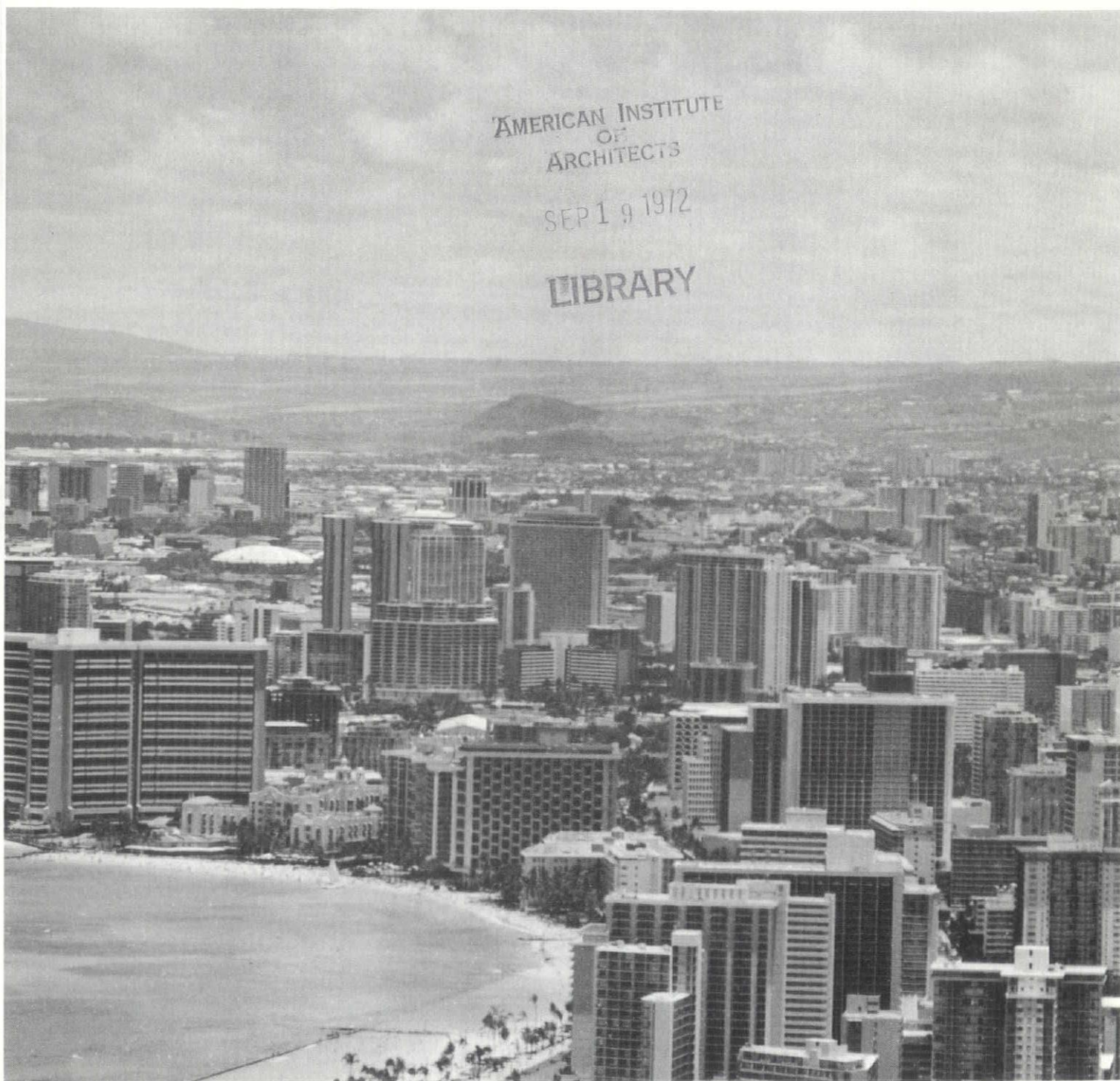


hawaii architect

august, 1972

the journal of the hawaii chapter, american institute of architects





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An example of uncontrolled greed.
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Don Dumlao AIA

Is Hawaii 1972 truly reflective of the social, economic, political and cultural desires of its residents? Is our physical environment truly reflective of our intellect? Like you, I certainly hope not. Then how do we explain our continual acceptance, tolerance and apparent failure to control Hawaii's growth pattern? As design professionals, we are appalled by the situation but, perhaps better than anyone, we know the complexity involved in changing our present now-growth policy. We must not, however, shrink from the challenge. Everyday grows the list of those trying to sound the alarm that something must be done. Some, in sincere desperation, present very radical solutions and predictions of our failure to react to the situation.

The word "moratorium" is increasingly being presented as a solution to our dilemma. Although a construction moratorium would directly affect the livelihood of our profession, I am sure that most design professionals sympathetically consider the idea and wish the problem could be solved that easily. But isn't the need to suggest the use of a moratorium an insult to our intellect? Duane Harm's editorial last month indicated it would "give us all a chance to think about what we are doing with the future of Hawaii." It is insulting to my intellect that we are so caught up in our everyday life, that our relationship to each other and our natural and physical environment is not a part of our everyday thinking of Hawaii's future.

I am confident that we know what to do and how to do it. We have the results of many studies, reports, committees, commissions and concerned, dedicated people at our disposal. It appears to me

what we lack is a positive commitment to do something for fear we might make a mistake or that we don't know all the answers or have a total solution.

While we wait for the proverbial perfect solution, we perpetuate our chaotic situation. We must stop being reactionaries to the problems and begin to contribute to the solution. As a start, we in the Hawaii Chapter AIA should demand greater involvement. We should see that the concepts in our growth policy are implemented here in Hawaii. We should strongly support the concepts of Udall's open space study. Just these two profound pieces of work, as a basis for Hawaii's growth policy, could truly make our physical and natural environment reflective of our intellect. It will not be a simple task. Major attitude changes must occur. Dependence on increased governmental involvement must be countered with a demand for decreased bureaucracy. Individual rights must be insured while public interest prevails. Capital improvement expenditures must be made in areas other than those where revenues are collected. Cost of land, money and process time must be stabilized, etc., et., etc.

These are just part of the complicated problem; but all are indicative of the attitude change required if we are sincerely going to address the problem.

I am hopeful the Hawaii Chapter AIA will shortly present a program to demonstrate to the public and the decision-makers of our State, that although implementing a growth policy is a complicated task, it is well within our immediate capabilities, and that such a task is worthy of all our immediate efforts.



Give Birth To A New Idea

I'm really not sure how it happened. I must have let my emotions run away with me. You see there's this building right next door to the Amfac Building. It's not too much to look at but it has nice lines and a friendly appearance. Somehow I got involved with it a while ago and — ignoring Gene's protestations, throwing caution to the winds, I squandered well over \$100.00 (two pints of glue, 136 nails, 1 bookcase, 2 light bulbs, a hammer and a box of Band-aids.) converting our office into a LUSH, PLUSH penthouse location rivaling (but losing to) the Taj Mahal in splendor and beauty. (We were going to have a ribbon cutting ceremony at 9:00 a.m. yesterday but Gene Bailey refused to get up that early.)

