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E I S: The Legislature Leaps (?) into Action

By JIM REINHARDT

Friday night, February 22, the House Environmental Protection Committee held a public hearing to receive testimony on the proposed Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Bills. In spite of being scheduled at a time when most Neighbor Island legislators would have gone home and at the same time as an important U.H. basketball game, the hearing room was jammed, and testimony ran well after midnight.

The scheduling difficulties in themselves are interesting. Originally planned as a joint hearing with the House Judiciary Committee, two earlier proposed dates had to be cancelled. Faced with a Monday February 25th Deadline for reporting the bill out of committee, Environmental Protection Committee Chairman Jean King scheduled the Friday night hearing as a last resort.

The Environmental Protection Committee is composed of Chairman King, Anson Chong, John Carroll, Rick Medina, Ted Yap, Hiram Fong Jr., and James Wakatsuki. Of these, King, Chong and Yap heard most of the testimony. Medina and Wakatsuki were there a part of the time. Carroll and Fong were absent. Although unusual for a hearing of this sort, several non-committee members of the House joined in on hearing the testimony - Rick Garcia, Steve Cobb, Robert Kimura and Stanley Roehrig sat in for significant portions. Representatives Beppu, O'Connor, and Soares stopped in to observe the proceedings.

Three bills were the subjects of testimony. Bill 1792 requires an environmental policy statement from the State, and is an exact parallel to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Bill 1794, which lacked the requirement for a State environmental policy statement, set up EIS requirements unique to Hawaii. Bill 2067, also lacking the environmental policy statement requirement, built on the EIS procedure presently in effect under the Governor's Executive Order.

Testimony was overwhelmingly in favor of HB 1792. Groups as diverse as the AIA and the Audubon Society, Life of the Land and the Chamber of Commerce, the Planning Department of Honolulu and the Sierra Club, the Congress of Hawaiian People, a group of students from Roosevelt High School, the ASLA, and many individuals all strongly favored 1792.

The prime reason was that as a parallel law to NEPA all court tests of NEPA would apply to the Hawaii Law (HEPA?), and there has been a great deal of precedent set in the four years of it's existence.

In addition, a very comprehensive set of Administrative Procedures accompanies NEPA to help guide its use and application. All this background would avoid the complete half of all construction that accompanied the California EIS bill a year ago. Also, the environmental policy statement was seen as a necessity, and preparation of the EIS for projects requiring an EIS for both NEPA and HEPA would be simplified if they are identical.

Other testimony, from Dr. Marland of the State Office of Environmental Quality Control (the agency presently EIS's under the Governor's Executive Order), from Dr. Mandelker (the State's advisor on Land Use and Environmental Legislation), Hawaiian Electric Co., and the State Land Use Board, was not in support of anything else, but raised questions about all of the bills.

Criticism of 1792 was primarily that there were conflicting court cases to use as guidelines, that the law itself was vague (although the court cases and Administrative Procedures, it was pointed out, "flesh-out" the bill), and

Continued on Page 16
An Architect's Avocation

Eric Engstrom, Graphic Design Director of Haines Jones Farrell White Gima, is a professional associate AIA member. He has worked with architects for a number of years doing everything from presentations to providing complete graphic design and interior design services for clients.

"I'm extremely interested in the overlooked detail or the commonplace thing we see everyday without thinking about it. I like to take that commonplace thing and, first, make it noticed, and second, do something new with it. This is where vocation and avocation overlap—My work and play seem intertwined."

by Jerry Allison

Photograph—Gravestone, Bunai Hill, Plymouth, Mass.

Collage—Bus Transfers, Honolulu
Hawaii Chapter AIA
1974 Budget $50,505.
Income

- Document Sales: 15% - $7,750
- Associate Dues: 4% - $2,055
- Supplemental Dues: 21% - $10,700
- Miscellaneous Income: 10% - $5,000
- Corporate Dues: 50% - $25,000
Hawaii Chapter AIA
1974 Budget $50,505.
Expenses

OFFICE - 76%

$4,000

CHAPTER 17%
Travel, P.R., Entertainment
7% - $3,900

Audio-Visual
4% - $2,000

CONTINGENCY
2.5% - $1,000

REGIONAL DUES
2% - $900

AUDIT/LEGAL
1.5% - $500

SUPPLIES
24% - $11,910

Rent
15% - $7,800

Utilities
5% - $2,300

Office Expense
32% - $16,155

March, 1974
The RUDAT team has been brought to Honolulu by the Hawaii Chapter AIA to examine Central Honolulu/Kewalo/Kakaako/Ala Moana Area — not to produce another plan, but to identify and establish a planning process which would be applicable to other areas as well.

