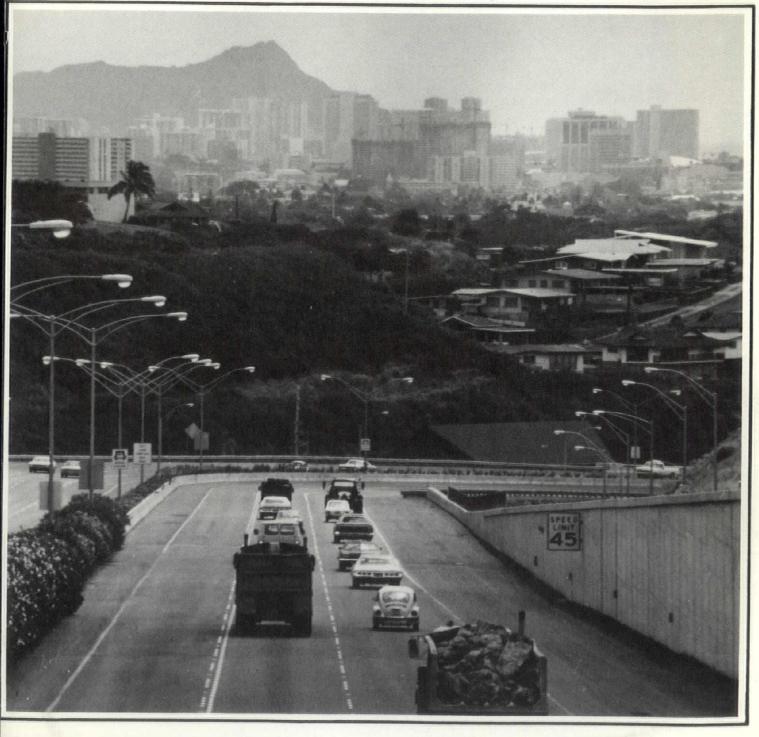


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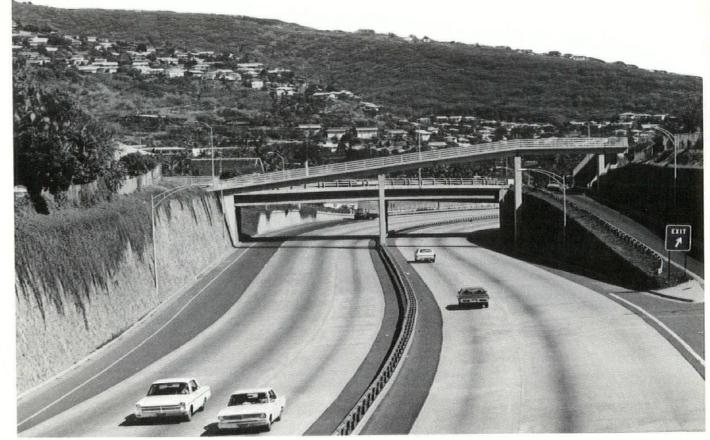
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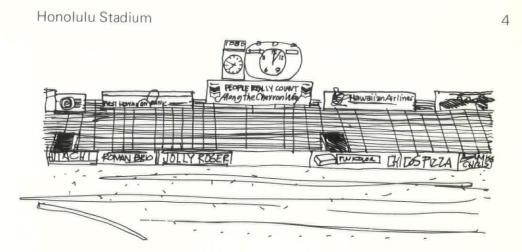
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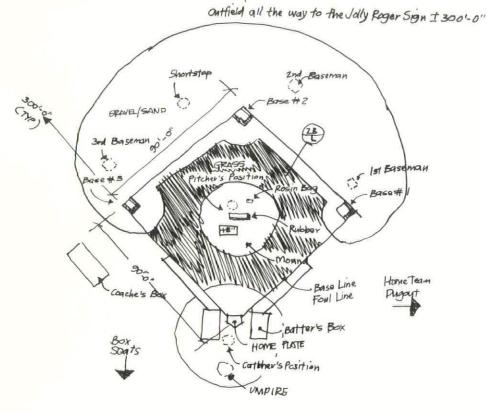
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Honolulu Stadium

by LINDA YANAGISAWA





When the Honolulu Stadium opened on Armistice Day, November 11, 1926, it fulfilled a growing need in local sports.

For years, Athletic Park in town was capable of handling the crowds which attended baseball and football games. But interest in the games increased and the site of events was moved to Moiliili Field. More years, more interest, and Moiliili Field too became inadequate.

This is a story of Honolulu Stadium, some activities leading to and including that memorable day almost 49 years ago.

J. Ashman Beaven, the organizer of the project, was called the father of the stadium idea. The former newsman from New York and Connecticut arrived in Hawaii in 1912. He engaged in several business activities before becoming a full time promoter in 1918.

That year he was elected president of the Oahu Baseball League and acquired Moiliili Field.

In the same year he helped to form the Oahu Service Athletic League which promoted baseball, football, basketball, and volleyball between Army, Navy, and civilian teams during World War I.

By 1926 he had succeeded in building the promotion of professional sports into big business.

Many of his promotions involved bringing baseball teams from the Mainland and the Orient Stanford, the University of California, Chicago University, Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Osaka Mainichi, and in 1924, a team from Seoul, Korea.

He also brought to Hawaii Herb Hunter's All American and National League Stars which included Joe Bush, Herb Pennock, Waite Hoyt, Irish Meusel, Joe Sewell, Casey Stengel and George Kelly.

With Scotty Schuman, Beaven brought the football teams of St. Mary's College and the Olympic Club.

