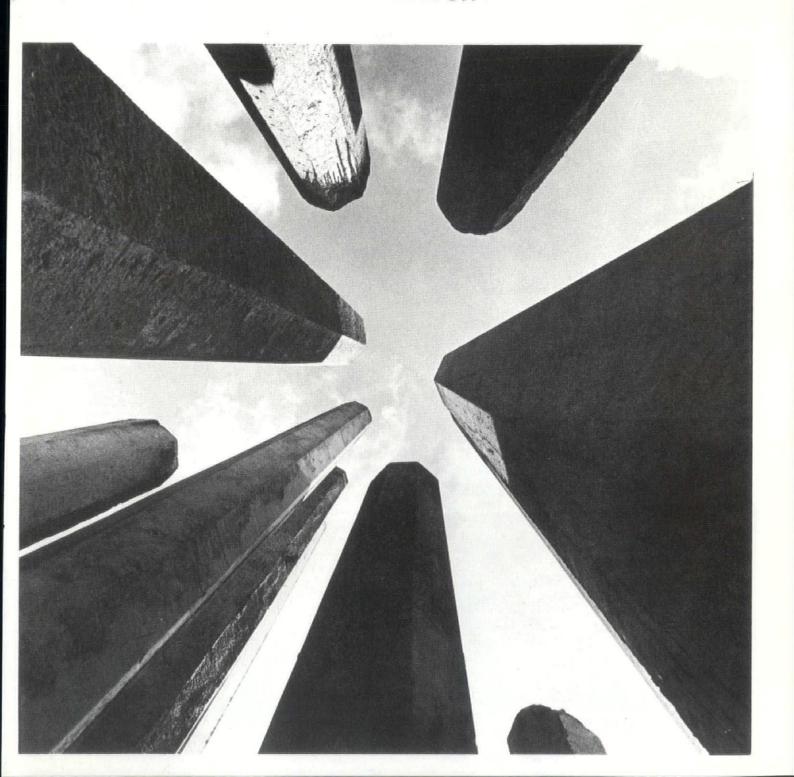
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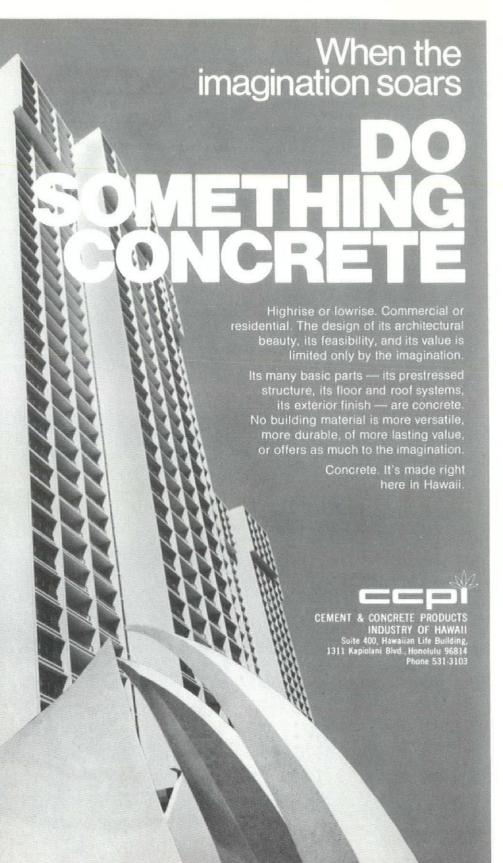
hawaii architect

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hawaii architect

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cover:

Rick Golt is a photographerartist that will be contributing a "Hawaii Architect" monthly presentation on the island environment and architecture. More about him and his photography in the July issue.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Don Dumlao AIA

P.R. COP-OUT

The last President's Message was preempted by an editorial which asked, "Where does the AIA Stand?" On May 4, the membership met to vote on a special assessment for the "PR Action Plan." Although the intent of the plan to give new direction to Chapter emphasis appeared to have overwhelming support before the meeting, the plan failed to receive a majority by 14 votes. (Approximately 1/3 of our Chapter corporate membership was present.) Indeed, is this where the AIA stands

The following reasons were stated for opposing support:

"A do-nothing group cannot be helped by PR."

'Does the program guarantee increased work for architects?"

"Doesn't such a program help the non-AIA members as well?"

"Will the program change plan stamping by non-AIA?"

"I am an employee, what's my bene-

"There is no difference between this program and automobile commercials."

"Do we want to say that we are a self-serving group?"

"The only effective PR program is good individual work."

"We have no continuity of leadership - a higher priority must be given to our internal affairs."

"The program is a one-man effort; it needs more membership input."

"Are our present \$100 dues being

used wisely?"

"How does this benefit our firm? We have an effective PR program."

Looking back on all this negativism and trying to understand it, I can only add it up as a cop-out. Apparently, the biggest crime committed was the label "PR" and that this "Chapter Action Plan" was created by one fine Chapter member who has been accused of being on an "ego trip." Obviously lacking from the membership was the statement: "Although we don't agree with the specific details of the PR action plan, we are willing to sit down, roll up our sleeves, and partially crack open our pocketbooks to see how we can accomplish those 'good things' which are intended in the plan."

