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july, 1972

the journal of the hawaii chapter, american institute of architects







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## **hawaii architect**

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

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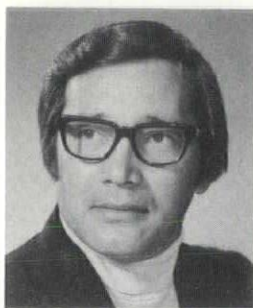
## **Cover:**

Aerial photo of Mililani Town,  
Oahu, courtesy R. M. Towill Corp.

### **Published by:**

CROSSROADS PRESS, INC.  
P. O. Box 833  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96808  
Phone (808) 531-4137

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## **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

**By Don Dumlao AIA**

Hawaii needs a new planned growth policy. The present growth policy or lack of it has produced an urban sprawl which is objectionable to its people and detrimental to its land. Major policy changes must be instituted, lest the quality of life and environment continue to deteriorate. Our present practices are neither reflective of our intelligence nor consistent with our knowledge or understanding of our environment. Rather, it is reflective of previous land use decisions which placed private, political or governmental interest above that of the public interest.

If we are truly desirous of providing a healthy social, economic, political and physical environment in harmony with our natural environment, this major attitude change must occur first; i.e., the public interest must be given equal or greater consideration than the private interest. It is a difficult attitude to achieve, but once obtained, the constraints of the previous value system can be removed, and such a planned growth policy for the State of Hawaii could be provided.

Such a growth policy has been proposed as a National Policy by the American Institute of Architects and many of its recommendations can be applied to Hawaii. The new National

policy, recommends changes in the ground rules that now distort the shape of our American communities; creates a new and useful scale of planning and building of our urban areas; and commits the nation to major land acquisition policy to guide urban development. Among the general concepts are:

1. A need to remove the emphasis of land as a negotiable commodity by creation of a public land bank.
2. Identification of social and environmental planning as a necessary role of government.
3. Reconciliation of our tax policy as a primary instrument of land development.
4. Resolution of jurisdictional constraints of local and competitive governments.
5. Use of public infrastructure and community services as framework for physical development.
6. Insistence that physical environment be in equilibrium with the natural environment.

It is insistence upon principles such as these that the Hawaii planned growth policy should be based. The Hawaii Chapter, AIA, urges broad public support of this need and would appreciate hearing from all concerned.

## **Letters to the Editors...**

Gentlemen:

The June '72 issue attributed to me an excellent article on Page 3 entitled "PR And The Individual." The credit should have gone to my associate, Sid Snyder, AIA.

Sometime ago I was asked and did write an article for the monthly but apparently it was not accepted.

Vladimir Ossipoff, FAIA

The editorial board reserves the right to use articles as they fit within the content of particular issues. If an article is not published immediately after it is submitted, it in no way reflects upon the article or the author but rather the format of the particular issue. —Ed.

I feel great sympathy with your attitude. I'm just not certain how best to put it into effect. Civic and political effectiveness is what we should be seeking. Not easy.

Ed Sullam, FAIA

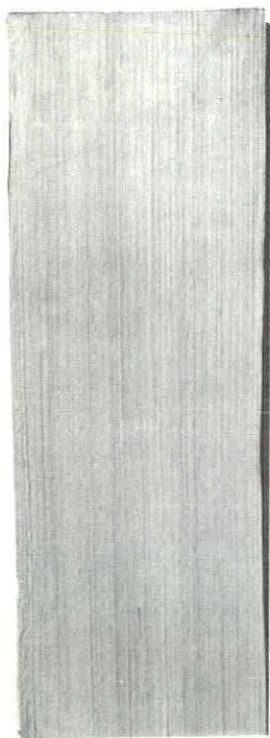
Dear Don:

I am protesting the vulgarity of the center spread of the June issue of Hawaii Architect.

The publication is supposed to represent the membership and not just a few who rely on shock and poor taste to make a point. This publication goes to many responsible people in the com-

**Continued on next page**

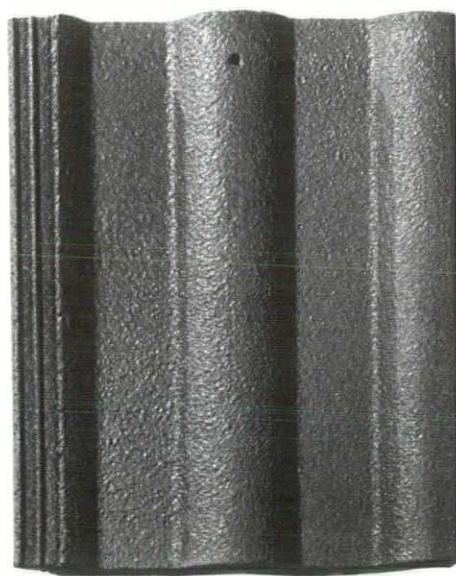




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munity, and is probably looked at by children and others sensitive to "barnyard" language.

An apology is expected in the next issue.

George W. McLaughlin

Ignoring the people's reaction to our architecture, no matter how expressed, accomplishes nothing.—Ed.