The stadium was built in increments. Drawings were prepared by Guy Rothwell, whose family had made the Islands home for four generations. He was educated at Punahou and technical schools on the Mainland. He organized his own architectural-engineering firm in 1922 and became a registered architect in 1923.

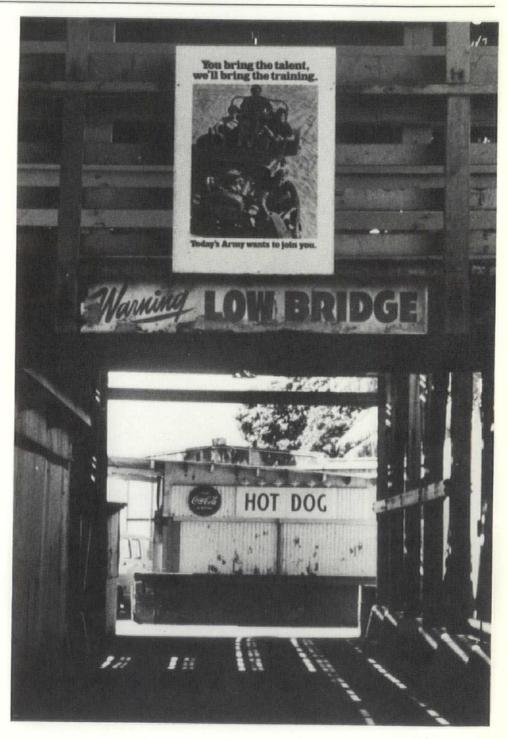
Tracings of the makai bleachers were completed April 1, 1926, and the baseball grandstand on December 15 the same year.

Drawings of the Ewa bleachers were not completed until 1939, the mauka bleachers 1941, and Kaimuki bleachers 1944.

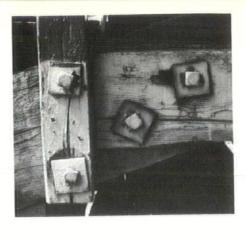
In 1926, the stadium represented an investment of \$190,000. The land cost \$100,000, the makai bleachers \$50,000 and the grandstand \$40,000.

The company was capitalized at \$150,000. Most of the stock had been subscribed for at the time of building but small blocks of from 5 to 50 shares were made available to the public. Stockholders were given first chance to purchase choice seats.

Walker and Olund were the general contractors. They began Continued on Page 6



Honolulu Stadium



from page 5

construction of the makai bleachers on September 10, 1926.

Concrete bases were poured approximately a month and a half later. They rested on coral below grade and supported the steel framework of the stands.

Carpenters worked from daylight to darkness. By November 11, the bleachers, although not completely finished, could be used.

Temporary bleachers seating several hundred persons had been erected at the Ewa end of the field. There were enough seats to handle the largest crowd ever to see a football game in Honolulu.

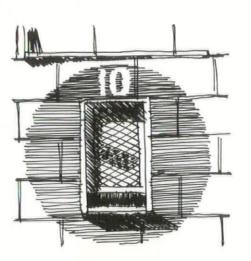
Refreshment stands, other concessions, comfort and first aid stations had also been built.

The football field was in perfect condition.

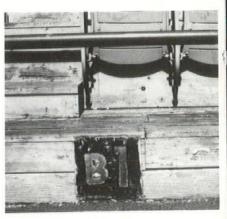
The stadium was surrounded by a wood and barbed wire fence 10 feet high and four streets – King, Isenberg, Banyan and Makahiki Way.

A parking lot was provided off King Street where the mauka bleachers now stand. Moiliili Field across the street was converted temporarily into a parking lot to service the new stadium on opening day.

The inaugural event was a special game between the University of Hawaii and the Town Team, owned by Scotty Schuman and stocked with outstanding high school and college graduates. It decided the championship of the local Senior Football League. The game was staged as a benefit for the American Legion. Tickets were \$1 and excitement was evident.







Otto Klum, the University of Hawaii coach, unhappy over the way the Deans performed all season, organized secret practices.

Students organized a noise parade through downtown at noon November 10. That evening they had the biggest rally in University history.

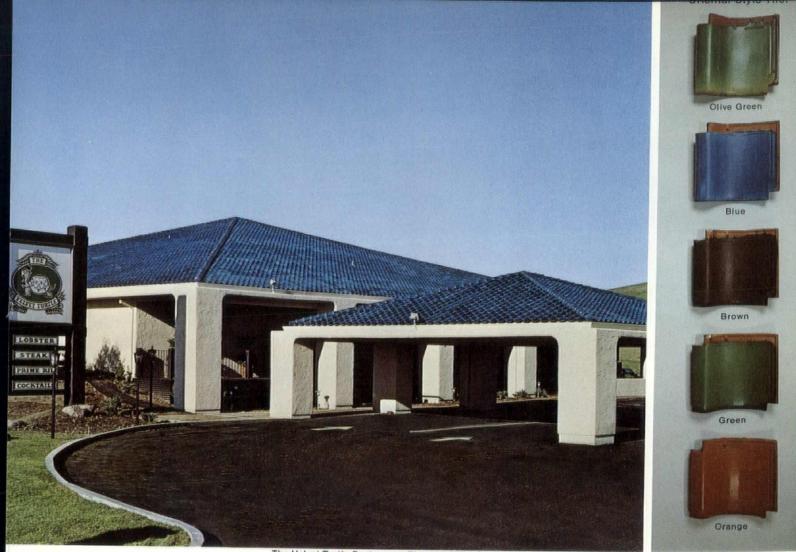
Beaven, who had become the stadium manager, urged fans to arrive early for the game. At 2:45 in the afternoon, festivities began in pantomine with a story of the past, present, and future of local football.