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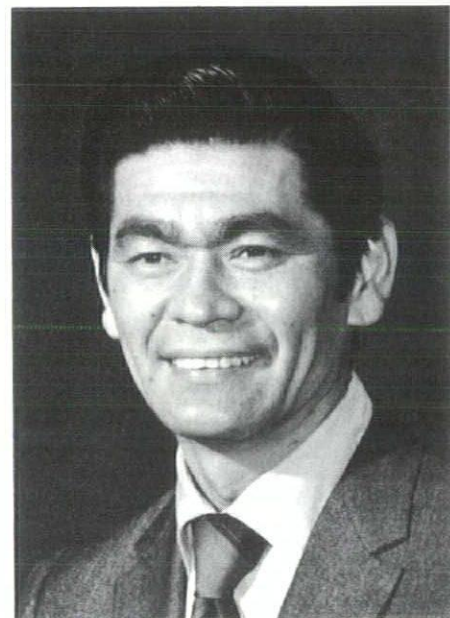
Appropriate Growth Policy

By **GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI**
Lieutenant Governor
State of Hawaii

After a decade of soaring growth and development, Hawaii 1972 faces a new challenge — the challenge of whether it can develop a growth plan appropriate to its physical beauty and harmonious with its spiritual charm. In meeting this challenge, some have suggested that we maintain the status quo and leave the problems of growth and development to an "invisible hand" while others have argued for zero growth. Let me suggest here that both alternatives have been found lacking — one because it magnifies existing problems and denies us the opportunity to structure our future, and the other because it freezes social, political and economic opportunities for our people and limits the productive capability of our State to provide employment and services.

This administration is committed to developing a new growth plan — a quality growth plan which will provide us with a framework and perspective with which to stabilize population growth; achieve a better distribution of our population; preserve open space; generate social, economic, and cultural opportunities on the Neighbor Islands; establish a variety of communities which will provide our people with a wide range of options for living; and encourage those industries which will provide jobs and income and at the same time be harmonious with the environment.

This comprehensive plan should provide us with a vehicle for integrating our planning efforts in such areas as transportation, housing, recreational facilities, open space, economic development, and educational facilities. It should give us the tool with which to not only identify the needs of the State for such facilities as parks, schools,



Lt. Gov. Ariyoshi

highway, and homes but also project the inter-relationship between these facilities and the effect of each on the other.

With this identification and integration of State growth objectives, we will have the framework we need to develop a coordinated plan for new communities. The product of an integrated plan for housing, transportation routes, educational facilities, and employment opportunities, these communities illustrate in microcosm the kind of coordinated planning we envision for the entire State. It is a new growth plan we are developing — a dynamic plan which integrates human factor and problems into physical planning. It is a new Hawaii we are designing — a Hawaii which maximizes opportunities for human development and enhances the Islands we love and the life style we know.

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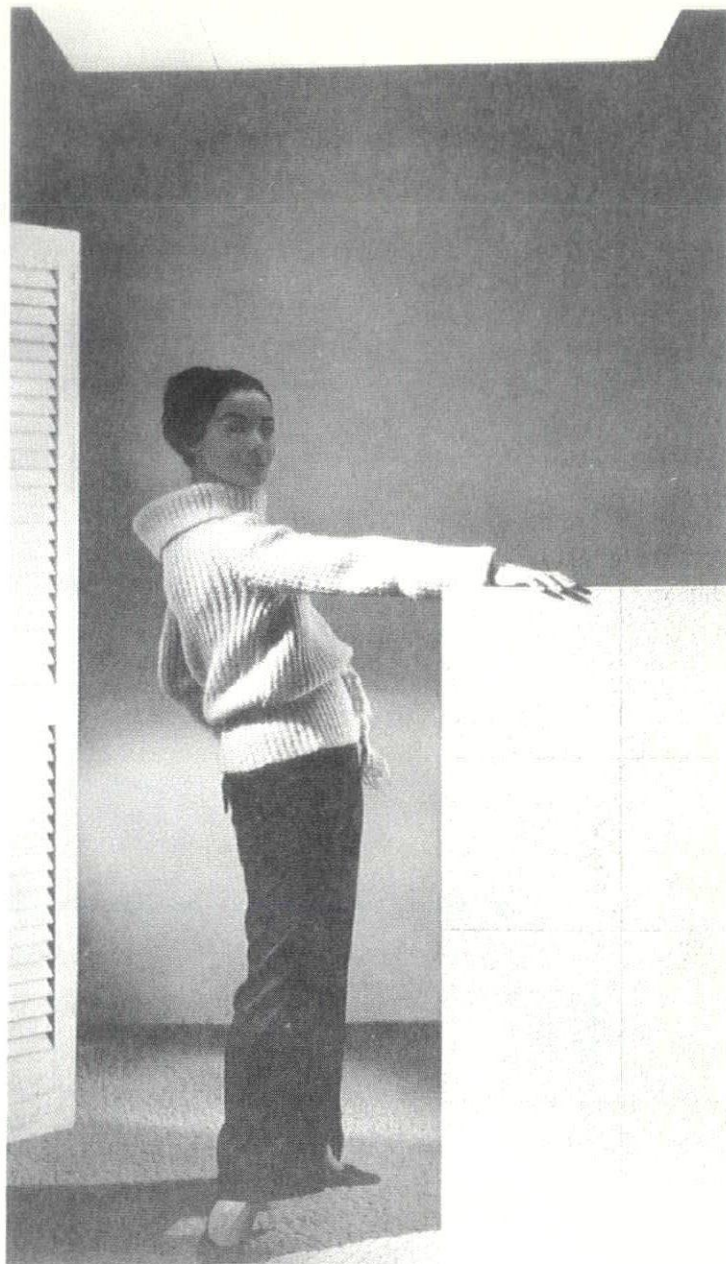
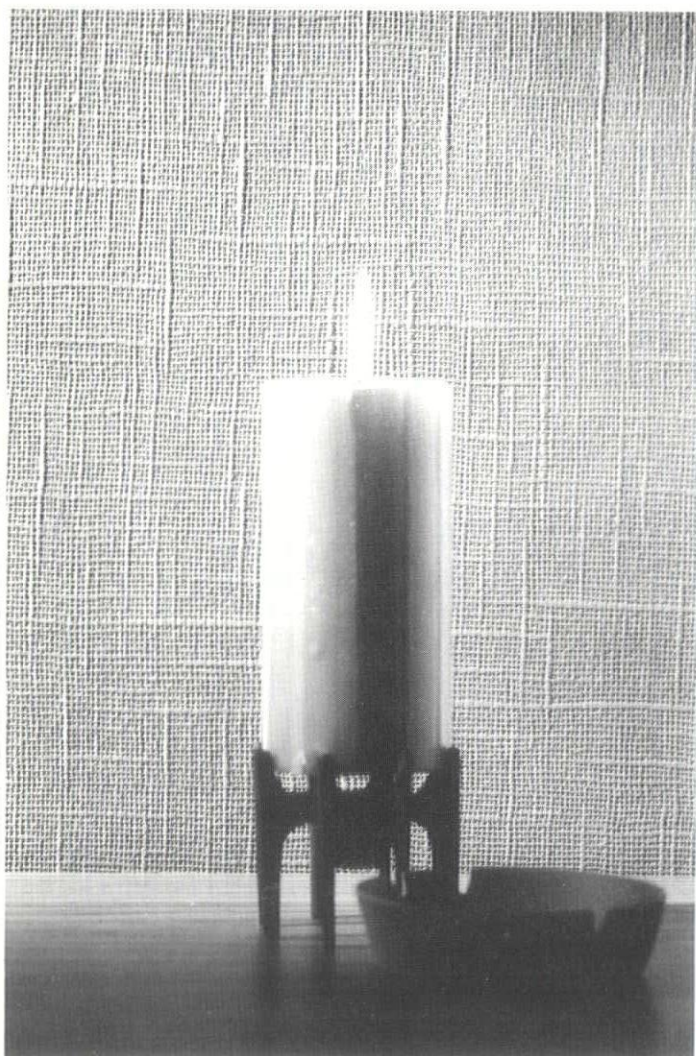
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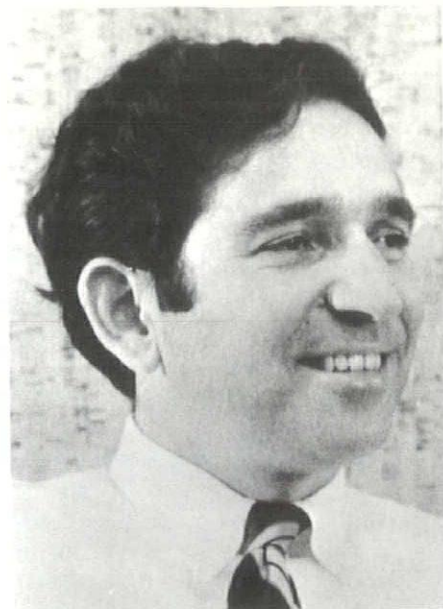
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Who Designs the City

By ROLF PREUSS, AIA



The recent display of power politics between the Mayor and the City Council over the "controversial" Capital District Ordinance should remind us (architects, etc.) once again of who really designs the City.