The following is an excerpt of a letter to the AIA from Shunichi Kimura, Mayor, County of Hawaii.

Thank you for sending me the AIA National Policy Task Force report and the associated editorial. The National Growth Policy as set forth by the Task Force contains many interesting and implementable ideas. To see a professional group such as yours involve itself in a much needed endeavor of formulating public policy is encouraging. As architects are responsible for designing the structures of the nation, I feel that it is necessary that they become involved and are involved in public policy.

The County has independently incorporated some of the ideas presented by the AIA Task Force into its revised General Plan (1971). We have steered away from hard quantitative measures in an attempt to work on a qualitative scale. We are also grappling with the enormous problem of bettering existing communities while providing for new ones. The General Plan embodies the County's policy and you will see how we have handled the ideas of the Task Force on a local level by reviewing it.

One of the intriguing ideas of the Task Force is that of public acquisition of land prior to development. This has been an accepted practice in other parts of the world, particularly Europe, and has worked out very well in providing quality housing and in the timing of development.

I would be very interested in the outcome of discussions on this report, especially at the national AIA conference this month. If there is anything which I might be able to contribute in discussing the growth policy, please feel free to write me.

Shunichi Kimura  
Mayor, County of Hawaii

It is gratifying to hear from elected officials who are responsive and concerned with problems we are dealing with.—Ed.

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# The Geographer's Contribution To the Planning Team

By PAUL J. SCHWIND  
Assist. Professor of Geography  
and Planning, UH

"Geography," you're probably thinking, "is that subject I studied back in grade school when I had to memorize the capital cities and principal rivers of all the countries of the world." If you did achieve such a feat, much less retain all those unrelated bits of information for more than 24 hours after the last exam you had on the subject, you would have accomplished something of which few professional geographers can boast. More to the point, you would have cluttered your mind with facts that quickly become as outdated as the conception of geography that compelled you to memorize them in the first place.

What then do geographers do? Since the passing of the days of discovery and exploration of *terrae incognitae*, geographers have gone through repeated periods of asking themselves precisely that question. The feeling has not escaped some geographers that our days of glory are over, that the academic "action" is now elsewhere, in disciplines that are scientifically more rigorous, socially more "relevant," politically more sexy, and financially better off. Many of us frequently wind up conceding simply that "geography is what geographers do," which of course doesn't answer the question at all.

If I had to pick out one or two underlying themes which characterize all of our diverse interests, I would settle on these. With few exceptions, we are all concerned with (1) "where" questions — where things are located, why they wind up that way, how people react to the unequal spatial distribution of things they want to get to, and so on; and (2) "man-environment" questions — how people relate to the physical earth on which they live, how they use and abuse the resources of that earth, and how the earth's characteristics constrain the range of man's activities in different places.

Our first concern defines us as the

field of "where it's at," and is most obviously revealed in our obsession with maps. Our view is that a map is worth at least a thousand words, both as an analytical tool and as a form of presentation and display.

Our second concern places us squarely in the environmentalist-ecology camp, from an analytical if not always from a political standpoint. This is not a new concern of geographers. Indeed, one of the earliest and most bitterly fought arguments in the field, decades before related questions moved to the forefront of public consciousness, had to do with the extent of environmental influence over man's activities.

Since the concerns which bring geographers together are primarily matters of perspective on the world rather than detailed substantive knowledge of specific topics, it is probably in our role as "spatial and environmental generalists" that we can make our most significant overall contribution to planning. Based on the two broad concerns which give geographers some professional identity, I see two ways in which we may make an input to the planning process.

First, we can raise at every turn incisive "where" questions regarding the spatial impacts of planning proposals and decisions, so as to anticipate and avoid outcomes which surprise us and cause great public consternation. For example, long-available models of urban structure tell us that major transportation improvements such as new highways don't just serve existing traffic, they also cause new traffic generated by the more intensive land uses attracted by the increased accessibility of the new transport facility. Thus if H-3 is built, it should not surprise us if land values rise and pressures increase for faster urban rezonings and more development throughout Windward Oahu, which would in turn produce more traffic and

demands for further highway improvement.

Second, we can raise broad questions of planning policy in a man-environmental systems context. For example, there are a variety of competing demands for the use of land to house and feed our population, provide suitable space for our major economic base activities (military, agriculture, tourism), ensure open space for recreation and our psychic well-being, protect vital environmental processes such as natural drainage and ground-water recharge, and avoid man-induced environmental hazards such as increased flooding, soil erosion, and water and air pollution. Where land uses compete, which should have precedence — the one with the most restrictive demands for land quality (agriculture), the one which can bid the highest price for the land (urban), or the one which least damages the environment (conservation)? More specifically, shall we continue to encourage further low-density auto-oriented urban development in areas of high agricultural productivity (Central Oahu) or high potential flood and erosion hazard (Windward Oahu)? Or can we somehow overcome our individual and collective aversions to "high-rise" living and develop attractive high-density urban configurations for location in the limited portions of our Islands (drier coastal plain/caprock areas) where urban uses are perhaps least in conflict with the natural environment?