I don't feel our action was an expression against the intent of the program, but a selfish refusal to commit either time or money to our common good. The move to terminate any futher discussion or to work out an alternate proposal on the technicality "we can only vote on the stated proposal" cannot be interpreted otherwise.

Indeed, is this where the AIA really stands? The Chapter needs to accomplish the intent of the proposed action plan. If you really don't like Rummel's plan, are there 10 of you out there willing to roll up your sleeves to work out a better one!

P.S. Thanks Jack, at least you got out some members we haven't seen for vears.

Mahalo

The New Display Stands

A continuing problem for the AIA Exhibits Committee, in particular, has been the lack of exhibit stands. Under the direction of the Executive Committee, Carl Saake has turned a mini scale budget, a lot of hard work, and the donations of some fine people into a fine set of stands. We owe special mahalo to Ken Brockman of J.B.L. Hawaii, Gerard Sakamoto of S.M. Saka-

moto Construction, and Jack Bushnell of Conpro. The stands made their debut at the Student Awards Banquet, and were a solid success. If the remaining problems of storage and transportation can be resolved, our exhibit problems will be pau. Anyone with some storage space to spare would be able to be a big help if he would contact Carl Saake at 536-3808.

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PR and the Individual

By VAL OSSIPOFF, FAIA

There may be a feeling that for large firms who pay the cost for a number of corporate members, it is money out of their own PR efforts. There are those who are employees of firms who feel it benefits others, possibly their employers. There are those whose primary employ is government-funded - City, State, or Federal - whose fortunes lie outside what AIA might do for them. There are those single-man offices who say the present cost of AIA alone is great. There are those who are involved in the education of future architects, whose employ likewise is apart from the business world. There are middle-sized firms who feel PR will help mainly the big and/or unknowns, therefore, it is a firm matter.

If you think of what you are and have spent a lifetime achieving, it may become apparent that PR is for the man, not the corporation.

Architecture for all of us, as individuals who work more or less together, relies greatly on man, his desires, motivations, salary, profits, benefits, as well as acclaim. If a PR program is to be more than a cost of spray paint, it needs to consider each individual, and how he may be served. If PR serves only groups of firms as some say, then it will be at the expense of the individual.

As a client only knows that he needs a structure of some sort, an architect is out of his professional sphere in matters affecting community and public relations. We need to do good work, and indeed we do, but are we effective? Are we frustrated?



New Design Service

Momi Cazimero, announces the opening of her own design service under the name of Graphic House, at 1259 Beretania Street, Her telephone is 531-4345.

For the past nine years Momi was associated with Tom Lee Designs, which closed following Tom Lee's death.

The AIA and the Community

By JIM REINHARDT

American society is becoming increasingly activist-active in pursuing the issues it believes. It is to be expected that the Hawaii Chapter AIA will reflect this through increased activism in community affairs. In all probability, the diversity of our membership is too great to reach a consensus which will take us very far along the spectrum of activism. Before engaging in a debate about what we should or should not do, it seems appropriate to examine what options are available to us — to look at the variety of roles the AIA does and can fill.

The first role of the AIA is that of a business association. Over many years, many architects facing many problems in common have evolved ways to deal with them. Change Orders, Certificates of Payment, General Conditions, Contracts (imagine having to consult a lawyer for every contract), fee guidelines, ethical guidelines, office procedures, technical procedures - and many more areas we deal with routinely - were developed by the AIA. New problems and change are made easier for all our offices by a wide range of educational pamphlets and books, by the AIA publications. (Are you aware of the very far-reaching new construction safety legislation recently passed by Congress? It was in the memo.) Group insurance, beneficial legislation, job clearinghouse - all these help make our office work easier and better. The AIA's role as a business association is invaluable to all of us.

The social role, though less tangible, is a second valuable role. A group of individuals with similar professional

backgrounds, facing similar problems on a day to day basis, quite naturally finds a great deal in common. Simply providing the opportunity to get together—to talk, over a few drinks and meals—is a valuable service. To put people in touch with each other, to set up a mechanism whereby they can help one another—this too is a vital role.

The role which is presently not agreed upon by all of our members is that of a community action group. The question we must resolve is whether the AIA is going to continue to focus its attention inward — on its members and their problems, or is it going to look outward — toward the community and its problems as well.

At one end of the spectrum of community-oriented action are projects such as supporting scholarships at the UH Department of Architecture (where were you for the Student Awards Banquet on May 18?), speaking at high school career days, participating in anti-litter campaigns, and such.

An active and viable Community Design Center is the next stop - supported not only by a few bucks but by some time and work. The Portland Chapter went one step further by taking on (and producing) a developmental master plan for the city - a fine piece of work of great benefit to the community. With development, urban decay and environmental issues before us constantly, the AIA could help the public to understand the real implications of these complex issues as they arise. A "Watchdog" network might alert us, and the public, as significant issues begin to develop. Where appropriate, the AIA might take stands, through its own media and through the community media — possibly it might even vigorously lobby for important measures. At the far end of the activist spectrum, the AIA well might become a leader in the realm of building and planning issues, to the extent of creating issues — raising questions for significant public debate.