Beaven passed a ball to Governor Wallace Farrington who passed to George Angus, a former Punahou captain and president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. He represented football's past. Angus passed to Eddie Fernandez, the University of Hawaii captain, who represented the present, and he passed to Dave Withington, 6 years old, who represented the future. Then the game began. Don Watson of the Star Bulletin wrote:

"The game was a battle from start to finish – about the best seen on a local gridiron this season. True, the contest was marred by frequent fumbling on both sides and drawn out so long that the final moments were played in darkness, the spectators being unable to identify the players. Despite this the 12,000 spectators were given plenty of thrills and exhibition of good football."

The University band played during the half and the refreshment stands dispensed, among other things, Velvet ice cream, Hawaiian Dry Ginger Ale, Rycroft Arctic Sodas to be drunk from the bottle and hot dogs wrapped in oil paper.

The Town Team won 14-7. Star of the game was Pump Searle who gained more yardage from scrimmage than all the University of Hawaii backs put together.



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An Opinion: Architect/Engineer Selection Bills

by JIM REINHARDT

The vote was 5-to-4 – against. After four weeks of intense discussion, after a year's work and planning, after three years of concentrated effort at both local and national levels, the executive committee of the Hawaii Chapter AIA voted to kill the proposed Architect/Engineer Selection Bill.

The proposed bill had been a compromise. Serious discussion with key legislators indicated that the strong bill proposed in the AIA model legislation would not pass the Legislature.

The legislator's main objection to the AIA model bill was to the independent commission proposed to make the final selections for A/E contracts. Too much of an unknown animal, too unwieldy a mechanism. So a compromise had been made:

1—The selection was to remain in the hands of the agency head, but he would be required to establish a uniform procedure for the selection process.

2-The key elements were to remain - prior announcement of pending projects, stating type, budget, agency, time schedule, and who to contact, and announcement of the award, stating the awardee and the fee.

The proposed bill had grown form ICED (the Interprofessional Commission on Environmental Design). It had been felt that the strongest tactical approach to the Legislature was to present a united position from all the design professions. The architects (AIA), landscape architects (ASLA), planners (AIP), the engineers (CEC, HSPE and ASCE) all had concepts of what they wanted the bill to be.

Much work both by ICED and by the individual organizations had produced the bill which, it was felt, all of the individual organizations could support. ASLA, CEC, HSPE, ASCE, and AIP all backed it. AIA, the last to take its vote, rejected the bill.

Arguments against the bill fell into three main groups:

1—That the proposed bill was not inclusive enough, that it should include other non-bidded consultants and services, that it should include City and County contracts as well as State.

2-That the proposed bill was not strong enough, that it should include the independent commission, appointed with input from the professions and/or a "rotation" system.

3—That the whole point of the bill was fruitless, because honesty depended on the man doing the selecting and, regardless of the system, a dishonest group of people could circumvent the system.

Further, to propose any new system, with a new administration at the controls, was premature at best and possibly a direct affront, tantamount to an accusation of intended dishonesty.

Counter arguments, in the same order, were:

1- The other consultants or services are none of our business. If the Legislature wants to provide guidelines for them, fine. The County and/or City procedures are not subject to control by the State Legislature anyway.

2-Better a moderate bill than

none at all. And the important ''sunshine'' provisions are included. The rotation system is another matter. It appears to be so fraught with problems, particularly with regard to quality control and matching problems with skills, as to stand no chance whatever at the Legislature.

3-This is obvious shibai. Our entire governmental system is one of laws - from the Constitution to speed limits. The system provides guidelines within which people can operate, with reasonable assurance that everyone else is following the same set of rules.

Obviously evil men can circumvent even the best rules – but the present situation has no rules.

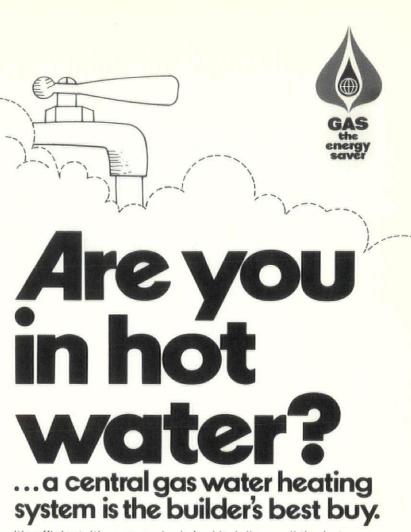
To propose that rules be adopted is no affront to the new administration. They have committed no wrongs and so cannot feel the new rules are being instigated to force them to change their ways. They should, in fact, welcome the guidelines as defining and clarifying their obligations.

Questionnaire '74 showed the general membership to be behind an A/E selection law by 84 per cent, a 5-to-1 margin.

A special meeting held to discuss A/E selection was unanimous in its support. The only issue at question is what the specifics of the bill to be supported should be.

SB 671 — introduced by Senator Kawasaki — ties A/E selection to the Capital Improvements Projects process, utilizing an independent CIP commission to select and

Continued on Page 29



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The Hawaiian Energy House

by JIM PEARSON, Assistant Prof. of Arch., Univ. of Hawaii

About three months ago, with advanced architecture students of the University of Hawaii, we began research on the Hawaiian Energy House, a dwelling that will use a wind plant, solar collection, energy-saving appliances, and materials and methods appropriate to the climate.

Processing of a grant proposal is underway and will be presented to the City & County and/or State for possible sponsorship. The proposal includes the research, design, construction, live-in monitoring and demonstration of the systems, and a final report.

Recently completed wind and solar energy feasibility studies prepared for the City & County and State, not surprisingly, found these energies feasible to capture and recommended that encouragement be given to prototype projects.