The Hawaii Chapter has arranged for a Regional Urban Design Assistance (RUDAT) Team composed of Charles A. Blessing, director of City Planning; Edward J. Logue, president New York Urban Development Corp.; David L. Meeker, assistant secretary of Community Development; Rai Y. Okamoto, architect-planner; David L. Peterson, economist-lawyer; Carl Feiss, Director, Urban & Regional Development Center and Robert Sturgis, team chairman and architect, to visit Honolulu and to advise on community planning strategy. The objectives of the RUDAT program are:

To demonstrate the Hawaii Chapter's concern and involvement in community planning; to improve the quality of urban design in Honolulu; to dramatize the problems of urban design in order to mobilize public interest; to call attention to existing community assets available to help on urban design problems.

The team will spend 4 days in Honolulu — April 6 thru 9. They will focus on the Central Honolulu/Kewalo/Kakaako/Ala Moana area.

The assistance team cannot, of course, provide solutions to complex problems in their visit. Rather its function is to suggest "A plan for planning." By directing public attention to urban planning and design issues, by bringing local forces together and by indicating the direction in which solutions lie, the assistance team can serve both Honolulu and the design professions.

In recent years RUDAT teams have dealt with a wide range of problems including those of model cities programs and central business districts. Community projects in low income neighborhoods, especially those on which community design centers are working, can be aided by the dramatizing effect, the sense of importance, the technical advice and the involvement of local professionals brought about by assistance teams.

The Composition of the Team

The team members were appointed by the National AIA Urban Design Committee. The principal requirement is expertise in urban and regional planning and design. Most of the team members are AIA members. The transportation planner, urban economist and the two men intimately involved in urban design made this a particularly well-suited team.

Team members serve only in a consulting capacity and their usefulness depends on knowledge, expertise and articulation. It is a policy of the RUDAT program that team members serve without compensation, except reimbursement of expenses, and may not accept commissions resulting from their recommendations. Robert Sturgis is the team chairman. He serves as leader of the project and will work in close cooperation with the team and the chapter. Sturgis was the originator of the RUDAT program.

The involvement of students of the University of Hawaii Department of Architecture in the project is being coordinated.

Advance Preparation

Selection. The Hawaii Chapter has chosen the Central Honolulu area as the project site. It was selected because it is a central urban area, presently under development but obvious for growth in the near future. It is on the route of the proposed rapid transit. It involves both residential and business development and has the additional asset of having a great majority of the land controlled by three land owners.

Participation. The chapter coordinators Don Dumlao and Rolf Preuss, have explained the program to the State of Hawaii, the City & County of Honolulu, the Ward Estate, the Dillingham Corporation, and the Bishop Estate and have obtained their pledges of cooperation. In addition, the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, the news media, the Downtown Improvement Association and other civic leaders are to be involved.

Coordination. The initial information gathering and distribution phase is presently underway.

Scheduling. While most RUDAT programs are two or three-day visits, the scope and importance of the Honolulu
The project has resulted in its being allocated four days — Saturday, through Tuesday. The information gathering stages will be from Saturday thru Monday. The policy formulation and report will be assembled on Tuesday. Presentations will be at a banquet to be scheduled Tuesday night, tentatively at the Ala Moana Hotel Hibiscus Room. The presentation will involve all of the people involved, plus individual citizens and community groups.

The Visit

Visual Survey. Upon arrival the team makes a tour of the area and may take color slides to be used at the team’s major presentation.

Exploration. The first scheduled meeting will be with the architects of the Hawaii Chapter. Chapter coordinators Don Dumlao and Rolf Preuss, have made every effort to have meetings with all community action leaders in addition. This is an opportunity to expose these leaders to a design approach with which they may not be familiar and to provide them with the advice of experienced outsiders.