The younger (under 30? 40? 50?) members appear to feel the need for this high level of community activity particularly strongly. Perhaps their desire to act as a group comes from their desire to influence events in which they feel some expertise, while recognizing that they do not carry sufficient stature as individuals to really count in this day of high pressure politics. If the Chapter as a group cannot reach a censensus on major community issues, a possibility would be the formation of an action group within the AIA. (The path of forming a splinter group outside of the AIA has been tried before and is doomed to failure.) This Community Action Task Force could take stands, organize, and coordinate with other organizations, and act - not in the name of the Hawaii Chapter, but for itself. The criteria of responsible action, of course, stand high. It would be necessary for the task force to maintain close contact with the Chapter leadership. Quite probably, however, the Chapter leadership would be an active part of the group.

The dialogue pro and con community involvement cannot bog down into another of those problems which "we are going to study." The time for discussion, decision, and action is now.

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AN OPINION

By FREDRICK M. JOHNSON

It is surprising how concerned people are about today's problems, until it comes to doing something about them. I'm speaking primarily of that organization of business men called the American Institute of Architects. They are seemingly an ecological, conservation, anti-pollution and rapid transit fanatic group, who speak loudly but carry a little stick. How many architects do you see actively and/or monetarily supporting Life of the Land, Civic Center Development, Save our Surf, Stop H-3, and so on? It seems very sad and ironic that the professional leaders of our society who have the knowledge and potential to do something about our environment only mouth the words and then turn their backs.

It is understood that the major land polluters are the architects' richest clients. To become too vocal or active in the ecological movement could mean financial disaster. It is one thing to say I'm a capitalist and publically take advantage of the system, but to pretend to be a guiding hand in shaping our future toward higher and better things, only to make a fast buck is a very sadistic approach to business and life. The architects' standard cliche' "if I don't do it, someone else will, and I can do it better" seems to justify the end. It will be surprising to see how many firms in town propose to meet Bernice P. Bishop Estate's competition requirements for central Waikiki, using this scapegoat phrase.

Perhaps the answer to help solve part of our future development is to give the State stronger controls. It is obvious that we alone as architects cannot be trusted as individuals. One way to get at the problem would be to create a board of qualified professionals to guide future development of the State, including location of schools, industry, housing, and commerce. These professionals would be educators, social workers, politicians, economists, planners, and architects, all of equal importance, working as one design team.

Even if a solution were found to

Continued on next page

create the sensitive and altruistic architect, he would not design as comprehensively as the above team.

Obviously this approach is a bit too socialistic for our democratic system. However, there is a great lesson to be learned from such nations as Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, who have a central planning control board for overall land planning.

AIA Enters into Consent Decree with Justice Department

The American Institute of Architects agreed to enter into a proposed consent decree with the Department of Justice.

Under the decree, which will become final in 30 days upon approval by the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., AIA will remove from its Standards of Ethical Practice a prohibition against submitting price quotations for architectural services.

The Antitrust Division of the Justice Department had contended that a ban on competitive bidding amounts to an agreement in restraint of trade. The architectural profession maintains that the public and client are best served by allowing an architect to be commissioned on the basis of qualifications and capabilities.

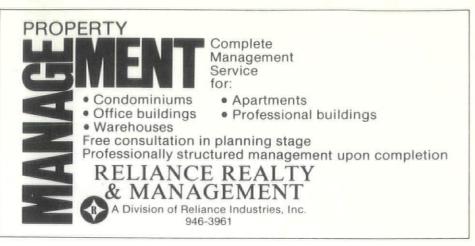
The decree will not limit the freedom of AIA or its members to persuade clients, Congress, and state legislatures that competitive bidding is not the best way to assure quality design in the public interest.

Delegates to AIA's recent convention in Houston voted two-to-one to accept the decree, and three-to-one to assess each corporate member \$10 to finance a program of public education on the issue.

An exchange of interpretative letters between attorneys for the Justice Department and for AIA have established that the Institute has the following rights:

-The right to influence any branch or agency of any government to take action or to refrain from taking action. (For example, the Institute or any chapter may request a school board to follow the AIA-preferred method for the selection of architects or may request action by a state architectural registration board against an architect

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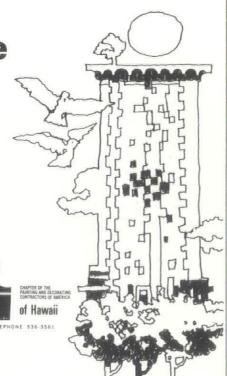


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THE AIA — A BODY WITH A VOICE?

