation to architecture schools sent a team to Hawaii the first of March.

The purpose of this visit was to determine if the University of Hawaii's Department of Architecture will be accreditated in 1972.

The time would seem right. The Department began as a pre-architecture curriculum offered by engineering. In 1958 the curriculum was adopted by the Department of Art, and, by 1963 it contained 56 students. In that year the program was set up as a Department of the College of Arts and Sciences. By 1970 there were 266 students, and the department had graduated 91 people with baccalaureate degrees, and five with masters. All graduates who have taken licensing exams have passed, and

through the summer of 1968. It was then committed to the development of a workable and active program for the betterment and cultural broadening of architectural students and a few highly dedicated ACSA committeemen donated a vast amount of time and effort in administering the program. The primary problem encountered was the lack of a broad base of operation in various countries; as a result it was essentially an exchange of students from U.S. schools with students from the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London. For this reason, it was decided late in 1969 that a link with IAESTE/US should be developed. Under this arrangement, ACSA will promote the program in its member schools, the AIA will promote it in its component organizations and in

several persons have transferred successfully to such schools as Yale, Harvard and Washington.

Adding to the optimism is the fact that the report written last year by a preliminary accrediting team was favorable. However, the report also indicated three areas where U. of H. was weak: (1) too high a student/teacher ratio, (2) inadequate facilities, and (3) failure of the administration to recognize the department as a professional school.

All of these weaknesses are traceable to the lack of money. Although the administration is reportedly now willing to acknowledge the Department of Architecture as professional, the department will continue to lack teachers and facilities.

Hence, an optimistic view towards accreditation must be seasoned with the knowledge that our department ranks well behind other professional schools (medicine, law, engineering) in the eyes of the administration.

architectural firms; IAESTE will be administrator.

Given the fact that there is rarely a time when IAESTE/US has encountered a shortage of willing student applicants, the most serious problem facing the organization is a consistent deficiency in the number of participating U.S. architectural firms with a resulting shortage in the number of available training slots. In all probability, this is partially due to a lack of knowledge or understanding of the program. But there is also a prevailing lack of interest among U.S. architectural firms and an unwillingness to try the untried. In past years, several heads of ACSA schools have sought support from local architectural firms but only a handful have been successful. IAESTE statistics for 1969 present

Continued on page 16

Hawaii Firms IV

Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones & Farrell

By J. M. NEIL

Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones & Farrell, with its staff totaling 59, is undoubtedly the largest architectural firm in Hawaii. Since 1965 it has been included in Architectural Forum's list of the 100 largest firms in the United States. Along with Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo, LFHJF does the lion's share of work in the South Pacific. After having ventured a branch office in Guam (1957) and in Bangkok (1961), the firm has concluded that permanent foreign branch offices are neither convenient nor economically feasible. Within Hawaii the firm may have set a precedent by opening a permanent branch office on Maui in 1970

The character of such a large firm greatly depends on its method of operation. Rather than leaving its design philosophy to emerge on a purely pragmatic, ad hoc basis or formulating a doctrine to be followed in all of the firm's work, LFHJF has sought a middle way. Each commission is directed by a single principal or associate from beginning to end. This not only allows the client to work throughout the project with an architect, but it gives each architect the opportunity to develop his own design philosophy and style. Hence, while LFHJF has no identifiable style as a firm, individual examples of its work can be fairly readily identified as that of one of the firm's designers. In effect, this gains the advantages both of eclecticism and of stylistic continuity.

The founder of the firm, Cyril W. Lemmon, surely has one of the most global backgrounds of any architect in Hawaii. Born in Gillingham, Kent, England, in 1901, he grew up in Long Beach, California where his family had emigrated. After his education at the University of Pennsylvania and work experience in California, Lemmon first came to Hawaii in 1928 as chief designer for C. W. Dickey. He spent three years in Dickey's office and one in Louis Davis' before the Depression set in. Returning to England in 1932 he practiced in Liverpool and taught at the University of Liverpool until 1936. Lemmon was then appointed a consulting architect to the Government of India for the replanning of the City of Quetta which had been destroyed by an

earthquake in 1935. In recognition of his services there, the Royal Institute of British Architects elected Lemmon a Fellow in 1937.

