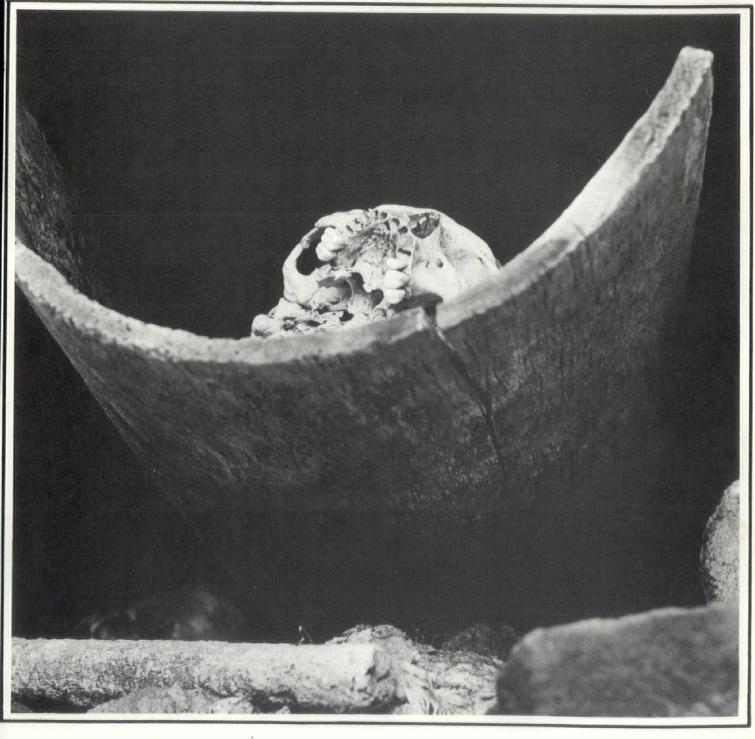


Journal of the Hawaii Chapter American Institute of Architects







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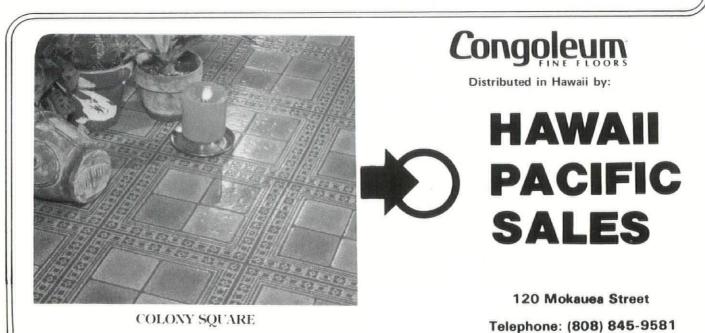
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Hawaii Architect 2/76

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George Mason, Publisher Stephen Lent, VP/Sales

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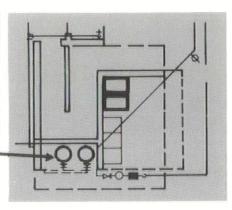
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12

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President's Message

By Edward R. Aotani, AIA



Edward R. Aotani is the new president of the Hawaii Society AIA, and a principal of the firm Aotani & Hartnell Associates, Inc. The nation's bicentennial year marks the tempo and theme for this year. The institute's national convention will be held in Philadelphia in early May. AIA members are encouraged to attend. It seems that the Philadelphia Chapter is making great preparations for this event.

In Hawaii, we hope to have some emphasis on the Bicentennial, but we would all have to work toward identifying and relating to our local and other national needs.

Some of our problems and opportunities are:

1-Lack of new project starts.

2-Increased unemployment.

3-Increased liability issues.

4-New dean at the University of Hawaii.

5-Environmental issue: Coastal Zone Management.

6-State General Plan.

7–Public Relations: improving the image of architects.

The Construction Preview's latest printout indicates a drop in project construction volume. Not only does this affect architects and engineers, but the construction industry as a whole. This problem is a nationwide problem.

Unemployment has been increasing lately due to the lack of construction volume. The Hawaii Society AIA hopes to organize a task force for unemployed members to organize and seek employment opportunities.

As with all other professions, liability is one of our increasing dilemmas. The institute is increasingly aware of this and is making every effort to protect the profession. Art Hansen is the task force leader on the liability issues.

The University of Hawaii School of Architecture is in the process of selecting a new dean. It is hoped that the new dean will be selected by the fall semester. The Education Committee is headed by Arthur Schwartz.

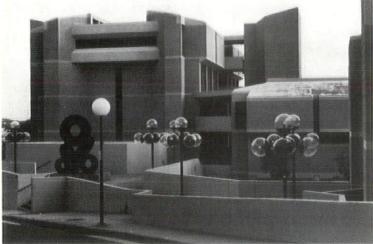
One of the major environmental issues is the Coastal Zone Management. The AIA's selected representative on this issue is Jack McAuliffe.

The State General Plan is one of the major planning issues. It may have a major impact on Hawaii and it is certainly one of the plans we wish to be involved in.

Although P.R. is the last listed, it is by no means the least important. Many members of the Chapter have voiced their concerns. This year we are fortunate to have the committee headed by Dave Stringer, who has in-depth experience in public relations that we look forward to.