Study. The team next will review the information, discuss the issues, and form its recommendation.

Presentation. Tuesday evening, April 9, is set for the team’s major presentation. This public report will be accompanied by slides. Press, radio, and television representatives are invited. An advance press conference will be held for video taping and press coverage.

Summary Report. The team chairman and the chapter coordinators are jointly responsible for preparing the summary report of the assistance team visit. Included in the report are sections on RUDAT history, objectives, and limitations, a basic statement of the problems, assistance team recommendations, and explanatory (not design) sketches.

Public Information. If the interest generated by the visiting team can be of value to the city and the profession, advance planning for disseminating information to the public is important. Maximum use of TV, radio, and the press will be sought to get the message across the community as effectively as possible.

Follow-Up Action

The efforts of an assistance team can fix only the starting point for a long and continuing effort by the chapter and the community. There is refreshment and stimulation in objective appraisal by outsiders which cannot be generated within the community. The team furnishes know-how, insight, and suggestions for an action program, but the people within the city must organize that program and pursue it with perseverance.

Individual members — or even the entire team — may be called back for follow-up visits to lend advice and make critiques. The continued involvement of the architectural school and Community Design Center may be used as a tool to maintain interest and implement the assistance team’s recommendations.
Honolulu Architect O. G. Traphagen was the designer for Palama Fire Station which was built in 1901. The basic structure is of brick and the building boasted all the most modern equipment of the time when it was built. It had all the latest appliances, including an electric automatic door-opener and slide poles connected the upper living quarters with the engine, hose wagon, horses and feed room on the first floor.

It also sported a 74-foot drying tower equipped with Spanish Mission style tile roof, voissairs and string courses in brick relief and the open loggia off the second floor. In 1965, this station was declared outmoded and the State has since been using it for offices. Today, the Palama Fire Station building provides a badly needed point of visual interest and stability in a low-income area that is rapidly deteriorating. It is surrounded by two and three-story wood frame structures housing undistinguished shops and service buildings.

The building, owned and maintained by the State, needs only minor repairs and paint to restore it to its original condition.

With its history and character, the building would be a natural and appropriate structure to house a fire-fighting
PALAMA FIREHOUSE

Containing equipment and data documenting Honolulu's past, including the Great Fire of 1886, this building is the earliest existing fire station in Honolulu and is a reminder of the colorful days of horse-drawn fire trucks and dalmations and a permanent spot as an important part of our architectural heritage.

By ROBERT M. FOX
The Task Force on Environmental Arts is composed of architects, all members of the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Chapter. In the past six months, they have met continuously with open discussion on how to describe, evaluate and establish goals and aims for environmental preservation and improvements for our state. Implementation of these objectives becomes a complicated network of systems but under proper organization, professional guidance and community participation, accomplishment of these goals and objectives is not impossible.

Donald Bernhouse
Jim Charlton
Don Dumlao
Francis Haines

Roger Lee (Chairman)
Alfred Preis
Rolf Preuss
Terry Tusher

CONCLUSION

It is hoped that through awareness, interest in the Act will be stimulated among all the affected aspects of the communities.

This report was prepared to initiate general awareness of the Act. However, it is only through participation and discussion that a truly comprehensive urban design plan which balances the influence exerted by the various parties can be developed. Through concerted action by the community, this balance can be achieved.

VI ART IN PUBLIC SPACES

As Hawaii shifts to an urban environment with greater densities and greater complexities, attention will increasingly have to be focused on its places of public assembly, on their appearance and how they function. The manner in which these spaces are formed in large degree determines how we use our public spaces and the image we have of our environment. Our public spaces are a means of informing us about ourselves.

Art in public spaces can mean a great more than at first might seem apparent. Certainly some limited accomplishment has been achieved in providing individual art works in our public buildings for example, the Damien sculpture at the State Capitol Building, and paintings, drawings, and ceramics in many offices, but much more can be done to expand the possibilities of public areas. Murals, fountains, landscaped parks, plazas, tours, and numerous other kinds of public places and functions can also be created to enrich our environment. Fountains can be constructed for active and passive use, fountains too, for night display as well as for day use.