Within a few years World War II guaranteed that he would remain in India for the duration. Serving for four and a half years in the British Army as a Lieutenant Colonel and then as a civilian architect for the Indian government, Lemmon gained much experience in architectural work under emergency conditions. Finally, in 1946, Lemmon and his family were able to leave India and came back to Hawaii, concluding a global tour that had lasted 14 years.

Lemmon initiated the firm in 1946 with a commission to redo Coconut Island. The postwar Hawaii building boom soon led to an ever-increasing volume of work. Although he has personally designed hundreds of buildings in Hawaii, including the Waikiki-Kapahulu branch of the Library of Hawaii, the Oahu Country Club, and the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children (Honor Award, 1970), probably his single greatest achievement has been the Hawaii State Capitol (Honor Award, 1970), for which he was the architect in charge of design development beginning in 1959.

Lemmon has long been active as a leader in his profession and his community. A past president of the Hawaii Chapter and Fellow of AIA, he also served on the Honolulu City Planning Commission from 1957-1967 (chairman, 1960-1961 and 1966-1967), on the Governor's Cultural Committee since 1962, and has participated in many other community organizations. In 1969 Lemmon retired as senior partner and president of the firm to become chairman of its board of directors.

Lemmon practiced alone for only two years before he expanded his firm. In 1948 Douglas W. Freeth became an Associate, and Frank S. Haines joined in as chief designer. Although Freeth had already been in Hawaii for many years, he was born in California (1906) and educated there (St. Mary's College). Freeth and Lemmon had become acquainted when both worked in Dickey's office. When Lemmon returned to Hawaii, Freeth was working with the Federal Housing Administration. In 1951 Freeth became a principal and has served ever since as the firm's vice president. He has participated in the Hawaii Chapter, AIA in many capacities, including director and president.

Haines had just arrived in Hawaii in 1948. A native of Connecticut and graduate of Princeton (1941), he served with the Navy in the Pacific Theater until 1946. Concluding his education with a master's degree in architecture from MIT (1948). Haines joined the firm. In 1952 he became a principal and in 1969 succeeded Lemmon as president of LFHJF. Architectural projects under his direction received Honor Awards from the Hawaii Chapter in 1960, 1963 (Diamond Head Lanai) and 1965 (Gregg Apartments). Haines served as Chapter president in 1960 and has been very active in community organizations ranging from the Aloha United Fund to the Pastoral Counseling Service.

Paul D. Jones came to the firm in 1957 as a principal after seven years as an Associate with Wimberly & Cook. Born in 1921 in Powell, Wyoming, Jones attended the University of Wyoming for two and a half years before World War II interrupted his education. He received his degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1949 after having served in the Navy. Following a brief stint with John Graham & Co. in Seattle, Jones came to Hawaii in 1950. Recognition for his work has included Chapter Honor Awards for the Wesley Foundation Student Center (1958) and Dole Playground (1962). He has also been a director and president of the Hawaii Chapter.

The most recently added principal (1969) is surely known to all readers of the Hawaii Architect, since he wrote the President's Report each month in 1971. For those whose memories need jogging, they may look back to the May, 1971 issue of Ke Kaha Ki'i for the "Architect's Sketch" of Joe Farrell.

The firm has consciously maintained a range of ages among its principals to insure corporate continuity. The presence of four young Associates of the staff should make continuity doubly certain. Fred R. White came in 1960 from Oklahoma. Born in Okemah in 1935, he received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Oklahoma A&M (1957) and his master's from Oklahoma State University (1959). He served as the firm's project architect for the prototype school designs prepared for Micronesia.

George Woo became an Associate in 1967. Born (1928) and educated (University of Washington 1955) in Seattle, Woo also received his first professional work experience in his hometown. He worked for four years as a design draftsmen with Woo & Jackson and another four years as assistant project architect with John Graham & Co. before coming to Hawaii.

Heading up the firm's own Planning Department since 1969 is Richard R. Lowe. Like Woo born in 1928 and also in the west (Woodland, California), Lowe is a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley (AB 1948) and MIT (Master in City Planning 1961). He came to Hawaii in 1964 to help project space needs for the Civic Center as part of the team from John Carl Warnecke & Associates. For the three years prior to his joining LFHJF, Lowe had been Planner for the Victoria Ward estate. Lowe is an Associate of AIA as well as a member of the American Institute of Planners.