These last few thoughts largely reflect my personal interests and biases. Space has not permitted here more than the barest suggestion of geographers' collective interests, nor any mention of the projects in which these interests are being pursued. However, I invite you to contact me and other members of my Department if anything I've said has whetted your appetite for further discussion.



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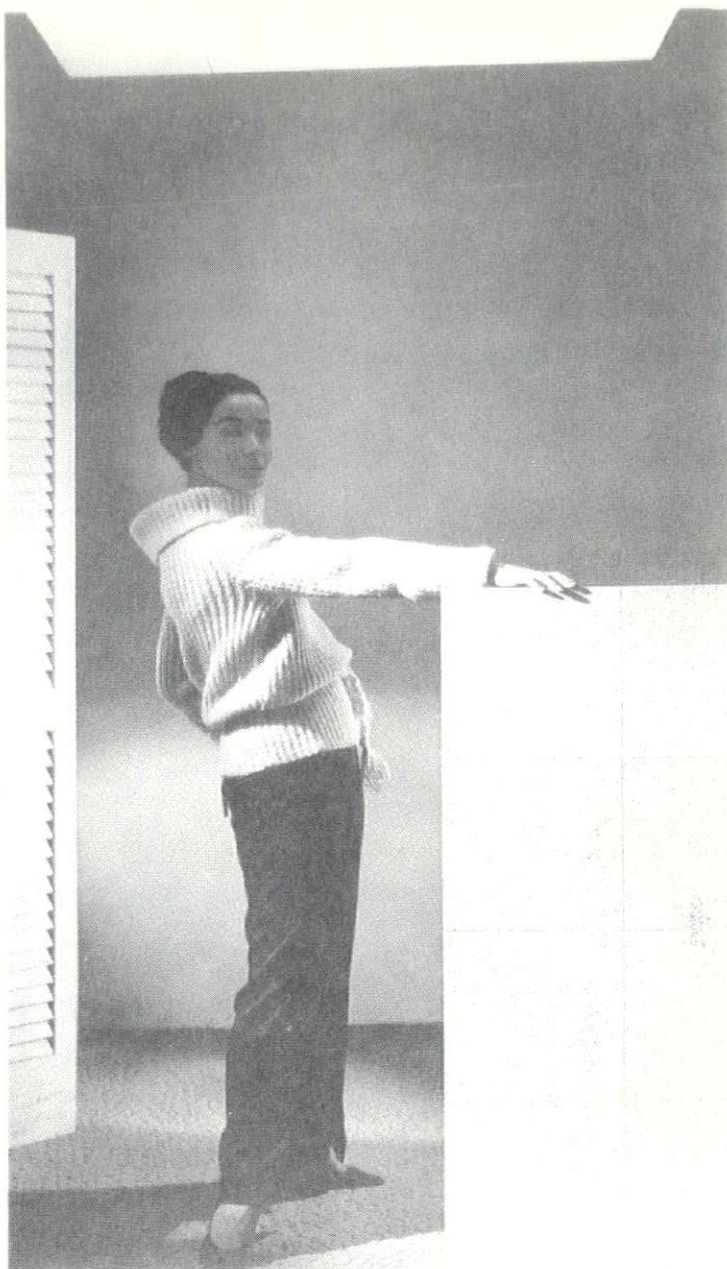
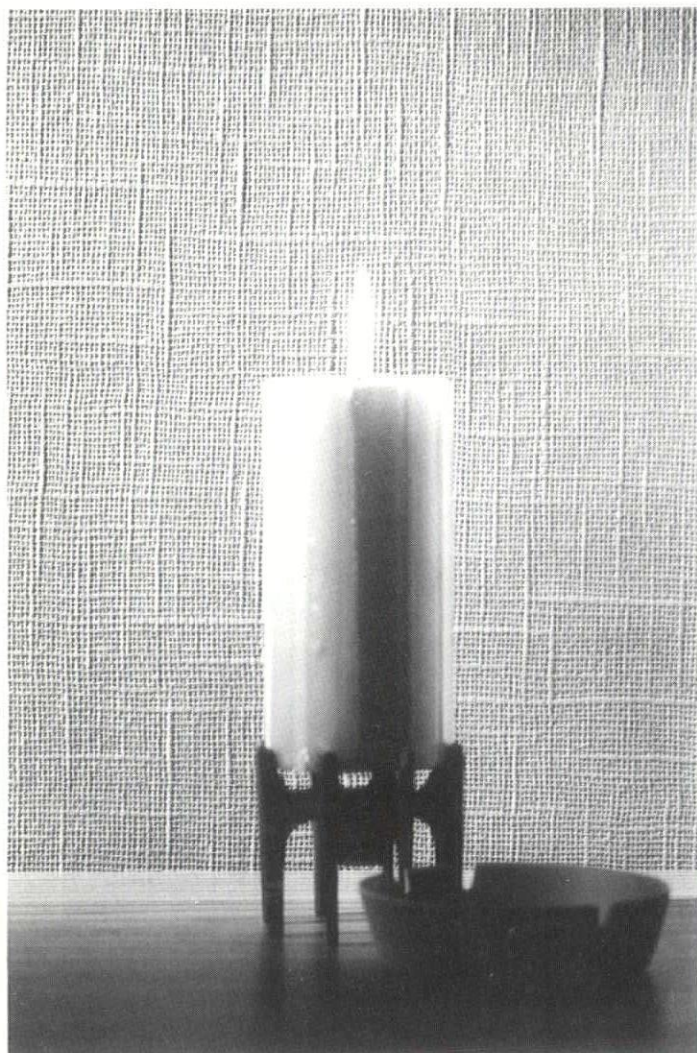
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## ANTITRUST SUIT

by **ROBERT E. FEHLBERG, AIA**  
Director, Northwest Region

"We architects are being drug kicking and screaming into the 20th Century."