The City is a product of those who govern it, and of those who are able to influence public officials. If architects want to maximize their influence on the physical aspects of the environment then we must devote our energies to the areas where we can have the greatest impact. The occasional jewel of a building, which more often than not turns out to be an ego trip rather than a reflection of truly human needs and aspirations, will not exert a major impact on the environment. Rather the architectural profession should use its talents, expertise, and money in areas which will play a much more significant role in solving some of our environmental ills. We need to put out talents to work within the governmental planning process of the City and County.

For example, the Comprehensive Zoning Code coupled with a few other codes and regulations (e.g. FHA) designs the city. A single well-written and thoughtful paragraph in the CZC could have a greater impact on the environment than the 50 or so buildings that any one of us may be so fortunate as to be able to design in a lifetime. If the AIA or any individual or group of architects would take it upon themselves to reevaluate the CZC and, more importantly, play a watchdog role over the up and coming revision of the City and County's General Plan, they would be able to significantly affect the Honolulu cityscape. Then, instead of belat-

edly attending public hearings to criticize a virtually completed document, we would have helped to write it.

For example, presently we are upset when highrise buildings, freeways and such destroy magnificent views and scenic areas. The policies for most of these projects were established several years ago and are reflected in the General Plan — policy statement directing how the city will develop. How many of you realized what that plan meant in terms of its three-dimensional implications when it was adopted in 1964 — or actually took the time to evaluate it? The General Plan may look like a two-dimensional land use plan of little significance, but in reality it has profound three-dimensional implications in terms of its environmental impact. How many of you, for instance, realize even today that the 1964 plan established a policy which allows highrise structures ranging from 110 feet to 350 feet along Kapahulu Avenue from the freeway to the Ala Wai Canal. These highrise structures will destroy the views of Diamond Head once and for all. How many realized three years ago that the 1964 plan would allow the construction of the Contessa and other structures in its vicinity which will eventually block one of the most spectacular views on this side of the Island, i.e. the Koolau mountain range behind the Manoa Campus?

The City's General Plan is an extremely important document which we must take very seriously and learn to evaluate. The problems we are facing with the Capital District Plan and the upcoming Diamond Head District plan could have been avoided if enough

enlightened people had been involved in the 1964 General Plan program.

The City Planning Department has unofficially been in the process of revising its General Plan for the past two years. Now is the time to seize the opportunity to become involved in this all important General Plan revision program. To date the revision program has been conducted with absolutely no input from the design profession. There are no trained architects or urban designers involved in this project, so you can imagine what we can expect! As a matter of fact, there are no trained Urban Designers on the entire 120 man staff of the City and County Planning Department, which is ironic for a city which is so dependent on its environment. Although there are a number of very competent architects and designers in the planned unit development section, none of these architects is involved in the City's General Plan revision program. And it is the revision program where the design input really counts!

There are a number of ways to become involved in revision of the General Plan. The best way is to be hired by the City to work on the project as a public employee or as a consultant. This route is most unlikely since the people who are currently running the project have a great fear of people who talk about such illusive subjects as beauty, aesthetics and designs for people. Their attitude is, if you can't quantify it, it is bound to be no good.

The next most effective way of participation would be to set up a special watchdog committee whose sole function would be to evaluate every step of the revision program and to publicize its positive and negative attri-

butes. This committee approach is more feasible since the AIA Design Committee is already involved in such programs. The AIA Design Committee is spread too thinly to take on this additional function. I therefore recommend a special body for this very important watchdog task.

My third suggestion is that the AIA could hire full time, a competent attorney whose sole objective would be to battle for the cause of "comprehensive" planning. There is nothing like a good lawyer to scare policy makers into action. The effectiveness of legal action is exemplified by John Erlichman, now President Nixon's advisor on domestic affairs, who prior to his appointment practiced law in Seattle, specializing in cases dealing with zoning matters. Erlichman won case after case for "the good guys" as well as for the "bad guys" and proved without a doubt that a competent attorney can win just about any battle dealing with planning. His success demonstrates that laws, rules, and regulations governing planning matters are often arbitrary and subject to challenge. It has been regretably shown that we can't beat policy makers by talking about aesthetics. Thousands of man hours have been expended by concerned and intelligent citizens in reviewing the "unrevised" Capital District Ordinance and in testifying in its favor. Where did these efforts get us? Absolutely nowhere. A good lawyer working for the AIA would be worth more than all the money expended for public relations and is, in my opinion, the only way to beat the government boys at their own game.

My fourth suggestion is political involvement. Why is it that City Council members generally consist of lawyers, real estate dealers, or businessmen? The name of the game is politics whether we like it or not. It is time to make the council a truly representative body by electing an architect, or at least someone who is more sympathetic and knowledgeable regarding the three dimensional implications of His decisions.

In summation, I feel very strongly that we will get nowhere as long as we limit our endeavors to the design of single buildings. This is not to say that they are not important, but the real battle must be fought in the political arena where decisions are made every day which have a profound impact on the environment for many years to come.

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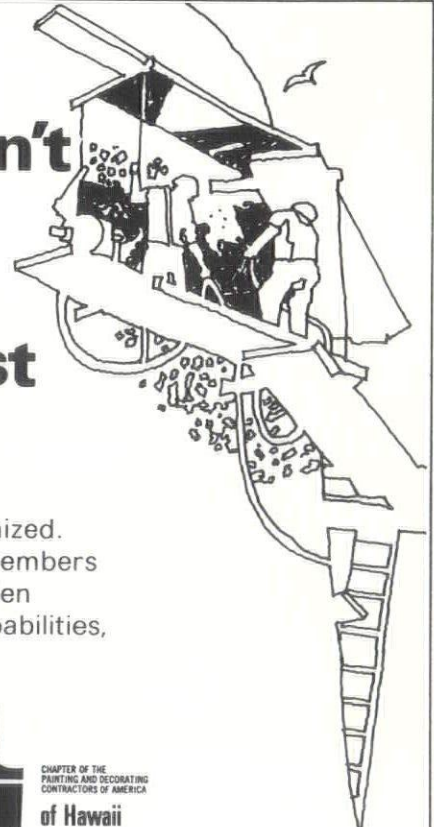
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Ten Commandments For the Boss

1. Thou shalt take a short course in penmanship.
2. Thou shalt now invade the sanctity of thy secretary's file cabinet.
3. Thou shalt not mumble.
4. Thou shalt not chew they pencils and then expect they secretary to sharpen them.
5. Thou shalt not commence to dictate after 4:30 P.M.
6. Thou shalt remember that thy secretary is human and therefore shalt not expect the impossible.
7. Thou shalt not leave the office without first telling thy secretary where thou are going and how long thou will be gone.
8. Thou shalt not covet thy secretary's address book, nor her cigarettes... nor her.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against they secretary for thine own errors.
10. Honor they wonderful, intelligent, indefatigable, indispensable and beautiful secretary with the consideration she deserves, but not too much.