Rounding out the list is Alex Weinstein, with the firm since 1969 and an Associate since 1970. Weinstein is a Midwesterner, born in Omaha (1923), trained at Iowa State (1941), and a principal of Steele, Weinstein & Associates of Omaha for 13 years before coming to Hawaii. Service in World War II and study at MIT (Masters in Architecture 1948) introduced him to other regions of the United States. Incidentally, can any other firm in Hawaii match LFHJF's for percentage of master's degrees — four out of nine principals and associates?

With its past achievements and its current capability of supplying a wide variety of professional services, Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones & Farrell can rest assured that it will continue to play an important part in shaping the environmental design of Hawaii and the Pacific Basin. Central gas water heating systems have a Tower-ing advantage over individual electric units.



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'Overview' Open Space Study of Hawaii

By Stewart L. Udall

The environmental planning firm of OVERVIEW, headed by Stewart L. Udall, has been retained by the State of Hawaii to prepare an open space study of the entire State. Rather than limiting the project to a review of open space alone, the study considers the State's total land use problems in a broad environmental context.

To encourage early legislative action on its proposals, OVERVIEW published an initial report presenting its major conclusions and recommendations in January, 1972. From that report, the ODC prepared this summary. In the spring of 1972, OVERVIEW will issue its "Comprehensive Open Space Plan" and final report.

1. Principal Assumptions of OVER-VIEW

a. Hawaii is first and foremost a homeland for its permanent residents: their environmental needs must be paramount in all decisions. Conversely, the needs of the tourism industry in Hawaii must be adapted to - and not detract from - the indigenous amenities of Hawaii. As long as these islands are a life-giving place to live, they will remain a pleasant place to visit.

b. Hawaii's cultural traditions are indispensable to its overall environment: In the ongoing battle between "Americanizing" the State and keeping it distinctively Hawaiian, a preference for the things that make Hawaii singular should be favored.

c. Hawaii should question all statistical trend forecasts of its future populations and should decide for itself where and how fast it wants to add people. It should determine the optimum carrying capacities of its individual islands at the desired levels of culture and technology, and it should then decide when and how it wants to stabilize their permanent populations.

d. A strong bias for the integrity of Hawaii's ecosystems must guide future growth. Where development and environmental quality are incompatible, development must be either denied or reshaped to fit the constraints of Hawaii's environment. e. The conservation and wise use of Hawaii's marine and coastal resources must be a central element of all planning.

f. Since spaciousness, cleanliness, and natural beauty are among Hawaii's prime assets, the government should give highest priority to enhancing these amenities.

g. Having one of the most efficient state governments in the nation, Hawaii must keep it streamlined if it is to ride the crest of the ecological wave.

h. Hawaii can best preserve its living values by being true to itself: The question, "Is it true to Hawaii," must be asked again and again as the discussion continues over Hawaii's future.

2. Environmental Deterioration in Hawaii

a. The unplanned proliferation of highrise hotels and apartments in Waikiki has overpowered gracious landmarks...and it has blighted the drama of Diamond Head and the backdrop of mountains and ocean. Uncontrolled highrise projects that blight the cityscape have spread to other sections of Honolulu.... The development of resort complexes on the Neighbor Islands, such as Kaanapali on Maui, have reflected better planning, but have also pre-empted public access to numerous beaches.

b. Single-family housing has pushed the urban boundaries of Honolulu into the countryside. Mililani Town represents the first conscious attempt in the islands to develop a self-contained new town. While many rightfully regret its only partial adherence to the "new town" concept and its siting on agricultural land, Mililani Town does suggest new possibilities for urban development in Hawaii.

c. Land speculation, encouraged by a highly concentrated private and public land ownership, has deepened the housing crisis in Hawaii, and it has helped place owner-occupied housing beyond the reach of most low and middle-income families

d. ... As the first stretches of the "interstate" were completed in Hono-

lulu, the traffic situation worsened and more highways were proposed as the "solution" to congestion ...

e.... Many acres of agricultural land have been permanently lost to urbanization, and many more are threatened...

3. Steps Taken to Control the Use of Land

a. A pioneering Land Use Law was enacted, . . .

b. Many agricultural lands have been saved . . .

c. The State, through its Department of Planning and Economic Development, has striven to keep its planning ahead of ongoing development pressures.

d. The Governor has given his backing to policies favoring population redistribution and controlled growth

4. HAWAII ONE

... For analytical purposes, OVER-VIEW has developed two growth alternatives for the year 2,000, HAWAII ONE and HAWAII TWO, each reflects the choices confronting the State. Under the HAWAII ONE model, past trends in population, economic growth and urbanization will be allowed to continue with little, if any, changes in existing government controls. HAWAII ONE continues the present policy of accommodating to projected growth trends as opposed to controlling and shaping them.