By GERALD L. ALLISON, FAIA

The AIA as a body has repeatedly publicly professed that the architects' leadership on environmental matters is essential. Having thus made this statement, it behooves the AIA to provide the leadership promised, or accept the fact that the public trust in the profession is falsely placed. When it comes to matters regarding environment, the AIA must be a body with a voice and be willing to publicly use that voice in the seeking of proper solutions to specific problems.

There are times when the loudest voice in a public controversy is the one that keeps obviously silent. However, while others are being vocal, this "sound of silence" can easily be misconstrued as a stand of approval or disinterest. When the AIA does not speak out against developing elements detrimental to our environment, it could be easily assumed we are silent for fear of jeopardizing future commissions for the profession. After all, if we are not instrumental in stopping an inappropriate proposed building project, it simply means, by law, a commission for one of our colleagues.

Not by any means is the AIA to replace the voice of the individual architect, nor does it assume the responsibility of each architect to personally share his particular knowledge in guiding the orderly growth of the community. However, it is naive to think that the individual can fight a truly effective battle against the well-organized despoilers of our environment with their limitless financing, effective lobbyists, and political cohorts. Only through the strong collective guardian voices of such groups as the AIA is there hope of being personally effective.

The voice of the AIA must be one of leadership and not one of reaction to brushfire situations. If we were more active and vocal at the early decision-making level, there would be fewer environmental issues to publicly debate.

The voice of the AIA must not be self-serving in terms of our own personal gain, but must represent the most logical thinking in regards to the long-term interest of society. At times, we must even be sacrificial by eliminating potential clients and future jobs in exchange for a better environment. Whereas the individual architect may be reluctant to take a stand that might jeopardize his professional position with a client, he is capable of divorcing himself and his personal feelings from that of his client by simultaneously adding his voice to the collective voice of the AIA.

To rationalize one's involvement in a potentially detrimental development on the basis that, "Somebody will do it, why not I, for I know I will do a good job," is not always valid. Perhaps if the AIA were more operative in providing potent leadership against those elements that make such a project feasible in the first place, we would greatly reduce the chances of ever having to individually face that dilemma.

If the AIA is to remain as a viable body of architects, that body must have a voice, willing and able, to speak firmly and with positive leadership when the situation demands it. We can not afford to remain silent or sit, mumbling to ourselves.

AIA Enters in Consent . . .

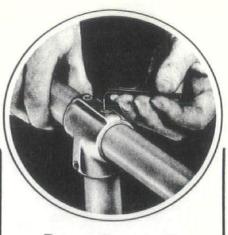
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acting in violation of state rules and regulations. Registration boards in 11 states now prohibit competitive bidding in their standards of professional practice.)

-The right to propose, support, or oppose legislation, orders, rules, regulations, and ordinances by any government or agency.

-The right to do anything required or to refrain from doing anything prohibited by any law or regulation of any government or agency.

-The right to advocate the Institute's belief that the selection of architects should be based on other factors, in addition to fee.



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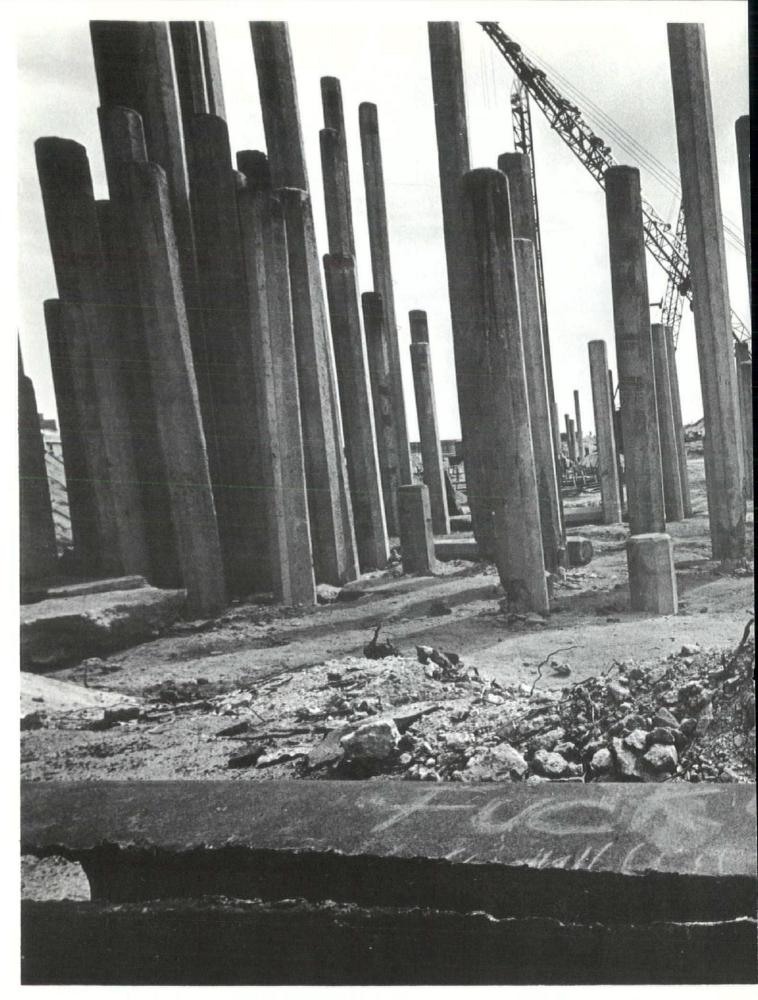
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Does this express the general public's reaction to our contribution to society. Author, unknown.