Landscaping also can be developed to a high degree, both in parks and all along our streets and commercial areas. Large and small parks can be established creating many varieties of moods and effects — some parks or areas might have a specific interest or content, such as exhibiting only indigenous (early Hawaiian) plants, or displaying only plants bearing food. Some parks might cater only to the interests of children, with sculpture, toys, and flowers solely for them. In short, the ideal would be, for instance, to have entire counties functioning as arboretums, expanding...
the pleasure and learning potential of specific places like Foster Gardens throughout the entire "fabric" of the state.

Numerous other kinds of places and activities should be encouraged, like plazas — places of constantly changing character — places for rallies, outdoor exhibits, movies, parties, etc., with possibly portable tent structures. More areas should be created to fly banners and flags celebrating our holidays — special days like Aloha Week, Kamehameha Day, Discover's Day, Boy's Day, etc. Public competitions could be held for children and adults to select flag designs.

We have in existence an architecture walking tour, there should be walking tours covering other areas of interest — history, botany, and so forth. We must

Continued on Page 17
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The Hawaii Chapter AIA expressed its support for Bill 1792 at the February 22 hearing, based on the overwhelming support for “some form of EIS legislation” expressed at the September business meeting, and on the recommendation of the Task Force on Land Use and the Environment.

EIS Bills from 3
that possibly we should have a unique bill for Hawaii's unique environment (but which would open the door for court tests on a wide scale).

Bills 1794 and 2067 raised the specter of an “Environmental Czar,” and 2067 left many questions as to exactly when an EIS would be required.

After the hearing, the Environmental Protection Committee met in a decision session (open to the public), culminated by Chairman King getting six signatures on her bill (four needed to report a bill out). Under pressure from Representative Wakatsuki at the last minute, three of the committee members withdrew their signatures — Fong, Yap and Medina. The committee then met again and agreed to report out all three bills — Wakatsuki’s price for agreeing to let 1972 out of committee. Five members of the committee voted in favor of reporting the three bills out (Rep. Carroll was not present), when Rick Medina called for a closed session, during which discussion centered around a person “Not on the committee, not in the Legislature, and not really involved with the bill.” At the re-opening of the session, Fong moved for indefinite postponement of HB 1792 and his motion carried.

Stymied in her own committee, Chairman King introduced a new bill — HB 2706, which was basically 1792 with some changes recommended during testimony and attempted to get the bill passed on to the Judiciary Committee, by waiving referral to her Environmental Protection Committee, but was stopped by the House leadership.

So now HB 1792, as well as the other EIS legislation, sits in the Environmental Protection Committee, and in the Judiciary Committee, in spite of the House majority’s pre-session declaration that an EIS Bill was a priority item.

What now? Presently three Environmental Protection Committee members are ready to support the release of 1792 from Committee — King, Chong and Carroll. Four are holding it up — Wakatsuki, Yap, Fong and Medina. One more vote for release would get the bill out.
be allowed and encouraged to walk about our environment — to enjoy it, to understand it, and as a result, to capably alter it as needs change.

There should be available in public places diagrams, models, and data defining the structure of our government, and listings of public facilities that are open for our use — and certainly maps of all kinds, 3 dimensional, transportation, geological, historical, as well as maps indicating future growth plans.

The means of achieving the items above are like the items themselves — they are inextricably intertwined. Only with efforts by all people can the nourishing of rich public spaces be accomplished. Professionals, both individually and collectively, can provide guidelines and data in specific areas, but it is still necessary that individuals, at all levels, express their interest and lend their aid in contributing to the whole, whether it be planting a tree on their block, reinforcing a landscape plan, helping within a church to construct a playground, making a suggestion to an elected official, or working within government, professional, or citizen groups to initiate board programs or action forces.

In any case, the above discussion is principally to expand the idea of what public spaces can be and broadly how we all can contribute to that end, and that these spaces can foster a great deal of excitement, pleasure and real knowledge, and that they aid in making our environment observable and therefore intelligible.
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We'll put you in touch with the people who need what money can't buy. They need you.

Volunteer.

The National Center for Voluntary Action

Howard Cook, AIA, once a partner of Wimberly in the firm of Wimberly and Cook, passed away on March 3, 1974.