If this course is followed, the State will undoubtedly find that its predicament in the year 2000 is characterized by:

a. the conversion of much open space land into State Urban Districts beyond population needs on a statewide basis. (With the continuing change of "permanent" State Land Use Boundaries since 1964, population density within Urban Districts for the State as a whole has decreased.)

b. the inefficient urban use of land caused by a sprawling pattern of urbanization. (On Oahu, urbanization may stretch continuously from Makapuu to Ewa and over the Central Oahu plain.)

c. the mounting demand for roads and parking facilities. (As sprawl-type urbanization persists, the task of meeting transportation needs via mass transit will become increasingly more difficult.)

d. the encroachment of urbanization on agricultural land, which reduces the State's major export base and the existing diversity in the economy. (The twin advantages of agricultural land – open space and income for the State – are lost by replacing agriculture with residential development.)

e. housing beyond the financial reach of the average family. (Many recent and proposed developments are aimed at the second and seasonal home markets and at the speculative sale of home lots which will inevitably push up the cost of housing.)

f. more resort-oriented development of prime open lands — especially shoreline lands — for predominant use by visitors will widen the conflict between tourism and the permanent recreational needs of the local population.

g. mounting demands for public facilities and services created by rapid population and economic growth.

h. potential loss of important statewide visual quality due to improper growth.

5. HAWAII TWO

... HAWAII TWO is based on the assumption that Hawaii's politics and politicians are creative enough to make the changes needed to preserve and enhance the environment of Hawaii. It also assumes that growth should accommodate a well-conceived open space plan, not vice versa. Under this model, future urbanization will be channeled into areas that have not been designated open space; these areas will therefore be appropriate for urban use. While preserving land which has prime environmental value, the State will also establish an upper limit for urban development.

The achievement of HAWAII TWO will produce a year 2000 growth pattern characterized by:

a. the more efficient urban use of land caused by the compaction of future developments into a tighter pattern as dictated by the open space plan. (Higher overall densities are expected within Urban Districts as growth is channeled into areas already designated for urban use or into areas outside the open space system and not in existing Urban Districts.)

Continued on next page



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'Overview'

Continued from page 15

b. a reduced burden on government for facilities and services because of the compaction of urban development.

c. lower housing costs through more efficient use of land and strong government action.

d. greater ease in making the transition from an automobile-dominated mode of transportation to an extensive mass transit system.

e. the preservation and development of the economy's agricultural base.

f. the preservation of lands valuable for historic and scenic purposes, parks and recreation, conservation of natural resources, public health and welfare and shaping urban growth.

g. the beneficial control of population and economic growth.

6. Conclusions

a. By legislation, the State should adopt the goal of quality (not quantity) growth as its official policy. To make this policy attainable, OVERVIEW further recommends that the State adopt as a long-range policy the goal of stabilized population.

b. The State government should be strengthened to concentrate within a single Department the vital functions and powers of planning, environmental protection, and land use control.

c. The State should create a fund for the environment (financed by general obligation bonds) to acquire highpriority open lands, including beaches, parks, wildlife refuges, historic sites, surfing sites, and strategically located urban greenbelts.

7. Proposed Implementing Legislation

a. Creation of a new State Department of Environmental Planning and Growth Guidance to contain the existing authority, personnel and powers of the:

Department of Planning & Economic Development

State Land Use Commission

Office of Environmental Quality Control

The new Department's enabling legislation should:

1. require the Board of Land and Natural Resources to submit all Regulation 4 applications relating to Conservation lands to the new Department for an evaluation and public comments, or, in the alternative, to pass a minor amendment to Article X of the State Constitution that would transfer the performance of this function to the new Department.