That statement was made by a fellow Board member during a Board discussion of the Department of Justice Antitrust Suit. Another Board member stated, "This Antitrust Suit might be the best thing that ever happened to AIA." Both men are of the opinion that architects have clung to the old traditional methods of doing business for too long.

The Department of Justice's Antitrust Suit, and the Consent Decree that AIA agreed to, might be a point from which to build. The convenient statement that "I charge the same as all other architects because it is unethical to deviate from the agreed schedule" is no longer with us. We can still be hired on our professional ability but when it comes down to negotiating compensation, is it really fair to the client and to yourself to quote a fee based on the per cent of the cost of construction? This is one of the old traditions handed down thru the generations that really doesn't serve anyone too well. Many clients cannot believe that the architect is so naive as to work harder cutting corners, using ingenious methods and solutions to reduce construction cost, thereby reducing his compensation — this doesn't make sense. Increase the cost so the project will render greater compensation is the old free enterprise method that many clients understand.

A recommended fee schedule prepared by local chapters became a crutch — when these schedules are being formulated, not many firms will go back in their records to analyze just how the costs of those projects compare with present economy of the office for two reasons: 1) They did not keep adequate records needed to make an accurate analysis. 2) There were some conditions that were unique to that project that made it different — those conditions might not apply now.

Too often the Chapter Schedule is based on "what are the other states and chapters in our area able to get?" A big study of adjoining state schedules reveals that we are above or below the other states so we should make an

adjustment.

Perhaps we are to a point where we might start following some of the suggestions presented by AIA in the Case Studies in 1968, start keeping records, plan for a profit; better yet, agree what a profit is; plan for a return on your capital investment, plan for a profit on all projects (not go in the hole on one and then make a killing on another, hoping it all evens out). If everyone knew what it cost to do a project, figured a fair profit (profit that's over and above the principal's salary), compensated his employees adequately, bidding for projects could increase the amount of compensation an office could generate. This, I realize, is a bit idealistic but record keeping is not idealistic — running your practice to make a profit is not unsound thinking. If you know what it costs to do business with a repeat client, you can work for him from a better position than you can with a new client. This might require an adjustment in compensation that benefits him and allows a good profit for yourself. Conversely, there is no sense working for the same compensation for a client who, because of his inability to make decisions, causes you greater expense.

The per cent of cost of construction method of determining compensation is on its way out. More and more firms are keeping records, they know what it costs to perform architectural services. When the scope of the project is clearly defined, they can quote a lump sum fee that will be fair and adequate. When the project scope is vague, they will work on a cost plus a multiplier until the scope is firmed up.

California Council has developed an excellent format for compensation that utilizes a list of tasks to be performed and the time allotted for each task that can be used as a checklist for architectural service and compensation on a cost with a profit basis.

"We architects are being drug kicking and screaming into the 20th Century — those who are allowing themselves to be drug are going to survive, those who cling to their old ways are not going to make it."



# Heyday Period For Planning

By D. A. BREMNER, President  
(Hawaii Chapter, AIP)

In the vernacular of the day, "planning has arrived." Today, concern for the physical, social and economic environment of our communities is in the forefront of social awareness and in the mind of each individual citizen.

Regardless of the terminology used to represent the new concerns, i.e., conservation, ecology, population stabilization, growth policy, etc., we recognize these as elements which are special targets of the planning function. Such public interest not only signifies a great new awareness on planning matters, but poses new challenges to the planning professions to provide solutions to these problems. No longer do we have to, nor can we afford to, complain about the lack of public acceptance of the planning function. The public has embraced the planning philosophy and is demanding action. We're in a heyday period for planning and it behooves the planner and those in related design professions to meet this challenge. We must now concentrate on delivering performance.

New levels of performance and competence are required. Professional training and experience must be focused on problem areas; comprehensive and long-range strategies infused; and practical as well as immediate solutions devised. Anything short of this could tarnish the credibility of the planning function. Consequently, the Hawaii Chapter, AIP, is dedicating itself to maintaining a high standard of professional practice in the State, one devoted to performance while simultaneously striving to improve the "state of the art." AIP is also constantly working to improve the governmental organization and "tools" for the practice of planning throughout the State. In addition, AIP will address community issues which we think can benefit by input from our particular professional discipline.

In this pursuit, we look forward to significant interchanges with others in design professions, resulting in greater understanding of the role of each in maintaining and enhancing our environment.