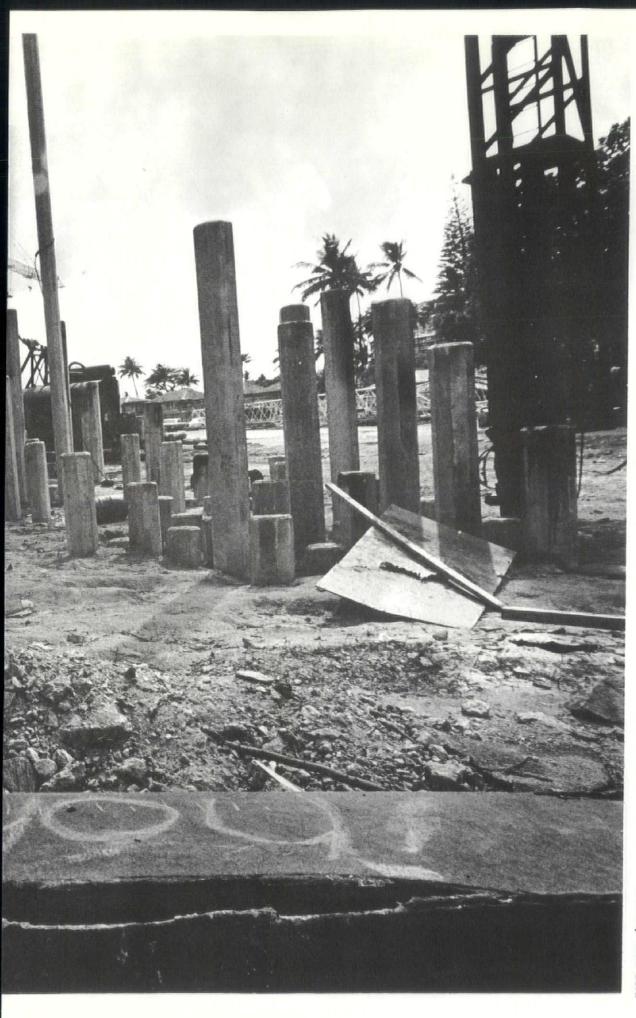


Photo by Rick Golt.

AIA REJECTS PR

On May 4, at a luncheon meeting, a segment of AIA membership voted down the proposed Action Plan for PR. This means Hawaii Chapter will be forced to proceed without professional PR assistance – with a budget entirely inadequate for the task. The vote to reject the proposed PR program means that all the unsatisfactory conditions that prevail within the Chapter that could be improved by an effective campaign of public information and education will go unchanged. The negative vote was unanticipated. The effects of the decision to do nothing will be felt for years.

I find the situation peculiarly analogous to that which we encounter in our present environmental mess. We all deplore the lack of planning in our environment. We decry the callousness of the developer. We despise the havoc wrought on our balance of life by money-hungry industry. But we have become a nation of handwringers!

We are ready to admit that present conditions are deplorable and need correction. But, when it comes to the need for a personal commitment, we would rather "let George to it." Thus, environment continues to deteriorate. Those who should be doing something about it are reluctant to make the personal and financial commitments needed to correct the situation.

Thus it is within our own professional organization. We were given an opportunity through the Action Plan to effect a change in our image as environmental designers.

At numerous meetings all seemed to agree that the steps proposed in the ACtion Plan should be taken immediately. Action is necessary if we are to save what we now know as architectural practice from eventual oblivion. Education and information to the public about what we as architects stand for and what we intend to do about our environment is necessary if we are to be able to make a meaningful contribution to our society.

Without a vital program of PR we are liable to find that the package dealers, the turnkey operators and the plan stampers have made architectural practice by the individual an anachronism. At that point all architects will either be working for the package dealer or in government civil service. "Corporate Architecture" and "Socialized Architecture" are real threats to environmental quality. Yet, we have, by vote, opted to "let George do it." We have refused to make the personal and financial commitment necessary to do the job of PR properly. So, while we wring our hands in desperation over the present state of professional practice, it appears we are unwilling to support an effort to change conditions.

Other chapters in other states have faced similar problems. One very effective solution to the lack of PR has been overcome by the Arizona Chapter. They publish a magazine (as we do) and

circulate it to all decision-makers in the state (as we do not).

Eventually, this became a self-supporting effort. Ad revenue for "Arizona Architect" not only pays for publication and circulation, but also subsidizes the salary of Arizona Chapter's full-time PR consultant (who is also editor of the magazine). This has been a positive, no-cost solution that has proven effective. But, still it required a commitment by some dedicated, selfless individuals to get it started.