New Organization

Archi-Flow is the name of a new organization formed by the architectural drafting students at New York Technical Institute of Hawaii to provide architectural drafting services to the profession on a fee basis.

Roger Berensohn, an Associate Member of the Hawaii Chapter AIA and evening instructor at the Institute has Temed up with Donald Butler, an architect with more than 15 years of experience in Hawaii, to lead the young organization. They intend to make the firm a workshop where local architects give their comments and professional views to the students while supervising the progress of projects.

Manpower will be drawn from the New York Technical Institute, students and graduates from the School of Architecture at the U. of H., and the Honolulu Community College.

More information will be forthcoming by mail; or contact Mr. Berensohn 841-5827 and 5828 after 6 p.m. Monday thru Friday.

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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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By MARGO WOOD, President
Environmental Development Council, Inc.

Hawaii — Model or Mutant

Pearl City is not an exciting megalopolis, Mililani Town is not a township and Foster Village's community activity centers around two small greenswards. The names as selling tools reproach us, holding up the promise of what we could be and reminding us of what we are.

The ideal concept of community life, employment opportunity centers within easy reach and open space between, is realistically buried as we meet our immediate housing needs and keep pace with economic opportunity.

Mainland developers are being heavily pressured to provide environmentally pleasing projects that offer the buyer something more than the developer's competitor. It is economic incentive and therefore good business for the developer — and the homebuyer benefits. Hawaii is a seller's market. Competition is for land and the opportunity to develop it. The motivation incentive beyond that, and within the cost limitations imposed by our pocket-market, comes from individual conscience and product creation satisfaction.

If a developer is not enlightened and aware of what is environmentally desirable and still economically feasible then change is unlikely. If rigid governmental restrictions curb efficient planning and design such as the planned development that MUST have flexibility to be conceptualized, then innovation is impossible.

The possibility of a rapid transit system promises new methods of commuting... a relief from traffic conges-

tion. But is it something the other guy will use and not you? If you support it, as a businessman can your company lease or buy and garage fifteen cars downtown to keep operational... and if that is the answer are we not simply segmenting congestion? Such a system would open up new areas for development but would that be planned development or a corridor of commercial opportunity?

It suggests a certain schizophrenia to us. As a resident of Hawaii, you are probably a homeowner, and certainly as a reader of this publication a person concerned with open space and conservation of the elements that contribute to a better quality of life. As a homeowner you might protest a development, as a professional planner or architect you might be critical of a poorly planned one, but as a businessman do the same judgments prevail when the opportunity to participate is offered?

We are all guilty of some form of split values. But the responsibility of the architect, the planner and the developer is indisputable and awesome... for they are the ones in the public viewfinder.

Leadership should lie with the most able. Education must come from the informed and participation must be motivated by interest. Within the architectural profession in Hawaii are the people who can steer change and infuse innovation and enthusiasm. The opportunity is there to provide workshops, symposiums and the programs that can

structure collective thinking.

The development industry, too, must participate and input. Environmental Development Council is a start. Our business is communications. We are not equipped with the knowledge or expertise of our members but we can prod and suggest, organize and listen. We can see opportunities to reach people and utilize communication channels and media to inform and disseminate facts and possibilities. But our members are the ultimate participants.

"Restrictive" growth is not as desirable to us as "planned" growth. With the proposed revision of the General Plan comes a challenge: not perhaps a question of what we have learned but how firmly we can apply solutions with overall commitment.

If our environmental problems are to be solved in Hawaii we must add a new dimension to our thinking and to the direction of our imaginative thrust. Citizen participation is polarized with every group seeing their own requirements as real and urgent. It is up to the catalysts to enlighten and unify.

We do not suggest that the architects, consultants and planners shoulder the entire responsibility. Rather, that they emerge as leaders who can show us the ultimate possibilities and help the participatory agents — government, industry and residents — to steer and guide, with insight and enlightenment, the environmental ethic that will spearhead a growth policy for Hawaii.

The choice of what we do with our State is still up to us.

A Coalition With Architects

By DOROTHY BREMNER
President, LWV, Hawaii

The AIA's National Policy Task Force Report has been making the rounds of our League study chairmen. I think we have some interesting coalition possibilities between the League and the AIA chapter in Hawaii.

Following are the LWV of Hawaii's formal comments on your Task Force Report (referring to the article in the Architectural Record, June, 1972):

Under Radical Concepts, No. 1 is a nationally held League position. No. 2 and No. 3 are acceptable options. We're for experimenting and for what works; but we're not ready to throw out some options or to favor only one of several options. You'll no doubt be interested in our forthcoming (September, 1972) articles on "Attitudes toward Property Rights" and "Sprawl — the good and the bad."

We think the mechanics of "simultaneous transfer of power upward to broader-based levels of government and downward to the neighborhoods" (from No. 3 of Moderate Proposals) is not simple. Getting public input from small Joe Citizen is inefficient, necessary, and very difficult at the State level of government. Therefore ridding ourselves of land speculation is a mutual goal of AIA and the League. "How?" needs more digging, we think.

We have an active committee, chaired by Vangie Lamberts, investigating the merits of development corporations. This same committee is planning a "People's Conference on Housing" for Saturday, November 18, 1972.

In addition to the articles and conference mentioned, our timetable includes Statewide discussion this fall on State land use and housing problems. We will then be prepared to actively lobby during the 1973 legislative session.

League chairmen with specific interest in your Report are:

Diane Hastert, 373-1142 — Planning chairman for LWV of Honolulu, which serves Oahu.

(Continued on page 19)

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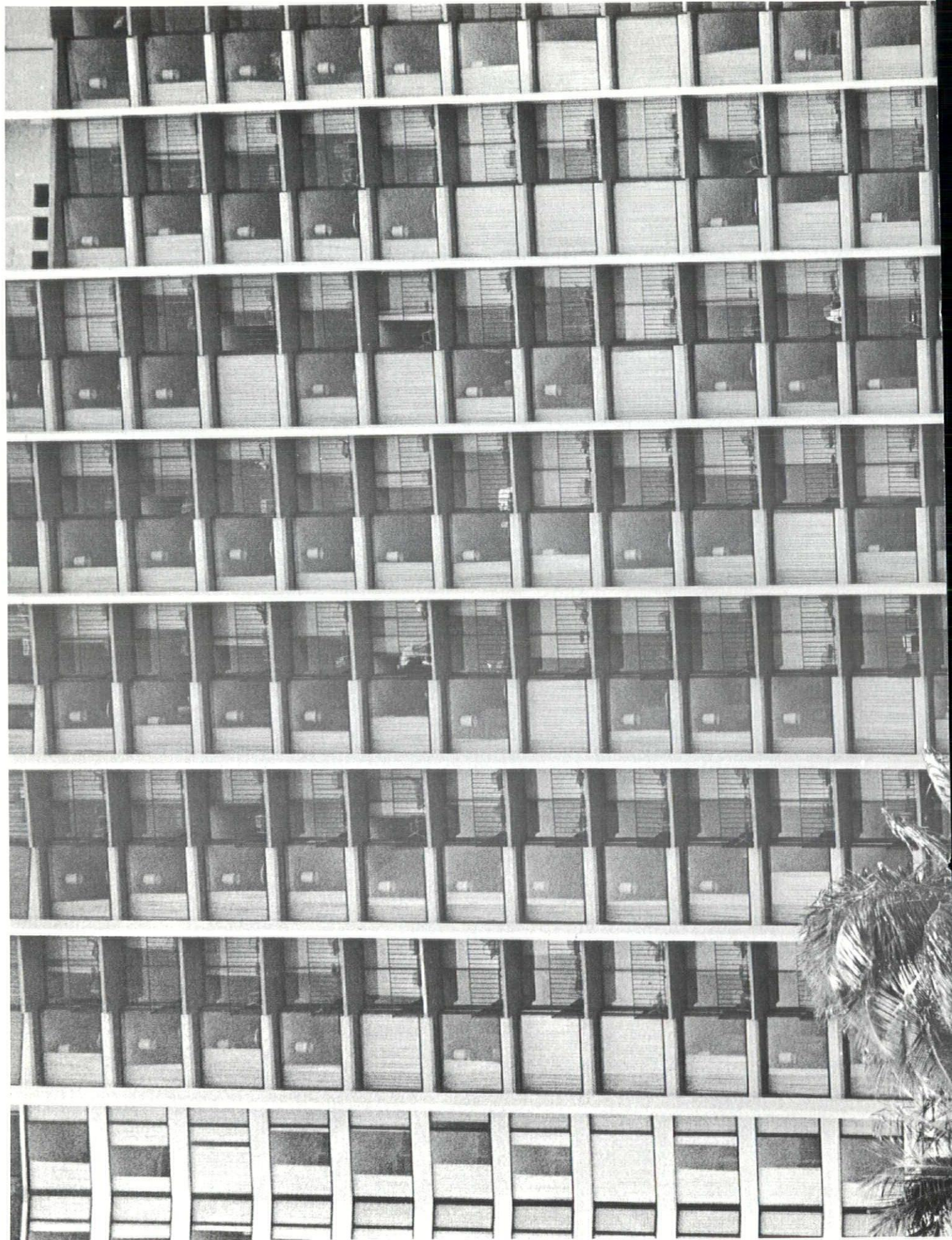
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'As the palms trees wave a found farewell to the paradise land of small thatched huts...'