Our project will use a commercially available wind plant – a windmill and storage battery/conversion system – and the modern PPG solar collector panels. The collector will be used to provide the entire hot water requirement of the home.

The average home now uses about 800 kilowatt-hours per month. Since 40 per cent of the electric consumption of an allelectric home goes to the water heater, this system alone cuts the electric power needs by almost 50 per cent.

The wind plant, using our constant winds, can generate some if not most of the remaining electrical needs. With storage in DC batteries to bridge windless periods, converters then can provide AC for normal appliances. Conventional electric service would be used as backup and for comparative study.

A complete analysis of household appliances is underway using new publications and Hawaiian Electric Co. help. There is a rapidly expanding field of energyconscious products coming to the marketplace. One "solar house" in California, for example, captures the heat given off by the refrigerator and sewage treatment plant by wrapping water pipes around the heat sources.

The Hawaiian Energy House will use good natural ventilation to eliminate A/C units and room fans. It will have proper orientation, overhangs, and will be, in itself, an expression of a logical vernacular for our climate.

Consistently, we will be using the minimum of materials necessary to provide comfortable shelter.

By detailed analysis of the local bioclimatic comfort charts in conjunction with computer records of temperature, humidity, air flow, and so forth, we hope to establish materials and methods to provide the most comfortable shelter possible using natural air conditioning methods.

A wind-tunnel model will be built as part of this research. To our knowledge, there is no facility in the Islands to study the winds in and around proposed buildings. The Financial Plaza was tunneltested at an aircraft plant in California.

We acknowledge that since the single-family dwelling has no real future in Hawaii, this demonstration dwelling will address itself to the materials and conditions of a Planned Development-Housing or cluster housing situation. (One solar PD is being planned on Maui.)

Land for the demonstration dwelling has not been secured. Discussions are underway with the University. It is possible that the ultimate sponsor (City & County or State) would provide the property on a short-term lease or loan arrangement. Portability is planned for post-project removal.

Construction is scheduled for this summer and monitoring/ demonstration would be for about one year.

It is hoped that this project will sharpen the public's awareness of energy conservation and alternate success. It will display a commitment to energy conservation by the University, the sponsor, and by the AIA.

Are You Ready for Energy Rationing and Impact Statements?

by JIM PEARSON, Chairman, AIA Energy Task Force

If you have been keeping up with the state legislative hearings in the media, you know there have been hearings by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee with regard to SB 281.

The proposed bill would establish a State advisory council on energy and would provide for energy conservation standards for buildings. It would also establish that energy impact reports be made on all State-funded buildings.

The committee has been hearing public testimony from the utility companies, energy experts, and other interested engineers and scientists.

Just at the time this went to press, the latest word was that, because of the complexity of the bill and the varying points of view, the committee will not send this bill to the full Legislature for voting. It will instead hold it "in committee" and possibly introduce resolutions calling for support and implementation of certain elements of the bill.

As requested, the chapter is now in the process of preparing a policy statement to be forwarded to this committee for their review before drafting the resolutions.

Let's review the points of the bill from which the resolutions will be taken.

1-A State Advisory Council on Energy would be established. The Council would consist of the State consumer protector and 22 members from the public appointed by the governor and representing consumer groups, petroleum producers, business, researchers on alternate energy, and so forth.

The Council would carry out research and development (or cause to have it carried out) and make recommendations in such areas as utility rate structures, conservation, and energy demand. Within 12 months they would give recommendations to the various public utilities who then would have six months to heed the recommendations or show cause why they should not.

2-Building Standards

Part III of the bill calls for the Council to establish Energy Conservation Building Standards within 18 months of the time the Council is formed.

The purpose of the standards would be "... to reduce wasteful or uneconomic consumption of energy by balancing the costs of energy procurement against the cost of energy conserving building practices, to achieve the maximum lifetime cost for all new buildings – measured by combined construction and operating costs."

The standards would apply to all new buildings and would be based on two criteria: performance and procedures.

The performance standards would be based on energy consumption allotments. The designer would be free to use any energy systems he pleases, but a total energy consumption would be allocated to the building during use. Use of solar or wind energy would call for an "energy bonus" added to the building's total energy allotment.

The details and the allotments would be devised by the Council, through public hearings to give the professions adequate input.

The second method of establishing standards would be the ''procedural standards.'' These would be directed toward specific design and building practices that produce well insulated and electrically conservative buildings. The standard would include ''U'' or ''K'' factors, lighting levels, climate control zones, peak and no-load standards, economizer cycles, night clock shut-offs., among other.

3–Residential Structures

Dwellings would be allowed to follow either the allocation standard or the performance standard at the option of the designer. The latter may also provide for maximum rate of consumption based on floor area.

It is not specific, but presumably this allocation choice would

Continued on Page 12

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Energy Legislation



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from page 11

apply to all residential structures including high-rise apartments.

4-Nonresidential Structures

These would be designed by the performance method — total energy allocation. Enforcement of these standards would be at the local building department level. The departments would receive training in the procedures and the Council would review plans under a contract basis for building departments not set up for their own review. Expenses incurred for this review would be passed on the permittee.

5–Energy Conservation Manual

Within 4 months after adoption (not enforcement) of the standards, the Council would produce a manual for architects, engineers, contractors, and so on, to assist them in complying with the standards.

The bill provides for the standards to take effect and be enforced six months after they are adopted.

6-Energy Impact Reports

Part V of SB Bill 281 provides that all State funded or administered projects (not private projects) would have energy impact reports detailing types of energies, quantities necessary for construction and maintainence on an annual basis, heating and cooling requirements, insulation, design methods for conservation, and comparison of alternate energy costs if applicable.