Magazines cannot be published without cost. Nor can they be circulated free of charge. They may eventually be self-supporting, or even profitable through ad revenue. But, somewhere at some time a person, or an organization, had to make a commitment to Arizone Chapter to get their first issues printed and circulated. Our Chapter membership has refused to grant funds needed to kickoff the PR campaign.

Support probably cannot be furnished by an individual. It will take the combined efforts of all Hawaii Chapter members to make this vital need effective. I personally hope that one last-ditch aappeal to the membership to get behind this effort will be effective. Remember that if you are not part of the solution, then you are part of the problem. Contact your Chapter President or members of his Board of Directors if you are willing to assist.

The Dialectical Architect

Our meeting of May 4, 1972, At the Willows was quite a demonstration of the diverse texture of our membership. A "consenting adults" clause was never drafted for architects. Here was presented a fairly basic proposal for common action — spelled out with a minimum of hyperbole — indicating a conviction reached through objective study by a dedicated, well-informed, and respected member.

What developed? Agreement was generally expressed on the importance of "public relations." At this point, agreement evaporated and the meeting proceeded to demonstrate that by training and temperament we are an organization of individuals who take nothing for granted. On subjective issues we feel no compulsion to agree, fall in line, or form a solid front. A vote of 49-51 can represent 100 different opinions, not two.

Whether this is good or bad is one such subjective issue on which we may not agree; whether it is true or false is an objective issue on which we might agree and its implications should provoke cerebration. It did with me, and part of the fallout of this intellectual

By WILLIAM D. MERRILL, FAIA

explosion is expressed in this statement that I sent last year to President Don as his retiring Design Committee chairman:

Our Chapter is asked to take a position — stand up and be counted — on many subjects and before many bodies, usually with the assumption that the Chapter's stand will be that of the petitioner.

I believe that, WHEREAS:

1. There are few issues, particularly those involving subjective judgments, on which the profession would develop a consensus (perhaps because we have

Continued on page 13

been individually programmed for a distinctive style of analysis and a questioning approach that puts a premium on individual rather than mass thinking);

- 2. It would be virtually impossible to determine the thinking of all members or to confirm a consensus if it did exist. The thinking of the members at any one meeting is not the same thing;
- 3. The Chapter should not appear to stand as a body when it does not and cannot;
- 4. Any group that can be counted on to throw its weight behind myriad "good" causes with a predictable stand loses its credibility. ("Ho hum! Here comes the AIA with its knee jerk reaction.");
- 5. Our individual members can and do exert tremendous influence when, and if, they extend themselves. The constructive opinion of an architect speaking within the field of his experience carries more honest conviction than a resolution of the AIA, (Sanborn/Olomana, Hara/legislation, Creighton/numerous). Any stand by the AMA is suspect but we put our lives in the hands of its members;

Now, THEREFORE, I submit that it would strengthen and add to the stature of our profession if we went on record as unequivocally:

- 1. Recognizing and respecting our members' integrity, soundness of judgment, and right to form and hold individual opinions free of group consideration;
- 2. Eschewing any statements on public matters (as against professional or Chapter affairs) that could be interpreted as representing the united thinking of our members.
- 3. Encouraging our members to more activity in community affairs where necessary, to assure professional representation, appointing a member to appear and to state that:
- a. He speaks as an architect but not for architects.
- b. He appears at the request of the Chapter (indicating tacit confidence and backing) and will report back to them but, in accordance with firm Chapter policy, he does not represent them nor is he responsible to them.

If we are talking of AIMS & OBJECTIVES my suggestion amounts to:

Promote the Profession – Lower the AIA profile

Do you all agree?

I thought not, If you did my premise would be invalidated.



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An Approach to the Future Design of Cities

By ROBERT EARICKSON
Assistant Professor of Geography and Research Associate
Social Science Research Institute University of Hawaii

Editor's Note-

"Why weren't we called on? What's the matter with our public relations? No one is better prepared to solve those problems than the architect."

Have you heard that before? Well so has the decision-maker who by-passed the architect — and I don't know what your reaction was when you heard it — but his was probably something like this:

No one profession has all the answers...right?

"No one profession is prepared solve this problem,

"A team approach might do it.

"An architect should certainly be a member of the team, but when I hear an ARROGANT (or is it ignorant?) crack like that, I wonder.

"Doesn't the architect understand the scope of this problem? Doesn't he know his limitations? Doesn't he realize what others have to offer? How could he fit into a team, hmmmmmmmmm?"

Our trouble may not be hiding our light under a bushel. It may be that our lamp needs some tending; we may need a new bulb, a battery, or a lens polishing.

Perhaps listening to some professions who **did** make the team might be rewarding.

Out of necessity, the field of architecture continues to broaden. It is no longer sufficient to be versed only in design and engineering statics, material and building codes. To be truly functional, buildings must not only be suited to the environment but must be conformable environments for their human inhabitants.

On a broader scale, architecture must be considered a subset of urban and regional planning. No building stands as a discrete entity; it is part of a larger environment containing a wide variety of building types and styles, natural features, cultural artifacts, communication and circulation channels and open space.