2. enunciate guidelines for a statewide open space policy, and authorize the new Department to maintain and update a comprehensive open space plan for Hawaii;

3. convert the Land Use Commission into an Advisory Commission on Land Use Administration;

4. authorize the Counties to participate in the regulation of land uses within Conservation Districts as they currently do within Agricultural Districts;

5. Give the new Department explicit responsibility and powers (after appropriate public hearings and procedures) to

-Acquire land and interests in land by gift, purchase, or eminent domain;

-To lease and resell lands (or transfer them to the Counties) if conditions are attached to insure full compliance with the State's quality growth policies;

-To initiate zoning changes in land use boundaries;

-To require proof (and make explicit findings) that proposed zoning changes are consistent with the growth goals of the State.

6. Enact a statute (similar to those recently passed by the legislatures of Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Connecticut) which authorizes citizen lawsuits in special situations to ensure that the State's quality growth policies are adhered to, and the public's right to a quality environment is protected.

7. give the new Department power to create a land bank for low-cost housing, and to assume full responsibility for making authentic "new towns" possible in Hawaii.

b. Authorization of the sale of general obligation bonds to create an emergency environmental fund. OVER-VIEW is "convinced the State can wisely spend at least \$100 million in the next six years for this purpose"

The fund would be administered by the new Department of Environmental Planning and Growth Guidance and the newly acquired lands would be transferred to appropriate State or County land management agencies for administration.

OVERVIEW then lists the kinds of places it believes must be protected if the State is to pursue the quality growth policies contained in this report.

KAUAI COUNTY

1. Selected portions of Hanalei Valley and Hanalei Bay beach front.

2. Poipu Beach Park extensions.

3. Kalihi Wai Beach Park extensions.

Anini Beach Park extensions.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Selected Waianae Coast areas.
Selected portions of Kawela

Bay.

6. Mt. Olomana.

7. Queen's Beach area.

MAUI COUNTY

8. Portions of Halawa Valley on Molokai.

 Selected portions of Honokohau Valley and Bay.

10. Kealia Pond and surrounding area.

11. Wainapanapa State Park expansion.

HAWAII COUNTY

12. Portions of Waipio Valley.

13. Portions on Kua Bay.

14. Koloko/Honokohau Fishpond area.

15. Makai portions of South Point.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Continued from page 11

the situation clearly. The total number of architectural placements in the U.S. requested by foreign countries was 62; IAESTE/US was able to provide only 11 actual openings, whereas a total of 28 U.S. architectural students were placed in other countries. It is most fortunate that IAESTE/US was able to complete arrangements on such a lopsided basis, but a similar situation cannot be guaranteed every year. According to Robert M. Sprinkle, IAESTE/US executive director, his organization must maintain a close balance between students received and students sent in order to remain creditable on the IAESTE exchange market.

Therefore, the IAESTE exchange program is essentially reciprocal in nature. The number of U.S. students fortunate enough to be placed in a foreign country is largely dependent on the number of offers available from U.S. firms.

The track record is very poor indeed. In order that we may provide chanceof-a-lifetime foreign experience opportunities for more of our most promising architectural students, more architectural firms will have to become involved.

So now you're informed of the program and its benefits to firms and students alike. The rest is up to you.

Information Exchange 1. A number of architectural firms

have indicated a desire to learn of other architectural firms with special expertise in a particular area, who would be willing to work as consultants to other architects. (This is not to imply joint ventures but purely consulting arrangements.) Please check with firms represented in your chapter to determine if any have such special expertise and would consider consulting relationships with other architectural firms. Ask interested firms to supply the following information to Larry Stinchcomb, Director, Component and Members Services, AIA, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

- 1. Name of firm.
- 2. Address of firm.
- 3. Phone number
- 4. Area of expertise.
- 5. Person in firm to contact.

New Members

DONALD O. FOWLER has his own business, Donald O. Fowler & Associates, 1186 Fort Street Mall, Suite 203. Don was born in Honolulu and is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. His hobbies and interests are water sports and tennis. The Chapter work which interests him the most is A cademic Training and Research, Awards Committee, and Public Relations Committee.



EDWARD W. K. LEE is an associate of Sam Chang Architect & Associates, Inc. He was born in Shantung, China and received his architectural training from Sun Yat University in Canton, China and the University of Pennsylvania. His wife's name is Yung Chin. Ed's hobbies and special interests are in painting. He is interested in the Office Procedures Committee, Relations with Building Industry Committee, and Academic Training and Research Committee.

ASSOCIATE CATEGORY – STEPHAN P. SCHWEITZER is a designer with Lewis Jngleson's office, was born in Columbus, Ohio. Stephan graduated from Cal Poly University.





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