Presumably this would be similar to the reports now required for many federal jobs. The effective date for these reports would be January 1, 1976.

A reply to the bill was made by the Department of Accounting

Continued on Page 15

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Calls for establishment of Energy Performat Index (EPI) to measure use per square foot per year. Applies only to state-owned or state-leased facilities. See also Sec. B. Applies only to state-funded buildings. Provides U-values for all homes heated by gas. Includes mobile homes and requires limited modifications to existing buildings. See also Section E. Provides U- and R-values for residences of three stories or less.

COMMENTS

Calls for development of both use-per-square Calls for development of both use-per-square foot and U-value standards. Applies to non-residential new buildings. Research author-ized. Provides technical assistance to local-ities. Conservation handbook to be developed and distributed to builders. Separate bill applies to residential buildings, including herele

Authorized to conduct research and demonstra-Authorized to conduct research and demonstra-tion projects on conservation and on power sources, including solar energy. Required to yield to Dept. of Housing & Community Develop-ment on non-residential buildings, and to con-sider their standards when developing their own. Any changes in standards required to be cost-effective on life-cycle basis. Also has charge of power plant licensing.

Additional bills have been passed on moltle homes and state buildings, and are pending on solar energy and tax deductions for energy conservation. See also Section 3.

Required to report to legislature, planning to use national standard. See also Section A. Planning to use ASHRAE 90P standard, when

Planning to use national standard, when available.

Planning to use ASHRAL 90P standard. See also Section

Proposed standard is based on the ASHEAE 901 approach

Planning to use national standard.

Planning to use national standard.

Required to report to legislature, will in-clude mobile homes. See also Section A.

Energy allotments have been established for over 60 building classifications and will go into effect on June 1, 1976. Interim evalua-tion of this requirement is being conducted. Planning to use national standard.

Relying primarily on voluntary compliance.

Planning to use national standard.

Legislation pending. Legislation pending. See also Section D.

Legislation passed House, pending in Senate.

Legislation to be submitted in 1975, to include mobile homes.

Legislation ready for submission to legislature. legislation pending, applies only to state-owned buildings.

will submit bill to next session of gislature Bill in Legislature. Very interested in

Bill specifying R-values in Legislature

Permits a deduction on property taxes for solar heating and cooling installations of \$2,000 or value of installation, which-ever is less. See also Section C.

Permits gas companies to finance insulation in homes. 50,000 homes insulated so far. See also Section B.

Energy Legislation

from page 12

and General Services that about 9 months are needed for an average project to go through design and bidding and that 12 months would be a more reasonable time for enforcement after publication of the manual.

Accounting and General Services also recommended that the energy impact reports for State projects be eliminated. They cited that if the State follows the conservation manual, the projects would be designed for conservation of energy, and that a time and money consuming statement would be "meaningless."

A represenative of Gasco testified that energy standards or impact reports would be unnecessary as conservation would occur naturally as an effect of continued higher fuel prices.

The preparation of a policy statement to the committee by our chapter will be channeled through the AIA Legislative Review Committee headed by Walter Tagawa.

7-Octagon Policy

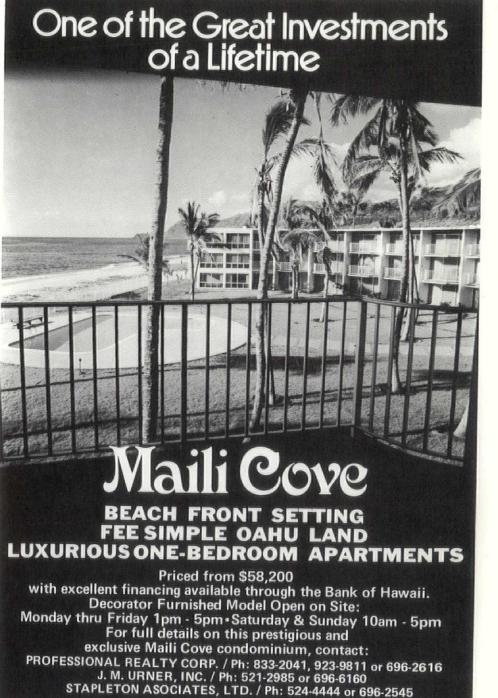
We are fortunate to have as a guide the national AIA publication "Evaluating Legislation for Energy Conservation in Buildings." Evidenced by their studies, "Energy Conservation Design Guidelines for Office Buildings" and "Energy Conservation in Building Design," the national AIA has taken a strong position in favoring conservation.

Basically, national opposes the "procedural" or "prescriptive" standards regulating "U" factors, materials, and others. It is also opposed to a strict allotment or "energy budget."

The recommendation is for a "comprehensive approach" to Legislation that would have these basic points: (1) State formulated Continued on Page 16

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Energy Legislation

from page 15

to account for local situations, (2) clearer long range goals and definitions of conservation, (3) scope (existing buildings?), (4) research and development oriented, (5) information exchange, (6) impact assessment — similar to current EIS's, (7) put into building codes, (8) tax incentives for reduced consumption, (9) administrative feasibility — so design procedures are not unduly complicated.

The legislation policy publication reviews federal energy acts and programs and includes trends of energy standards by states. (See list.)

In the process of our own research in alternate energies as related to architecture (see related article), and due to the exploding amount of information becoming available almost daily, we have amassed an extensive collection of books, reports, articles, pamphlets, solar collector and wind plant sales brochures, and so on.

One immediate goal is to form a chapter index system whereby members would contribute and share our collective resources.