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# APPROACHES TO URBAN DESIGN

By JERRY TUNE, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, March 2, 1972

Ever wonder why some apartment buildings look like Cellblock 11 in an old James Cagney movie?

Or the Army barracks where John Wayne used to yell at bug-eyed recruits?

If you have ever had any of these visions — even for a fleeting moment — then you have an interest in urban design.

And, after all, why shouldn't the public have an interest in urban design? People must live in a city generally created by only a small handful of builders and developers.

When you stop and think about it, there really are only a few people who actively get involved in the design of a building.

Generally, developers (clients) hire architects to do the design work, and architects are somewhat controlled by the clients.

But there always is room for im-

provement . . . a new idea, or a different approach to a knotty problem.

It is in this spirit of greater knowledge that a group of architects meets occasionally to kick around projects under study.

At the office of Johnson-Reese and Associates, Inc. a half dozen architects sat around Tuesday evening and discussed an apartment project.

There was plenty of beer and a lot of frank discussion. Preliminary site designs of the buildings were put up on the walls, and the talk began. The visiting architects — from other firms around town — zeroed in on the basic planning for the project and the four schemes presented.

They covered such topics as proper placement of parking, good ventilation from the trade winds, and the general appearance of the buildings.

The talk got fairly blunt at times but it was always in the spirit of con-

structive criticism.

Architect Hank Reese explained that the old ideas of an architect being a prima donna, afraid to put up his plans for scrutiny, should be on its way out.

"We have been doing this for about three years," said Reese. "And we have learned quite a bit about our projects. Many of the suggestions have saved us a lot of time, and in the end we have a better product for our client and a better product for those who will be living in the building."

The rap sessions at the Johnson-Reese office are a healthy sign that urban design is a matter for serious concern and exchange of ideas.

There also should be a method for other architects — and interested members of the general public — to have a voice on such matters as the urban design of governmental office buildings and government-assisted apartment buildings.

An urban design review board has been suggested for many years as an effective way to provide this forum.

But there also is a basic need to educate the public and government officials on the options available for good urban design.

For this reason, the Star-Bulletin will begin a series in the near future on the urban design of apartment buildings. There will be specific examples of good and bad design.

There are many alternatives to the standard three-story walkup apartment which looks like a concrete box with a dozen doors staring out, and ugly walkways circling the building on each of the three floors.

Architects can change all this — sometimes with an ingenious bit of planning that puts the staircases on the inside of the apartments, possibly fronting on a grassed courtyard.

In other cases, two-story townhouses can be stacked atop one-story flats to vary the monotony of the apartments and minimize the ugly staircases.

These are some of the things that can be discussed when architects get together.

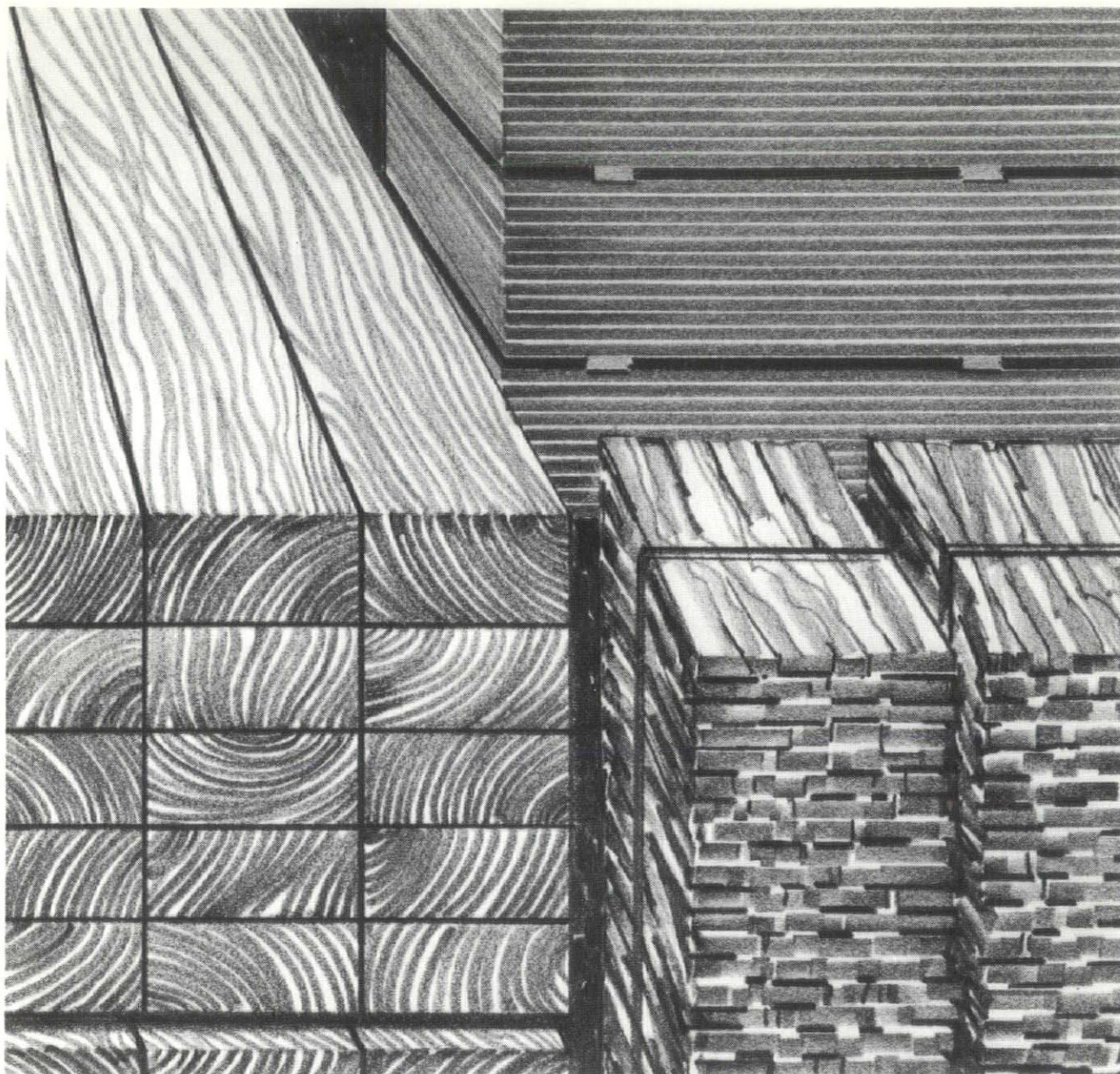
Just as men and women are constructed differently, it does not make sense to have everything look alike.