He was born in Great Falls, Montana, May 10, 1914; graduated from the University of Idaho in 1936; and was licensed to practice architecture in both Hawaii and Idaho.

He was a Past President of the Hawaii Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1958, having been a member of the local Chapter since 1947. He also served as Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President before becoming President, as well as serving on many committees. He was a member of the City Planning Commission and also a member of a special committee on density regulations. Mr. Cook was a member of the Maya Society, an honorary Architectural Society.

He designed the following buildings while a partner with the firm of Wimberly & Cook, (now known as Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo).

Hawaiian Trust Co.
First Hawaiian Bank/McCully
Central Pacific Bank/Makiki
Bank of Hawaii/Kapahulu
Sheraton/Maui
Windward City Shopping Center
Office building in Hawaii Memorial Park
First Insurance Building on Ward Avenue
Coco Palms/additions
Tahitian Lanai & The Waikikian
Canlis Broiler Room and many more too numerous to mention.
New Members


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*SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

March, 1974
**New Members**

MURISON, VIRGINIA – Associate Member: Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo. St. Olaf College, Physics and Philosophy; U. of Hong Kong, Architecture; B. Arch., Washington U., St. Louis.; M. Arch. in progress. Single.

HIXEBAUGH, SHEILA – Student Associate: U. of Hawaii, 4th yr.

NIL, CARL IWAO – Student Associate: U. of Hawaii, 4th yr.

SHIMAZU, PATRICIA TOSIIIE – Student Associate: U. of Hawaii, 3rd yr.

PRAHLER, RICHARD KENT – Student Associate: U. of Hawaii, 4th yr.

TATOM, JOHN – Corporate Member: John Tatom. B. Arch., U. of Wash. Single.


UHLMANN, CHARLES O. – Professional Associate: Group 70 Lab., B. Arch. and M. Arch., Washington U., St. Louis.


## Congratulations to the Newly Licensed Architects

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## Associate Members Articulate Goals

The Associate Members of the Hawaii Chapter, under the leadership of Steve Mori, met to discuss their goals for 1974. The group, formed to help involve the associates in chapter activities will be directing their efforts toward five goals:

1. Establishment of a reduced cost for chapter programs and seminars for associates. Seek less costly monthly meetings.
2. Develop program for sharing office aids, ideas, and techniques.
3. Work for involvement with CSI to gain specification knowledge.
4. Become involved in the formulation of Ethical Standards re: political contributions.
5. Become involved in the formulation of methods of Architect and Engineer Selection by government.

## Stringer Associate

Terry Tusher has been made an Associate of David Stringer & Associates, Ltd., AIA. Tusher joined the firm April 1973 and has been involved primarily in design.

## New Soils Firm

Charles S. Howe, Jr., Robert D. Cousineau and John B. Howe of Mauritseth Howe Associates take pleasure in announcing a new firm in the field of Soils, Foundation Engineering and Engineering Geology, known as Soils International. Joining us in this new venture are long time associates Richard A. Martin, Albert Baca, Richard P. Cousineau, Lawrence S. Shinsato, Richard E-Wei Hu, and Hele F. Senior. Their offices will be located at 2828 Paa Street, Honolulu, phone 839-9072.

"EVEN STREAKERS HAVE TO REST," says Merry Mella.

Photo by Jerry Hauser, well-known Honolulu renderer.
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Soil Treatment: A licensed pest control operator will treat the soil around and under the construction. In addition, we'll remove all woody scrap material from the homesite.

"Wolmanized" Wood: All framing and structural lumber and plywood, and wood in contact with concrete and masonry will be "Wolmanized" (or Tribucide) pressure treated wood.

Field Treatment: A licensed operator will be on hand during construction to end coat all field cuts and holes with Wolman X-71 solution.

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Others make promises. We give an ironclad written warranty bond guarantee. It's even transferable… remaining in force regardless of ownership.

1 year guarantee on all untreated wood.
Ordinarily the contractor is responsible for a one-year warranty. We take the monkey off his back. If even non-treated components are damaged by termites within the first year of construction, we'll make repairs, free. Diamond W protection is that effective.

5-year guarantee on soil treatment.
If there is any outbreak of subterranean termites within five years of construction we'll retreat the soil free of charge.

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