Another valuable step would be to relate our interests to our mechanical and electrical engineers through workshops or seminars where we would seek their creative engineering approaches and ask them to share latest developments within their fields.

ASHREA has been pioneering research in energy conservation and members have been actively involved.

Copies of the entire State energy bill as well as the national reports will be available in the Chapter office for review. Anyone interested in serving on the energy task force should contact Jim Pearson.

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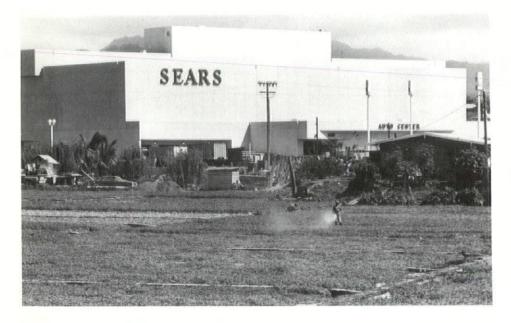
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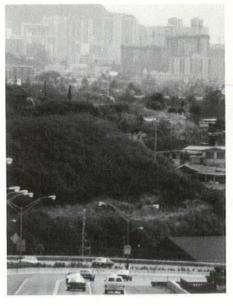


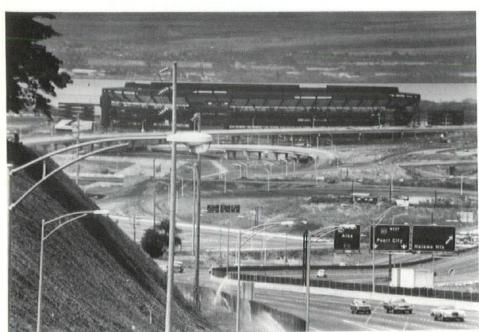
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Signs of Progress/Oahu

Photographs by JIM REINHARDT and ERIC ENGSTROM



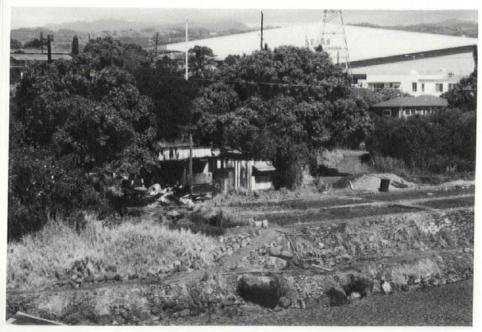
















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New Members



WILLIAM W. WONG. Associate member; Wilson, Okamoto & Associates. B. Fines Arts in Pre-Arch., Univ. of Hawaii. Wife: Myrna. Hobbies: tennis, basketball.



HAROLD C. MURPHY. Associate member; self-employed. Hobbies: photography, cricket, tennis, snorkeling, travel.



GREGORY B. JONES. Associate member; Geoffrey W. Fairfax FAIA & Associates. Hobbies: surfing, junk sculpting, swimming.



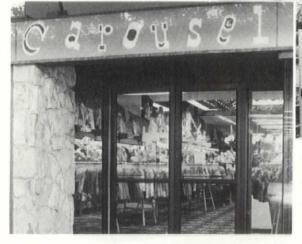
Kenneth Ikeda, president of Carousel at Ala Moana Center, needed a complete store remodel job, inside and out, and scheduled it against a tight deadline before the peak Christmas season. "The work by IMUA," says Mr. Ikeda, "enabled us to open on time. They did a good job."

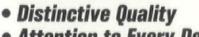
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TURNKEY JOBS BY

Left: Unusual reflective ceiling treatment in store decor. Below: Fixtures promote impulse buying, give maximum exposure to varied inventory. Entrance: Jolly Carousel signature captured in back-lighted sign and inviting entrance. Designed by Richard Iwanaga, AIA.







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Business Is Lousy— In Architecture Anyway

by JIM REINHARDT

Have you had the feeling lately that business isn't going the way you'd like it to? Don't feel lonely, you have lots of company.

After hearing the same story – no new work coming in, no cash coming in – from all the architects I've talked to lately, I decided to do a spot survey of some of the offices in town. Making no pretense at being scientific, or random, I called 20 firms where I knew the people well enough to say "How's business – in detail." The firms were varied in size and type, with the main group in the area of 10 to 20 (1975 staff level).

The survey question was "What was your staff level a year ago? What is it now?"

Of the 20 firms surveyed, three showed increases from 1974 to 1975, five remained constant, and 12 had declines. Of these, 10 had declines of 20 per cent or more. Nine had declines in excess of 30 per cent. The total staff level of the 20 firms was 378 in March 1974. It has dropped to 330 in March 1975, a decrease of 13 per cent overall.

Of the 20 firms surveyed, 11 were in the 10 to 25 staff level as of March 1974. Of this group none showed growth. One firm remained stable, 10 showed declines ranging from 13 per cent to 77 per cent, with the average for the group being 34 per cent.

While addition of 48 architect/draftsmen to the unemployment lines will not significantly affect the state's unemployment statistics, the trend they show certainly will. If architects are not designing projects, construction cannot build them. The effect of sharply declined construction will affect the state's unemployment.

Building Industry, Architects Show Decline

from the HONOLULU BUILDING DEPARTMENT MEMO

The Monthly Bulletin of the Honolulu Building Department reflects clearly the decline of the building industry, and in particular of the architects. The number of permits issued in February of 1974 was 1367 for a construction value of \$72,784,199. February 1975 shows 1186 permits (down 13%) valued at \$52,469,551 (down 28%).