Vive La Difference!



Governor John A. Burns signs the Statute of Limitation Bill, reducing from ten to six years the professional liability of those in architecture. Pictured from left, George Kawamae, CILO chairman, the Governor, Don C. W. Dumlao, AIA president, and Richard Hughes, CEC vice president.





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# CONVENTION '72

## "Some Random Impressions"

By EDWARD SULLAM

Don Dumlao has done such a great job of summarizing the main activities at the national AIA convention that he has left little for anyone else to add except perhaps some impressions. Let me be presumptuous enough to share a few with you.

With my usual misjudgment of time, on Friday, May 6, I arrived at our dismembered airport here in Honolulu with just enough time to check in, race to Gate 22, hop on the mini-bus to Gate 27 and slide on into a very colorful 747 operated by Braniff. I was directed to the last vacant seat on the plane. My seat mate was Ty Sutton and directly ahead of us were Thelma Chun and Addie Patzke of the Architectural Secretaries Association. Mumbling something to Ty that he was a poor substitute for a shapely female, I greeted everyone with the normal pleasantries.

Twelve clock hours later (seven in the air and five due to time change) — full of wine, good cheer and no sleep — we, along with the Ernie Haras, disembarked at the Dallas International Airport. Stumbling around this ghastly assemblage of terrazzo, fluorescent lights and the usual nothingness associated with airports, we found a semi-civilized place which served some life-giving coffee. After a cup or two, we reassembled ourselves for the short flight to Houston, leaving the poor Haras in a state of bewilderment because they, despite early arrangements, did not have confirmed reservations to Houston. (Phyllis Hogan, please note.)

And what is one greeted with upon arriving at the Houston airport? An ugly round hotel that defies description. In any case, Addie, Thelma, Ty and I gathered our bags and were invited to ride into town with a most gracious gal from the Houston Chapter of the ASA. She had, in fact, come to pick up only Addie and Thelma. It would be impos-

sible to describe the cubic configuration generated by five full-sized adults with their normal luggage complement, plus a dozen or more boxes of flowers. Ty and I became bosom buddies in a style that defies rational three-dimensional analysis.

Thirty or 40 minutes later — it seemed longer — we were deposited at the Rice Hotel, the convention headquarters. Unwinding ourselves, thanking our mobile hostess, casting an admiring glance at the cast iron columns carrying a continuous portico out to the sidewalk, we checked into this venerable hostelry. Too tired to go to sleep, Ty suggested that we walk around downtown Houston. Glancing at a map, we realized that the downtown area wasn't that large. Even for a couple of sleepless Honolulu architects it was walkable. My impression is that it is a joyless city. Or to put it another way, a few SOM corporate towers a city do not make. I feel that there is no other way to describe the city except "cold and lifeless." Granted that it was a Saturday morning and most downtowns of most Mainland cities are cold and lifeless on Saturday morning. I still can't help feeling that that city epitomized to a great extent our national value standards — private wealth and public squalor. Perhaps this is a bit exaggerated. Houston does not seem to suffer from public squalor — rather public neglect or public apathy or public disinterest. In a city with an obvious concentration of wealth, none of it seemed to be spent on making the city pleasant or beautiful or on doing things to it that might in some small way give a lift to the human spirit. A shame. The April Architectural Forum has a photograph of Houston on page 26 which, in my mind, epitomized the "Houston look."

Enough of that. As a matter of fact,

perhaps enough of this whole thing. A few convention highlights:

The thoughtful keynote speech by Rene Dubose, a biologist who stressed that forms in nature which have the greatest capability to survive are the ones with the greatest diversity. He tried to draw a parallel with man's urban developments. The single-purpose community is bound to die; the one with the greatest diversity is bound to thrive. Prof. Dubose's speech was followed by the professionally handled Awards Program.