— photo by Rick Golt

Training Tomorrow's Architect

By A. BRUCE ETHERINGTON

In recent years Honolulu's construction has grown so rapidly that today it ranks eleventh in the nation, surpassing many cities larger in size and population. Our architectural firms have expanded accordingly to keep pace with this upswing and, not content with serving Hawaii alone, now provide a good proportion of the architectural services rendered to the Pacific islands and the Pacific rim countries.

Additional professional services to serve both Hawaii's continued growth and our Island and Asian neighbors will be required in the very near future. In fact all signs point to an increasing demand for aesthetic and technical talents in the Pacific Basin.

In the field of housing and construction, for example, programs now exist or are being created in the professions of architecture, urban design, landscape architecture and planning. These programs have a strong emphasis on tropical design problems which sets them apart from similar programs being taught in other parts of the world.

Architecture and planning in the Pacific Basin must range from the development of housing under the most primitive of conditions to the complexity of solving Honolulu's mass transit headache. Education in the techniques of design and construction must, therefore, have an equally wide range. The architects and the planners who will practice in the Pacific in the next few decades will indeed have to be versatile men.

On one hand the architect of the future can be expected to become involved in projects of larger scale and complexity, working with other specialists in such fields as engineering, planning, and landscape architecture as part of an integrated team.

In the past architects have largely centered their efforts on the design of a building or at best a complex of buildings. We should not overlook the possibility that future projects may be of urban or regional scale in which the role of the architect will change from an individual practitioner to a team member skilled in combining or working

with professionals in related fields.

As the problems of design grow in magnitude and complexity, methods of solving them will change: the introduction of the computer as a design tool, for example, is inevitable.

Computers will be able to interpret sketches and print out graphic representations of the results of computations in the form of plans, elevations, isometrics and perspectives of objects or buildings. The solution of such variables as zoning ordinances, cost data, structural systems, unit housing designs, views, orientation and parking spaces when fed into a computer will result in a visual presentation of the most efficient combination of these various elements. Computers will never, however, become a substitute for the human values of design and aesthetics.

On the other hand, future architects may be called upon to provide architectural solutions at a very low technical level, but one requiring considerable resourcefulness and ingenuity. The

(Continued on page 21)

The Latest Ecology Movement: Recycled Houses!



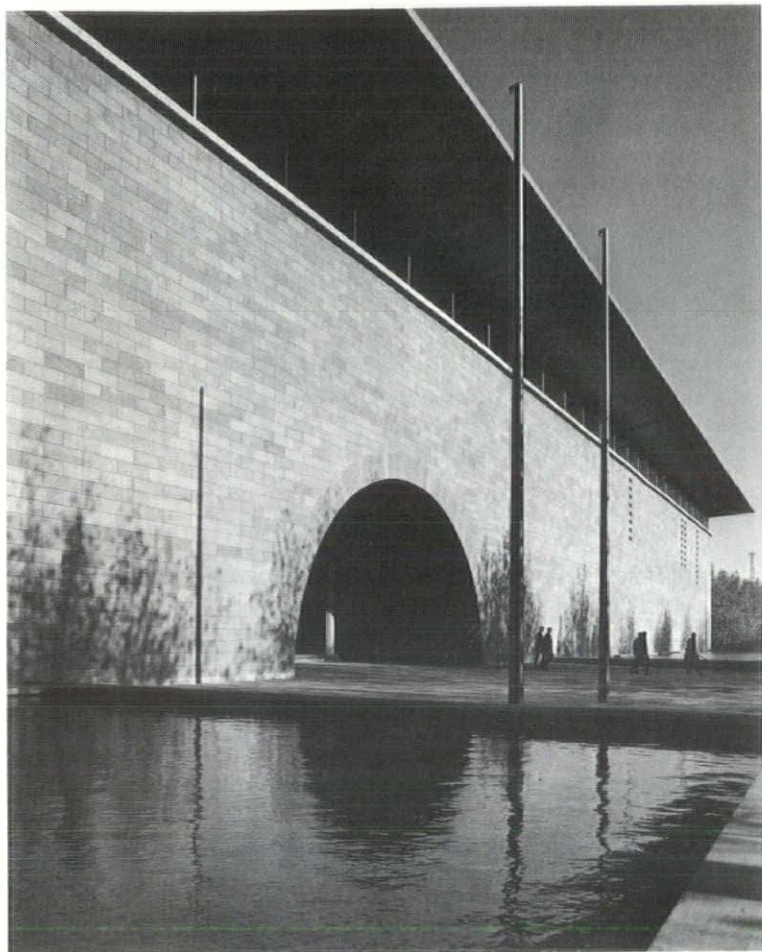
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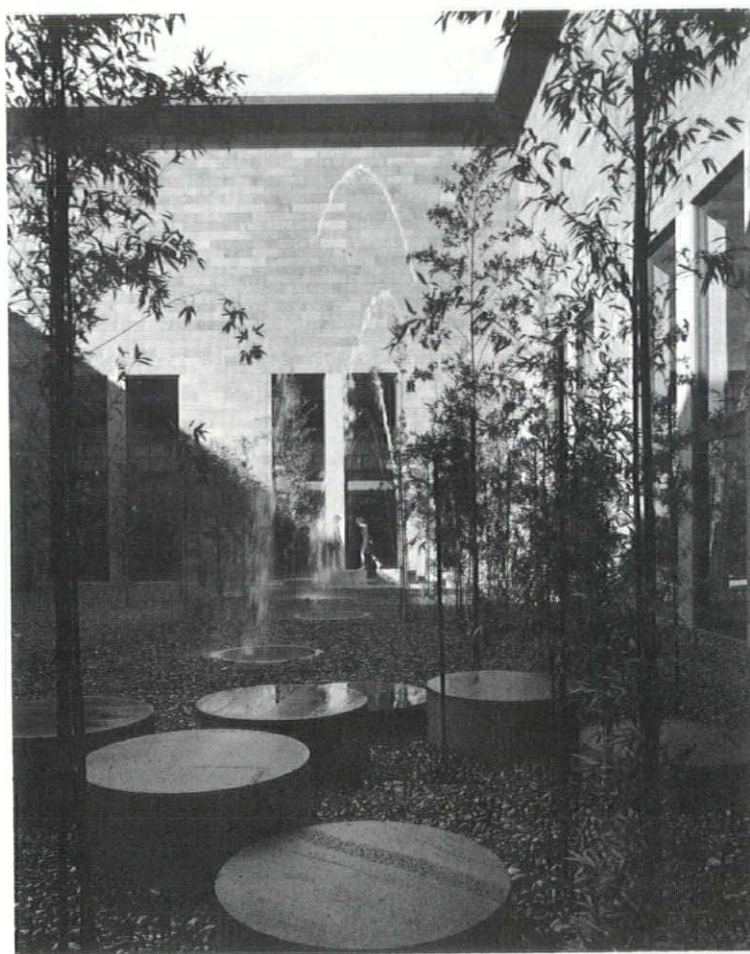
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The Pan Pacific Record