Of particular interest is the Residential Building category, which includes single family and multifamily buildings, down 78 per cent from last year. Commercial buildings, on the oter hand show strong gains, but not enough to off set the residential decline.

A similar story is being heard from the nation as a whole. The department of Commerce reported new housing starts for February nearly 50 per cent lower than a year ago, the lowest since 1946 when the records were begun.

An even scarier note is brought out in their projections, beginning

Letters

The following letter was addressed to Ronald H. Bafetti, whose article on the "Bendominium" appeared in the January 1975 HA.

Dear Amateur Architecture Critic,

Bravo! Molto Bene! to you that can see that the Emperor has no clothes. Now that you perceive the idiocy of our present architectural mess, perhaps you have uncovered similiar spirits who, unlike us, can draw. If so please come to see our attempt to climb up the slope of Wilhelmina Rise. We need Bendominium Assistance!

Invitation upon request.

CHARLES and CLAIRE MARTIN

with the unsold inventory of 402,000 homes presently, and combining new home sales of only 394,000 units per year, based on January's sales, to predict that "at the current rates, of sales, the

building industry could shut down for over a year and there would still be enough new homes to satisfy demand."

No 1975 does not look like a good year for architects.

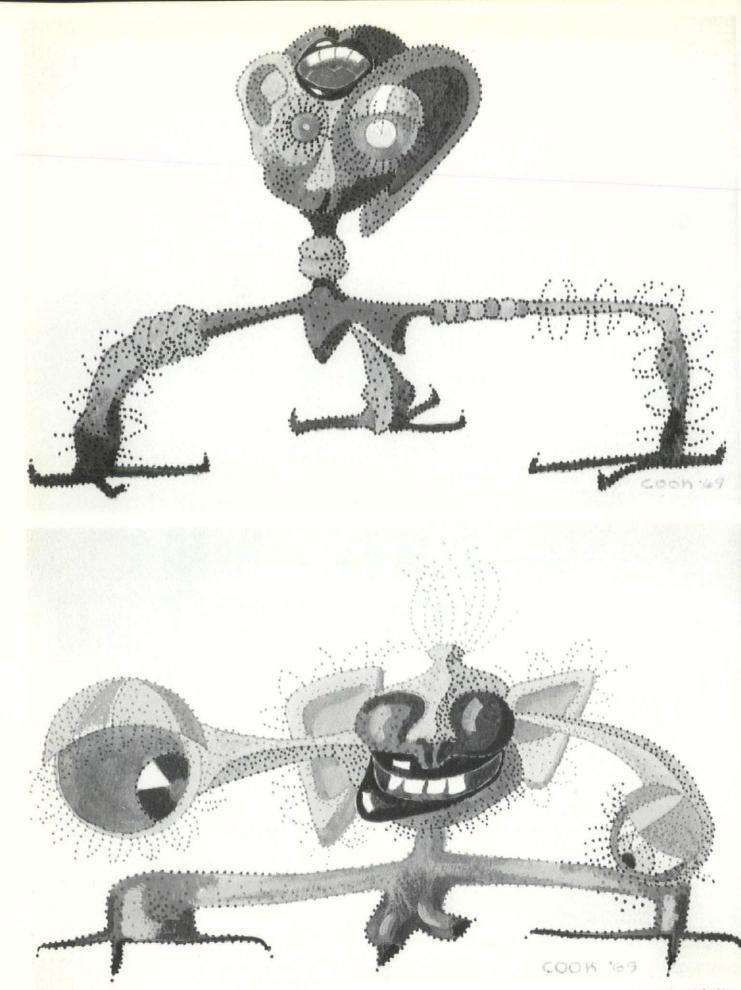
CRYSTALITE Table Bases Cut from transparent Acrylic sheets. Precisely machined slots permits instant assembly and

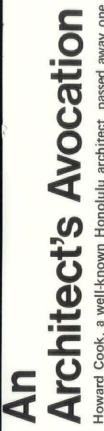
disassembly. The threat of permanent damage caused by dampness, sun, rust or corrosion is not a factor for consideration.

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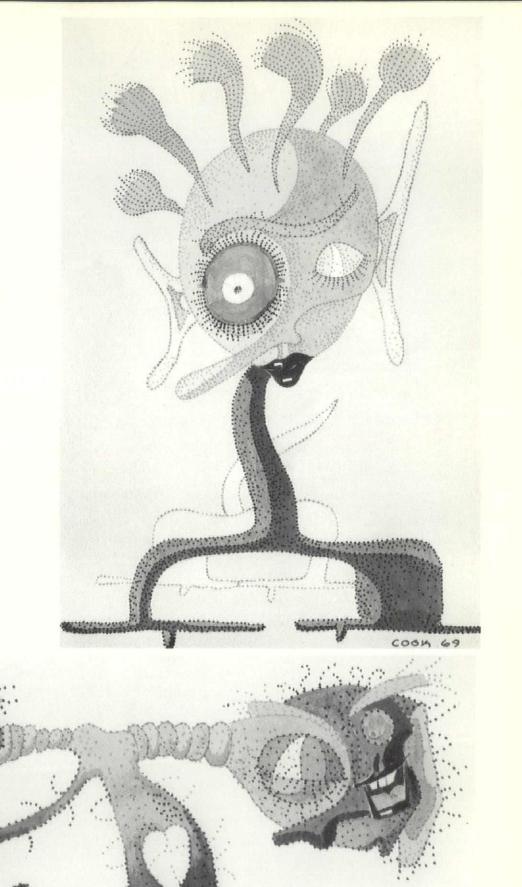
Manufacturers Representative for ALLIED INDUSTRIES







reproduce his fantasies in an ink and acrylic medium. Unfortunately we could not print Howard Cook, a well-known Honolulu architect, passed away one year ago this month. Aside from being talented in the field of architecture, he also had a unique ability to his drawings in their original vivid colors.