The award-winning projects were projected from transparencies onto a huge screen as the name of the awardee was called out. Most impressive. And an evening at the Alley Theater — incidentally, one of this year's award winners — by Ulrich Franzen. A beautiful piece of design which is pure theater from the moment one starts climbing the steps from the sidewalk, penetrates through the glass-walled lobby, ascends the curving stair in a three-story-high well with undulating and curving walls. A great place for people-watching — and, after all, what, if not that, is theater supposed to be?

Many other professional and social events took place. I would be remiss if I didn't mention the ceremony investing the new Fellows. It was handled with care and taste. And I was pleased and delighted when Don Dumlao, Joe Farrell, and Ty Sutton appeared bearing maile and carnation leis for Frank Haines, Ernie Hara and me. There was no mistaking who among the new Fellows represented the Hawaii Chapter. Think about it — our President, our immediate Past President and our President-Elect represented our chapter. Very impressive. But who was watching the store?

And to end this in the only way that seems appropriate — aloha and mahalo.



# Lawchitecture

By VLADIMIR OSSIPOFF, FAIA

A visit to another country and seeing the relative freedom of design which prevails always forcibly makes one realize how hamstrung this society is, and particularly how hamstrung are the architects in their design efforts. Consider just some of the fine print which regulates us:

Comprehensive Zoning Code (C&C)(153 p.), Uniform Building Code (608 p.), Life Safety Code (NFPA)(222 p.), Building Exits Code (NFPA)(241 p.), Flammable & Combustible Liquids Code (96 p.), Housing Code of the City & County of Honolulu Public Health Regulations, Sanitation (42 p.), Private Sewage Disposal Systems (7 p.), Housing (19 p.), Working Places & Working Conditions (26 p.), Hospitals (11 p.).

Speaking of hospitals, if there is Federal money involved, and there usually is, then you must add the "General Standards of Construction and Equipment for Hospitals and Medical Facilities" of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, plus a slew of other regulations published by the Department pertaining to the particular type of facility being developed. Add excess amendments to all of the above.

Not listed, obviously, are the codes and regulations governing each professional consultant's domain. These would swell the list enough to fill the entire issue of this magazine.

The regulations are well-meaning, of course, and many are needed. On the other hand, our bureaucracy must assume that the general public has not even a smidgeon of common sense and goes to extremes in trying to protect it from itself.

The point of all this is that it's becoming more and more difficult to infuse some character into a building. Economics dictate an optimum use of space with the resultant uniformity of mass while "the book" takes care of the rest.

An inevitable sameness in the way we live, eat, sleep; a sameness in the houses we live in, the schools we're taught in, and the buildings we work in, seem to be our inescapable fate.



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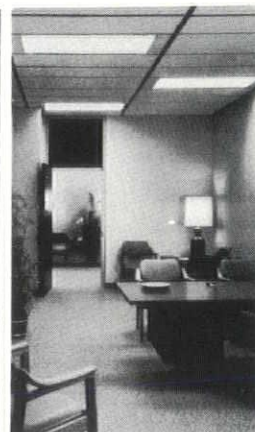
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To illustrate a severe short time hazard to a roof deck covering, a test was performed a while back simulating the spiked heels women used to wear. Now days woman's shoes are not unlike the WAC issues of WWII. But, to duplicate the "spiked heel" effect a quarter inch diameter steel rod with flat ends was placed on top of the *Hydro-Ban* covering (Polyvinyl chloride with a neoprene rubber laminate with a 0.030 thickness) under which was half inch plywood. Progressive loadings of 100, 300, 500, 750 pounds were applied using a Baldwin Universal Testing Machine. The load in pounds and the corresponding psi are: 100=2,037.49; 300=3,056.23; 500=10,187.45 and 750=15,281.17.

Here are the results: At 100 lbs. a slight indentation in the plywood substrate, the *Hydro-Ban* showed no scuff marks or cut through; at 300 lbs. there was permanent deformity of the plywood but the material showed no scuffing and cut through; at 500 lbs. the rod penetrated into the plywood 3/32" causing permanent deformation. There was no damage to the membrane. And at 750 lbs. which results in a stress level of 15,281.17 psi, the membrane was not penetrated or cut and still would have acted as a water barrier.

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# Students Study Hawaii's Land Use Problems

By HERB MARK

With the current nationwide interest in environmental preservation and land use controls, Hawaii provides a unique laboratory for students of architecture and urban and regional design to study progressive environmental protection legislation and land use regulations. As straight textbook theory, the subject can be interesting enough, but with real examples to study and ample opportunities to go into the community to observe, for example, the State Land Use Law in action, UH students find the subject matter provocative and enlightening.

There are few places in the nation where one can study statewide zoning controls at first hand. While experts come from across the country to Hawaii, UH students stay home to learn about the nation's first statewide Land Use Law, and the only one with ten

years of experience. They also study another "first" in the U.S., a statewide General Plan. Hawaii's General Plan gave rise to the Land Use Law and now appears in a revised version. Students study, as working examples of textbook theories, both the original 1961 "facilities oriented" version and the 1967 "policy oriented" revision.