By GERALD L. ALLISON, FAIA



In 1959, Australian architect, Roy Grounds of the firm Grounds, Romberg & Boyde, was the second recipient of the Hawaii Chapter Pan Pacific Award for outstanding architecture. Once again, the Hawaii Chapter was one of the first to appropriately recognize the outstanding talents of one of our foreign colleagues. Since that award he has been made a Life Fellow in the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Four years ago he received the Gold Medal from the RAIA, and in 1969 he was knighted by the Queen of England, now making him Sir Roy Grounds. This year, the American Institute of Architects has honored him with an Honorary Fellowship in AIA.

What has happened to the practice of Sir Roy Grounds in the past 12 years? This is a question I posed to him while on a stopover in Hawaii on his way to the National AIA Convention in Houston to receive his Honorary Fellowship. His answer is most interesting and perhaps in contrast to what would be expected. Immediately following the Pan Pacific Award, there was a determination by the partners of the firm that they had grown too large to maintain careful control of the design process. A

decision was made to conscientiously reduce the present 40 men in the office to a set maximum of 25. This determination and subsequent achievement has resulted in a ratio of "productivity versus overhead vastly increasing."

The general nature of his practice has not changed in that their involvement is still general instead of specialized in any particular area, although it does include a large number of theatres and museums as well as some hotels and institutional work. On the other hand, the geographical extent of their work has vastly increased from the general Melbourne area to nationwide involvement. Despite its broad geographical practice, the office is still Melbourne-based with no branch offices. The size of the projects has increased from an average of one-quarter to one-half million to five to ten million dollars.

Today, the firm does a great deal more planning projects encompassing vast areas with complex environmental considerations. Partly because of this, most projects average a time span from first contact to completion of about ten years. The firm will not accept projects with deadlines too short for comprehensive design studies and presently is not accepting any new commissions because of its heavy work load.

The office averages approximately eight projects in which they are acting as sole architect, with about 25 projects being active in the office at one time with a value of approximately \$100,000,000. This is a result of their involvement as design consultants to other architects, providing more master planning and conceptual design with less total architectural services. They also frequently act as consultants to a client in the determination of a program for a project and the selection of other architects.

The average tenure of an individual staff member is ten years, with the oldest member now being with the firm 34 years. Normal attrition is approximately one man per year.

Despite their involvement in vast planning projects and multimillion dollar developments, Sir Roy states that they still find the small house most difficult.

The largest change they have seen in their practice in the last 12 years is that they, as well as other architects, are dealing more with the corporate client and less with the private individual. In their practice, government is involved in some manner in approximately 70 per cent of the projects. By choice, they

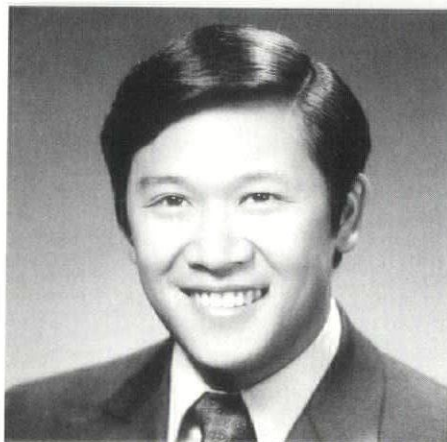
deal only with the special nonstandard government projects and find that the government is the best client to deal with.

Sir Roy Grounds feels the greatest problems faced by architects today are "too much work, too much money, too fast a schedule, too little regard for the design and environment, and the de-

mand for quality beyond what can be supplied by time, budget, regulations and personalities."

The nature of Sir Roy Grounds' practice may be somewhat different from that which we in Hawaii practice, but it appears that some of the problems he faces are all too familiar to each of us.

New Associate Members



SIDNEY CHOCK LUN CHAR, Nara-more, Bain, Brady & Johanson. Hobbies: sailing, surfing, tennis, photography and music.



ROBERT KAICHI UMEMURA, Wim-berly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong and Goo. Wife: Kathleen.

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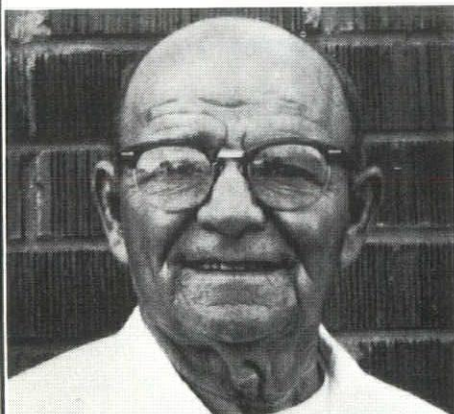
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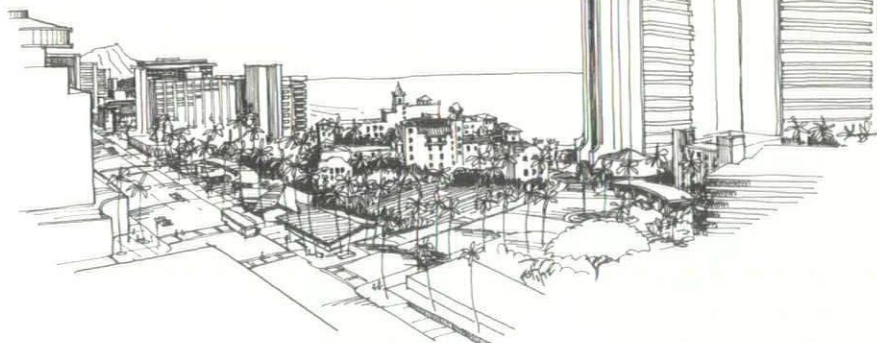
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Encroaching concrete wall of Waikiki.

An Example of Uncontrolled Greed

By ROBERT M. FOX

—Reprinted from Jan. 19, 1972 Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Waikiki can be a positive force in the future development of our State. This overriding ugliness of unplanned growth provides a unique example of what should never be allowed to happen again.

Waikiki represents the aesthetic rewards we can expect to reap when bad planning, lack of foresight, and uncontrolled greed are allowed to determine the direction of our city.

With the trade winds to its back, washed by the southwest sun, sandy beaches, and magnificent Diamond Head, it was inevitable that Waikiki would grow into a major tourist center. It was not inevitable that it would be accomplished so badly.

One of the major mistakes was to allow high-rise development on the makai side of Kalakaua Avenue. This planning decision (or lack of planning) has directly created the concrete and steel wall we now experience from Kuhio Beach to the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor.