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3. Get your timing perfect.



You don't have to panic about forgetting to turn on your security lighting system. Photo-electric cells or timers can do the job for you.

When it's a question of getting the most out of your lighting system, you shouldn't take chances. Your consulting engineer or lighting supplier has the answers.



Building a new house*

S.E.

from the book "What Do People Do All Day?" by Richard Scarry © 1968 Random House

* Second in a series designed to be of educational value to architects. Cut out for your personal file.

MASONRY

... to be continued

SAND

Jason, the mason, made a foundation in the hole for the house to be built on. His helper mixed cement to hold the bricks together.

Sawdust, the carpenter, and his helpers started to build the frame of the house. Jason started to build a chimney.

I wonder if any children will live there?

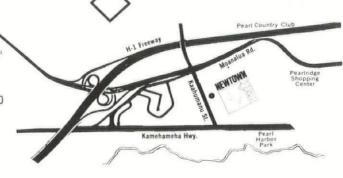
> Jake, the plumber, attached the water and sewer pipes to the main pipes under the street.

boards



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A/E Selection Bill

from page 9

administer selections.

SB 1632 — introduced by Senator Toyofuku. This is the bill that was to be ICED endorsed. It stands as CEC sponsored. It calls for selection by the head of the administering agency, under uniform selection guidelines, for prior announcement of pending projects, announcement of awardee, and publication of an annual summary of all contract awards. It places specific emphasis on utilizing small firms for appropriate projects.

SB 671 more closely follows the model AIA legislation. SB 1632 is more likely to be passed. The argument that it would be hard to go back to the Legislature a few years in the future to ask for strengthening a law based on SB 1632, because we had endorsed it, holds no validity at all. The Campaign Finance Law is undergoing such strengthening right now, one year after initial passage.

The tendency of legislators is to pass a moderate bill, try it for a period of time, observe it in action, and then strengthen or modify it as necessary. That way the effects are likely to be moderate, and the unanticipated complications, if any, can be dealt with. And sometimes there are unanticipated effects.

SB 1632 can be supported as a good first step, a transition between the lack of guidelines that exists now and the ideal system of the future, possibly an independent commission, possibly something else.

We will be much better off with a moderate law, one we can live with, than none. Both the architectural and engineering professions and the public will gain.

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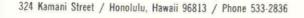
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HCCW Names Noe Associate



Joyce Fujimoto Noe has been named an associate in the architectural firm of Hogan, Chapman, Cobeen, Weitz & Associates, Inc.

Mrs. Noe, a native of Honolulu, attended Roosevelt High School, University of Hawaii, and University of Illinois, where she obtained her architectural degree and was a member of the Gargoyle Honor Society.

Before returning to the Islands, she was associated with Harry Weese & Associates, Architects, in Chicago.

Among her special interests are landscape gardening, helping her architect husband redesign their home, and nurturing the latent art and talents of three small active children.

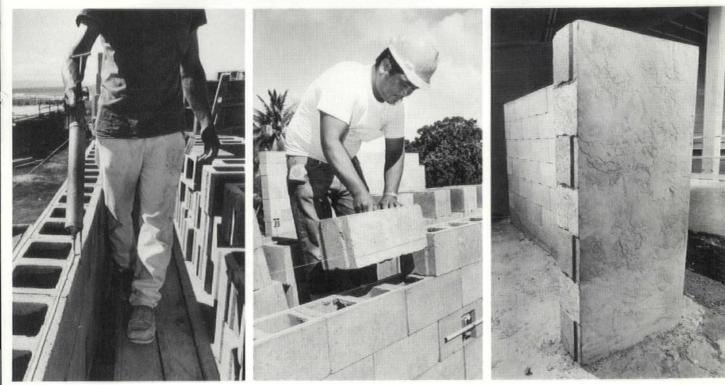
Mrs. Noe has been with Hogan, Chapman, Cobeen, Weitz & Associates since September 1972 and was recently elected secretary of the AIA Code Committee.

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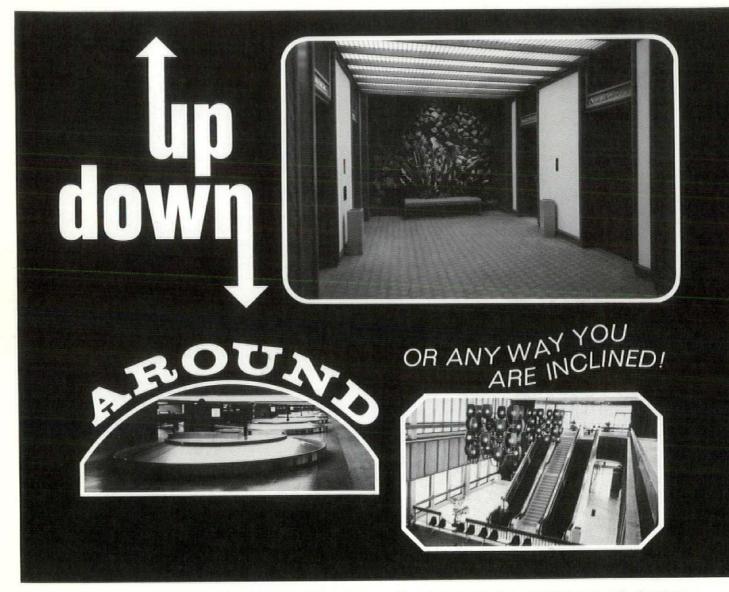


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