A raft of progressive land control and environmental preservation proposals made during the last legislative session provided a rich source of material for classroom instruction in applied planning. One capitol observer estimated several hundred land use related proposals being batted around in one committee or another. In — and out of — classes, students debated the merits of a moratorium on development, land banks, a super-planning department to administer all facets of land use, agricultural preserves, a "land czar" with veto power

over rezoning decisions in State and County governments, measures to break up some of the major lease-land holdings in the State, measures to drop the "highest and best use" concept of taxation on agricultural lands, and other proposals.

The failure of most of these proposals to emerge out of the Legislature's talking stage provided students with a few more lessons in the complex and controversial nature of land use problems.

Land and land use are at the heart of most of Hawaii's planning, economic and environmental problems today. The student's exposure to real examples not only gives him a better understanding of these problems and possible solutions, but also provides him with a chance to look for the forces and personalities behind physical, social and political issues.

## WAL ART SHOW

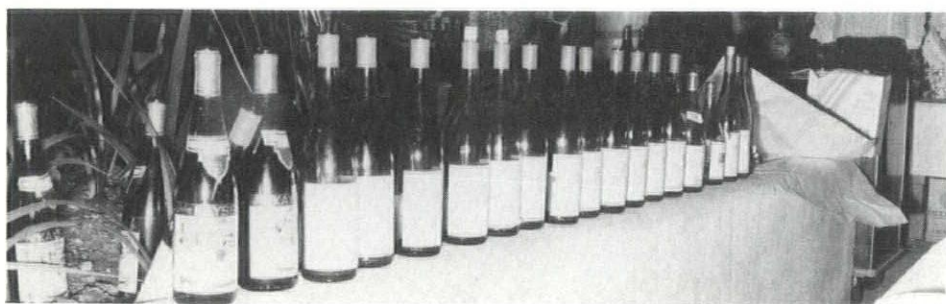
The WAL art show, wine-tasting party on June 2, was a huge success socially as well as financially. The University of

Hawaii Department of Architecture was the beneficiary in the form of a \$1,500 contribution toward the purchase of

books and equipment for their library. Thanks go to many people, mainly Lovell Fairweather, who chaired the event.

The largest single piece of art ever auctioned in Hawaii, an 8'x20'x6'-thick sandblasted concrete mural by noted English author William Mitchel and donated by Dillingham Precast, was purchased by the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.

(Photos by Steve Mori)





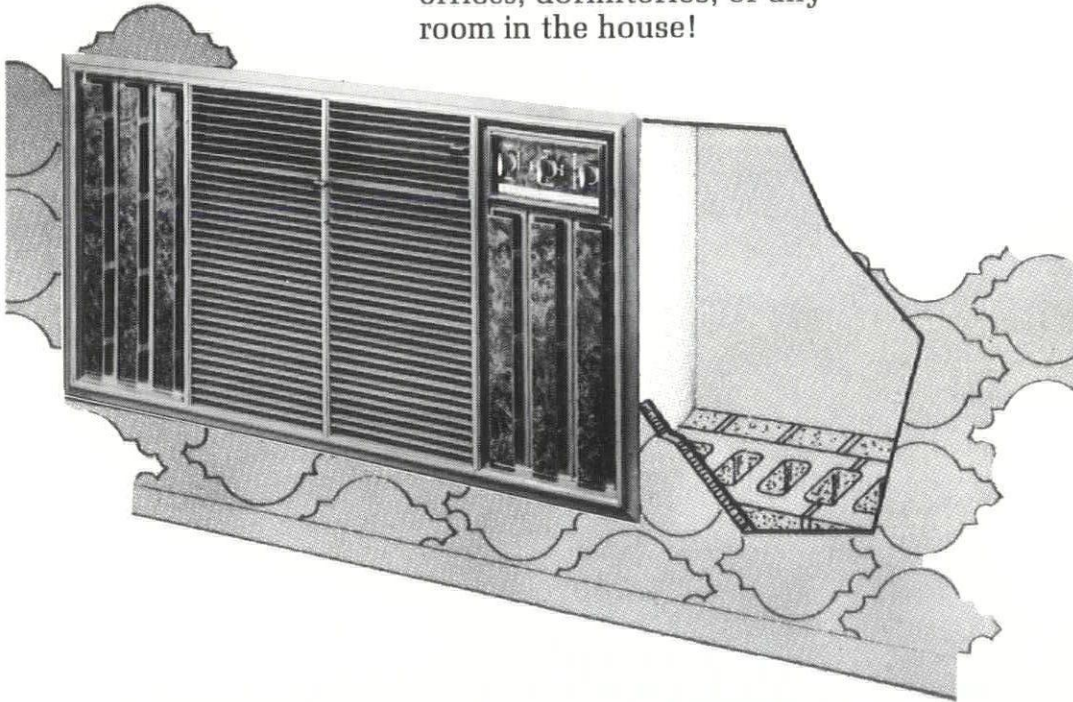
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