High-rise development should have been allowed only on the mauka side of Kalakaua, or 500 feet from high-tide

line. A minimum set-back of 200 feet should have been set for all development over one story, with 50 per cent of all beach frontage maintained as open space. Building heights should have been allowed to increase in relation to the distance from the beach with bonuses being offered in return for open space at street level and respect for visual corridors.

While mini parks, pedestrian malls, and the millions to be spent for other such efforts can make Waikiki a little more pleasant, it can never correct the overriding mistakes nor reverse the disastrous effects of all the previous unplanned glut.

There is still hope for Oahu to retain open shore line and beaches if we learn from our past mistakes. There is still time to implement the "Lei of Green" concept surrounding the Island. However, recent approval of controversial projects, one at Army Beach in Haleiwa and the other, the Makaha Surf project in Waianae, provide evidence that Waikiki has taught us nothing and political decisions are once again going to line the pockets of a few at the expense of our environment and the people.



What Waikiki could have been if new highrise construction had been kept mauka of Kalakaua Avenue.

COALITION

(Continued from page 13)

Carol Whitesell, 261-6114 — Land Use chairman for LWV of Hawaii, which serves the State.

Vangie Lamberts, 734-0772 — Housing chairman for LWV of Hawaii.

Edie Idler, 254-4853 — Environmental Quality chairman for LWV Of Hawaii.

I hope our organizations can work together this year. We will be sending you our pertinent mailings.

Letter to the Editors...

Dear Editors.

We have been overwhelmed with the professional quality of Hawaii Architect in recent months. You have our continued support and admiration . . . keep up the fine work.

Sincerely
The Editors
Hawaii Architect

Ed.—It has never been our intent to invent letters to the editors. However, when we find our mail box consistently empty our restraint crumbles.

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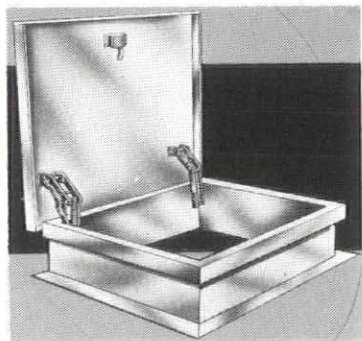
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Lewis Ingleson Appoints New Firm Members

By ROLF PREUSS, AIA
and ARTHUR SIU, AIA

Owen Chock, AIA, Rolf Preuss, AIA, and Arthur Siu, AIA, are the newest members of the firm of Lewis Ingleson & Associates, architects and planning consultants.

In announcing the appointment, Ingleson also outlined the reorganization of the firm and said that the legal process of changing the corporation's name from Lewis Ingleson, Inc., to EDW, Inc., Architects and Planning Consultants, has begun. The initials stand for Environmental Design Works.

Internally, the EDW office is organized into project teams under a project architect who is responsible for planning, design contract documents, and construction administration. Support personnel and specialized services can be provided by other staff or associated consultants required by the size or complexity of the project.

"This team approach," Ingleson remarked, "ensures close and personal continued attention by a responsible professional within the framework of the obvious economies and range of experience of a larger staff."

"It provides a degree of flexibility not available to the firm when it was smaller."

EDW will move to larger offices in the Campbell Building later this month.

Chock's duties with EDW will include overall management of office procedures, scheduling, personnel, finance

and communications. Ingleson will continue overall supervision of and consultation for all projects, new and ongoing.

Most recently project manager of the \$30 million airport main terminal expansion for Ossipoff-Chang, Chock has had 13 years' architectural experience in Hawaii, four of them as manager of a firm. His varied experience has included design of hotels, apartments, office buildings, schools, churches, residences, theaters, auditoriums and air terminals. He has also done studies involving prototypes and master planning for resort facilities in the Pacific Ocean area, and has served as a church planning panelist on the National Conference on Religious Buildings.

After attending the University of Hawaii, Chock graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with major honors in architecture. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Construction Specifications Institute, Tau Sigma Delta, and has been a registered architect in Hawaii since 1965.

A native of Hilo, Chock is married to the former Leona Kong. The couple has three children.

Preuss and Siu have joined the firm as new project architects.

Born in Berlin, Preuss moved to Shanghai at the age of 3. He came to the United States in 1947, and was naturalized in 1951. Preuss is a graduate in



Chock



Siu



Preuss

architecture of the University of Washington and holds a graduate degree in urban planning. Before coming to Honolulu as a staff planner with the City and County, he has a city planner in Bellevue, Washington, and had his own architectural practice in Seattle. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Planners and a member of the World Future Society.

Preuss has taught at the University of Washington and is currently on leave from the University of Hawaii School of Architecture.

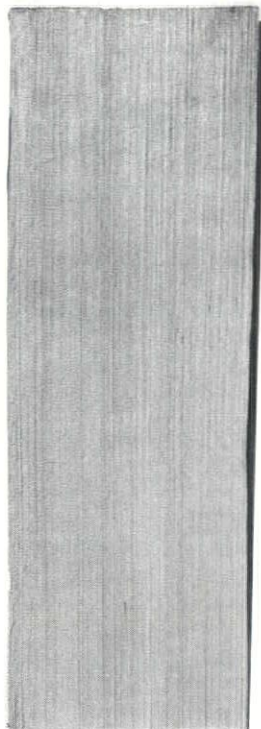
Siu is a registered architect in Kansas and California as well as Hawaii. A graduate of the University of Kansas, he was associated in Kansas City with Donald R. Hollis & Associates (now Hollis & Miller). On his way home to Honolulu from Kansas in 1958 he stopped in Los Angeles "for a little while" and remained eleven years, designing highrise office buildings, custom and multi-family residences. He finally returned to Honolulu in 1969, and was associated with John Tatom before joining Lewis Ingleson & Associates.

Training Tomorrow's Architect

(Continued from page 14)

development of the more primitive areas of the Pacific Basin will need, oftentimes, the adaptation of native techniques, and materials, the utilization of unskilled labor and a limited amount of modern building equipment. Solving these kinds of problems will call for good basic training in such courses as engineering, sanitation and other utilitarian sciences necessary to raise the mere physical standard of living to an acceptable level. Architectural and planning solutions will have to be of such a character as to maintain harmony with the historical culture links of the primitive societies involved. The architect, in this case, must be very much aware of the social and aesthetic sensibilities of the people for whom he is designing.

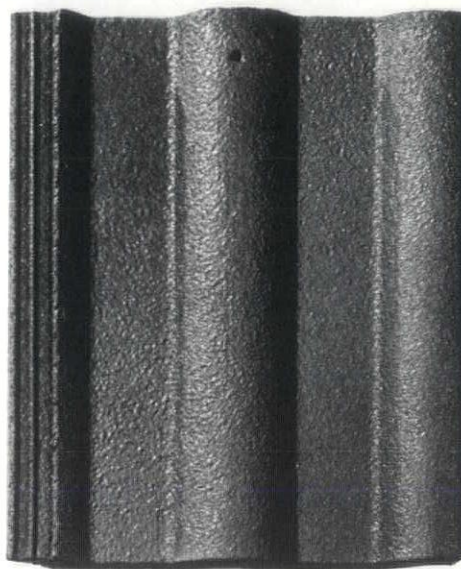
At present in the Pacific Basin there are only a handful of architects and planners and even fewer professional schools to serve the multitudes of people living in this vast area. On a statistical basis, there is in the Pacific Basin one architectural school per 25,800,000 persons as compared with a ratio in the continental United States of one architectural school per 2,120,000 persons. Clearly a need exists here which must be answered if Hawaii's destiny in the Pacific is to be fulfilled.