Since any urban region competes for its share of population growth, its planners and designers should be acutely aware that inhabitants are attracted or repelled by certain geographically defined sub-environments. The auras of well-known places such as San Francisco, Monterrey, Beacon Hill, in Boston, London, and Paris, emanate from their perceived attractiveness as places to live and work.

Being aware of the effects of the urban environment on the human

psyche, planning continues to expand its interdisciplinary perspective, defining and developing specialties, e. g., urban planning, regional planning, policy planning, developmental planning, and environmental planning.

A relatively new rubric is man-environment relations (MER), encompassing a wide range of existing disciplines from environmental psychology to geography. Because of its inter-disciplinary nature, this hybrid subject must either be administered across professional departmental lines or housed in a "new" college or institute.

Early contributions to MER came from environmental and social psychologists interested in such things as human cognitive mapping, the limits and importance of personal space, human behavior in complex environments, the environmental behavior of children or older people, and methods for investigating imagery and meaning of objects.

Others investigate more macroscopic environments — residential areas, institutional settings, work environments, special group environmental problems (as in underwater units, airborne units, and space exploration). Theories and models ranging from the building scale to the urban scale, simulations or games

of everything from airport runway approaches to regional development, an an infinite variety of related systemic research designs.

One of the intriguing aspects of MER is its recognition that the human being is not a homogeneous product; rather, he reflects the conditioning of his peculiar culture or society. It has been shown that perception of environment varies according to the subject's cultural influences. Cross-cultural differences in the environment can be readily apparent or quite subtle - the typical form of houses and other buildings, the maximum distance at which objects are typically viewed, whether or not vistas over land or water occur, typical games, skills, artistic training, languages or dialects, and other aspects of culture can and do affect habits and reactions of people. The emergence of urban Oahu as a multi-cultural society has not been without its environmental conflicts. Witness the chronic difficulty of some Hawaiian and Pacific Island peoples in adapting to the dominant Japanese-American physical, political and social environment.

If we lack consensus on an organizing conceptual structure of the urban environment, it is mainly because we lack such a structure for society as a whole. The burden rests upon all the arts, the humanities, and the sciences. The task grows increasingly difficult as the complexity of contemporary society itself increases and as the rapidly accumulating knowledge and complexity of communications deprives us of what we had thought to be stable pillars of understanding. It is only natural that a cross-disciplinary perspective such as man-environment relations would arise to meet this challenge.

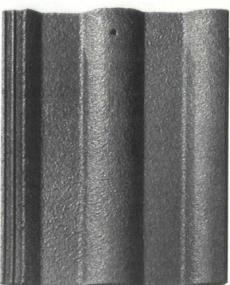
One interested in MER may become a member of the Association for the Study of Man-Environment Relations. As such, he would receive a bimonthly periodical, Man-Environment Systems, with appeal to the professional as well as to the academic.

Send \$12 as dues to ASMER, P.O. Box 57, Orangeburg, New York 10962.

For the more academically inclined, the journal Environment and Behavior is suggested. Some titles are suggestive of its content: "Delineating Personal Distance and Territoriality," "Form and Space Diversity in Human Habitats: Perceptual Responses," "Room Density and User Satisfaction," and "Architecture, Interaction, and Social Control: The Case of a Large-Scale Public Housing Project."

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WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The following is the Hawaii AIA Operating Budget for 1971 and 1972 by Don Goo, treasurer:

		1071	1071	1072	
		1971	1971	1972	
1.	ESTIMATED INCOME	Preliminary Budget	Actual Budget	Preliminary Budget	
	A. Annual Dues	\$ 18,925.00	\$ 17,635.84	\$ 17,150.00	
	B. Supplemental Dues			10,000.00	
	C. Office Services	240.00	15.13	100.00	
	D. Awards	500.00	220.00	500.00	
	E. Program		5,641.40	5,000.00	
	F. Pan Pacific		600.00	500.00	
	G. Reimbursed Items		2,877.45	1,200.00	
	H. Documents	150.00	759.12	600.00	
	I. Continuing Education	1,500.00	440.00		
	J. Contributions	2,000.00			
	K. Miscellaneous	455.00			
	L. President's Travel	455.00	223		
			65.78		
	M. Savings Interest		1,500.00		
	N. Loan Reimbursable	= = =			
	O. Contrib.: Why? Why Not?		365,55		
	P. Contrib.: UH Library		461.47 *Interest		
	Q. 1968 Convention		'70 Conv.		
	R. Furniture				
	S. Income from 1971				
	T. Special Projects		93.75*		
	SUB TOTAL	\$ 23,770.00	30,675.49	\$ 35,050.00	
	U. Cash on Hand	800,00			
	V. Savings				
		\$ 24,570.00			
2.	OFFICE OPERATION				
	A. Secretary	8,500.00	9,572.70	8,720.00	
	B. Supplemental Service	500.00	463.50	500.00	
	C. Rent	1,440.00	1,281.17	1,630.00	
	D. Utilities	520.00	528.69	520.00	
	E. Supplies & Postage	3,100.00	4,855.07	1,880.00	
	F. Equipment/Leasing		881.60	2,220.00	
	G. Improvements	200.00	999.64	200.00	
	H. Documents			400.00	
	I. Contingency	400.00	769.62	300.00	
	J. Insurance				
	K. Special Projects				
	SUB TOTAL	\$ 14,660.00	\$ 19,351.99	\$ 16,370.00	
3.	GENERAL OFFICE				
٥.	A. Annual Audit	350.00	350.00	400.00	
	B. Dues Regional/Other	500.00	430,00	500.00	
	C. Travel Expenses	750.00	* 420.69	2,000.00	
	D. 1971 Unpaid Bills			2,580.00	
	E. Dinner Guests			560.00	
	F. Contingency	400.00	250.00	200.00	
	*Travel-Total \$1,968.96 (\$1,548.27 Unpaid during 1971)				
	SUB TOTAL	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,450.69	\$ 6,240.00	
4	COMMITTEE EVDENCE				
4.	COMMITTEE EXPENSE	400.00	78.64	500.00	
	A. Public Relations	1,800.00	1,758.44	2,000.00	
	B. Pan Pacific	100.00	1,756.44	500.00	
	C. Legislative	100.00		300.00	
	D. Community	200.00	190.00	500.00	
	E. Exhibit			5,200.00	
	F. Program	150.00	5,634.86	700.00	
	G. Awards	1,800.00	481.72	50.00	
	H. Office Practice		461.65	50.00	
	I. Design	1 460 00	1,875.00	800.00	
	J. C.D.C.	1,460.00	1,873.00	100.00	
	K. Code			100.00	

WHERE WERE YOU?

Where were you . . .

-When the Council passed Bill No. 64?

-When the Legislature passed the last developers' bill?

-When the State Housing Fair turned into such a fiasco?

-When the Council rejected the Stewart Udall Plan?

- -When they were planning the attack on Ward Street?
- -When the unauthored public defenders' bill was passed?
- -When they cut the trees down on Punahou Street?
- -When etc., etc., etc.

What you can do:

- -Go to a Council meeting.
- -Make a statement.
- -Join a committee.
- -Invent a committee.
- -Blast a politician.
- -Write a letter (to the editor, Council, Legislature, President).
- -Send a telegram.
- -Stand up.
- -Speak out.
- -Do something.

Get involved.

Don't just sit around and talk about what they are doing to the City, the County, the Island, the Country, the Environment, the World!

- -Bad buildings.
- -Terrible Planning.
- -Worse buildings.

They are you!

So blame yourself. Get off your okole and do something – ANYTHING!

Raise hell – it's good therapy!

By BOB FOX

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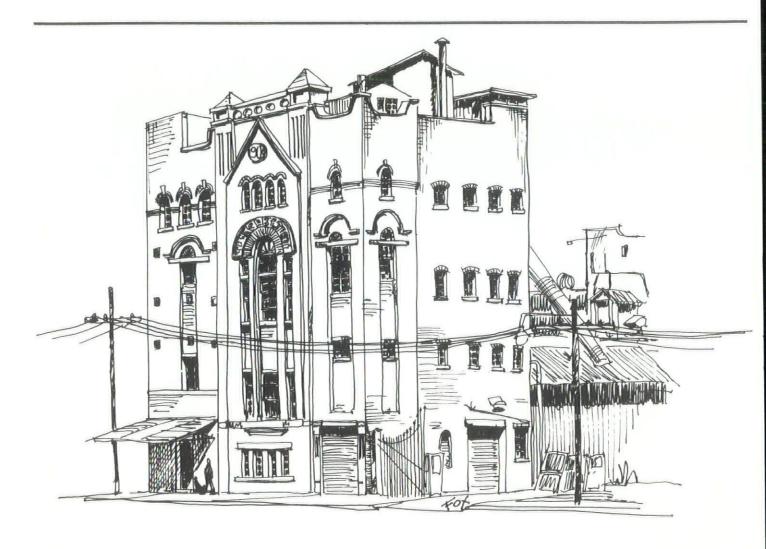
923-4415

261-1796

Where the Money Goes . . .

Continued from page 16

mom page to			
	1971	1971	1972
	Preliminary Budget	Actual Budget	Preliminary Budget
L. Prof. Advancement	800.00		1,000.00
M. Student Chapter			150.00
N. By-Laws	50.00	_ = =	=
O. State Organization	50.00		= = =
P. Miscellaneous	300.00	50.00	
SUB TOTAL	\$ 7,110.00	\$ 10,530.31	\$ 11,850.80
Contingency	800.00	248.00	
SUMMARY			
Income	\$ 24,570.00	30,675.49	\$ 35,050,00
Office Expense	14,660.00	19,351.99	16,370.00
General Office Expense	2,000,00	1,450.69	6,240.00
Committee Expense	7,110.00	10,530.31	11,850.00
Contingency		248.00	
Contingency	\$+ 800.00	\$- 905.50	\$+ 590.00



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