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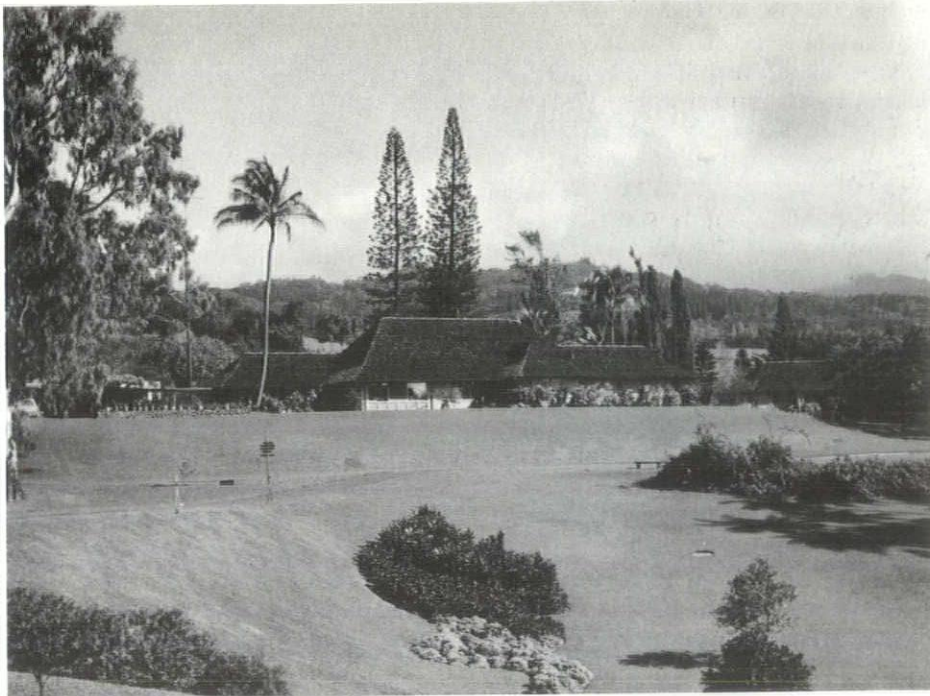
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TAKE A LOOK . . .

By J. M. NEIL

In 1931 the R. G. Bell residence was built near Kalaheo, Kauai at a cost of \$16,500 by C. W. Dickey, Architect (Roy Kelley, designer).

Several years ago Bettie and Ray Lauchis purchased the residence with its 12 acres of gardens from Alexander & Baldwin, and opened Olu Pua Gardens to the public. Mr. and Mrs. Lauchis are particularly receptive to knowledgeable visitors. This house is one of the few remaining viewable residences done by Dickey and maintained in a preservationist spirit.



Environmental Photo-Artist RICK GOLT

The work of photo-artist Rick Golt has been featured in this and the past two issues of *Hawaii Architect*. Perhaps it is time for word about the artist himself. Rick, 35 years old, gave up his job as copilot for Pan American Airlines to pursue the art of photography, up to then his hobby.

As a result, his free-lance photography has now been featured in two books, *Hawaiian Reflections* by Island Heritage and *Inside Waikiki* by Evergreen Press. He is presently working on a third book, *Hawaiian Gardens* the for University of Hawaii Press.

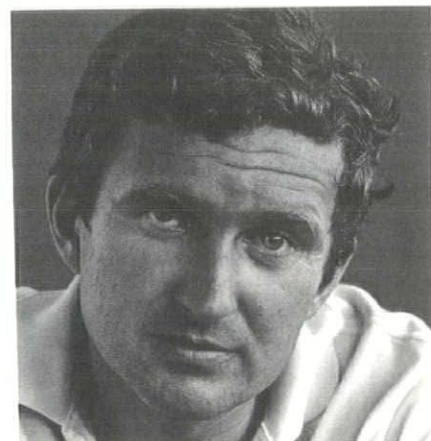
In December, 1971, his work was displayed in a one man show at the Contemporary Arts Center. He presently has a permanent exhibit of his work in "Room One" at 1410 Kapiolani Boulevard. His photo mural work is appearing more and more in Hawaii's finest buildings.

The following is quoted from a recent letter from Rick regarding his contribution to *Hawaii Architect*:

"Photography should not be compared, criticized or categorized with

painting, any more than sculpture should be compared with poetry. I also maintain that there are all different levels of meaning and universality in photography, just as there are in any form. I feel that the photograph has most definitely a more 'real' sense to it than other graphic forms, but in this reality, and its interpretation I find lies the greatest strength of the medium. It is a medium that is immediately accepted, understood and related to by nearly everyone today. And it is this sense of immediacy and acceptance that makes photography into such a wonderful vehicle of communications. I feel that this is vital, for we certainly live, and are moving more and more, in a world of visual language.

"Our project in Room One is to bring forth photography in many uses, from murals and prints in interior design, to books and posters. But the main purpose is to work with photography as a method of visual communication and to apply it as an entity to whatever requirements any given client may have. The concept is to take photography



from the realm of a service function and put it into a product function — to solve problems, to enhance our rapidly retreating interior existence, to communicate ideas and ways of life, objects of beauty from the elements that surround us.

"Based on this, I would like to see the work that goes into your journal be a series of visual impressions, and communications that deal with my visions and thoughts and feelings about the world within which we dwell. This could and will take many directions, but will relate to the world as it is in Hawaii, its architecture, its purposes. I think it should be most interesting."

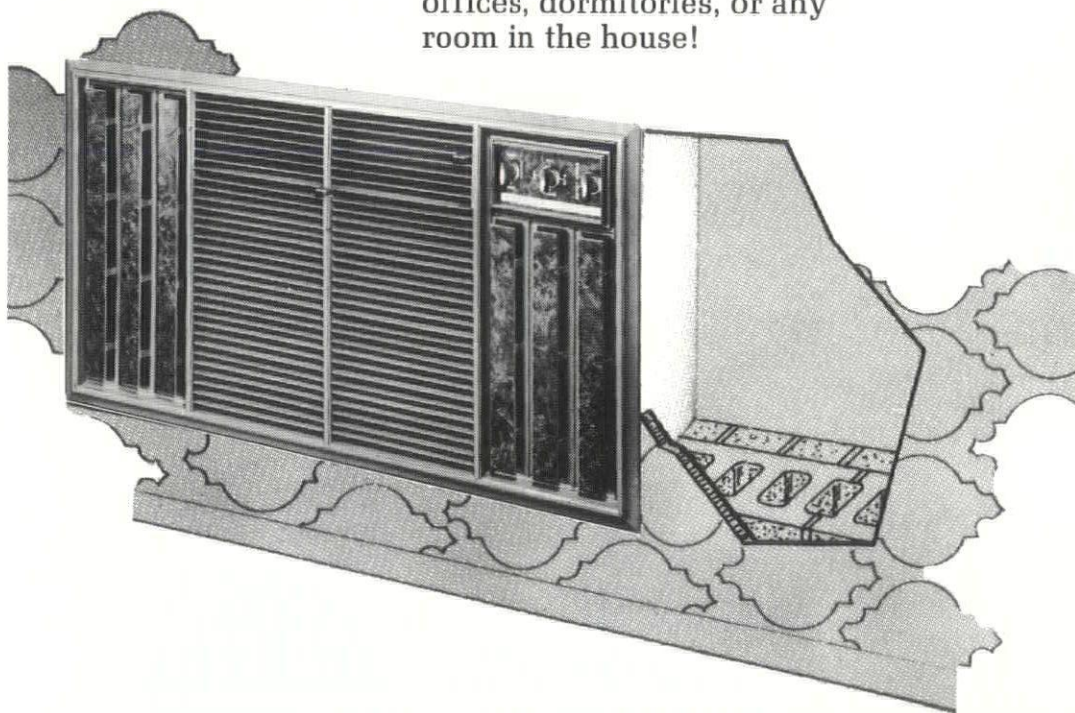
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