To the members, on behalf of the officers and the board of directors of AIA, we wish to state that this is your organization. Your activity and involvement makes your chapter what it is to be.

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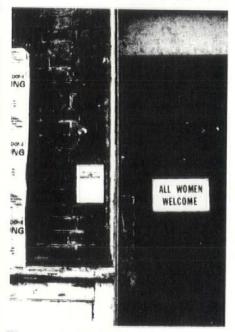
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Can a Lady Be An Architect?

The authors wish to combat the myth that sexual gender impairs your abilities, your head, and your hands.

- The New Woman's Survival Catalog

Reprinted from Technology Review, Oct./Nov. 1975



The entrance to the Woman's Liberation Workshop office at Earlham Street in Convent Garden.



The stair surfacing segregation of sex and status. (From 'Victorian Corners. The Style and Taste of an Era' by F. Gordon Roe. George Allen & Unwin).

See page 22 for more photos.

What happens when a woman, trained as an architect, enters the man's world of building design and construction?

It's a moment of confrontation, to be sure; but don't bet on the hard-hats.

Here are some comments of alumnae of M I T's School of Architecture and Planning during a seminar of the School early in the summer:

Margaret Hickey Gintell (B. Arch. '69), Visiting Lecturer in Architectural Technology, Massachusetts College of Art, Boston: "When I became involved in site supervision, I learned to swear. If you tell them to take out the fucking beam, they actually do it! I walked into the construction trailer and saw a magazine called Tit and perceived immediately where they were at. So next time I was baking I made some gingerbread nudes. That broke the ice. It helps a lot to deal with them on their own terms."

Marjorie Pierce, '22, Architect, Weston, Mass.: "I have three vocabularies — one for the minister, one for the job, and one for the clients. (Occasionally I have another one for the decorators!). Once it is established that I know what I'm talking about, the workmen on the job give me every kind of support."

Mary S. McNulty (B. Arch. '56), Thomas McNulty, Architects, Lincoln, Mass.: "Whether an architect can establish credibility with the contractor depends on the condition of the drawings, the facts that you get from the client and the judgments you make on the site."

Ms. McNulty practices with her husband. Problems? Not at all, she said. "Men and women always worked together in the past. Before there were architects as such in America, husbands and wives solved the design and building of houses and towns by working together in a very natural way. It's only since the Industrial Revolution that we have been separated, so I don't see what my husband and I have as anything but the most natural association. Times of intensity are understood by your spouse, and you give each other moral support."

Indeed, said Ms. McNulty, "Like women in all fields, there's an empathy we all share: a concern for the least well off in society. Our tradition of nurturing is as valuable outside as inside the home. We don't throw away a good thing – the old building, the passed-down clothes ."

Up from the audience came Frederick A. Stahl (M. Arch. '55), President of Stahl/Bennett, Inc., Boston. He agreed: "The whole nature of your conversations is rewarding to me," he said. "The missing ingredient in most architecture is common sense. I am fortunate to be associated with women in my practice.

"Males are typically egocentric, unable to compromise. There is a sense of maturity, of accomdation, that is found more often on the female side of the equation."

Where Am I?

By Gerald L. Allison, FAIA

There was a time when Hawaii's leaders of commerce, industry, and government were sufficiently dedicated to the preservation of our Islands' historical and cultural heritage to allocate substantial funds for this purpose. The building shown here is a product of this type of commitment and a personal devotion to the belief that to lose our special legacy is tantamount to losing the foundation of our unique and enviable way of life, which historically has set us apart from the world's masses. Built in 1899 by Charles Reed Bishop, the building was dedicated as a monument to his late wife. Bernice, Hawaiian Princess and last of the Kamehamehas. The structure was constructed to house and conserve the rapidly disappearing treasure of artifacts and cultural knowledge of Hawaii for the education and enlightenment of all.

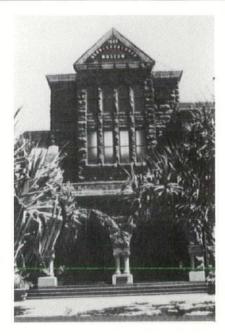
Architect W. F. Smith using hard, grey lava stone guarried from the site, designed the edifice following a then popular architectural style known as "Richardsonian Romanesque." As time passed, there was a continuing need for expansion of the facilities until, today, it comprises a large complex of buildings serving the community in the many facets of history, culture, and science. As such it is a source of pride and prestige for the citizens of Hawaii. It houses the world's largest collection of Hawaiian and Pacific research specimens and public exhibits, and it functions as the State's official depository for natural and cultural history treasures, many of them unique and priceless.

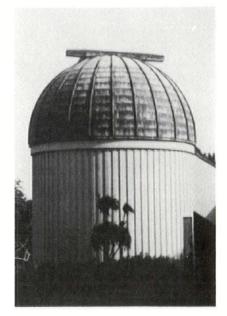
Within the original structure one is surrounded by imaginative and ever-changing exhibits of all facets of Island life, old and new. Here, one's imagination can return him to the days of the Alii with its thatched huts, fierce carved gods, and magnificant feathered cloaks. Also within this building's interior can be seen some of Hawaii's finest koa wood architectural detailing in paneling, mouldings, rails, and balastrades.

At the building's entrance portico can be seen finely detailed cast stone columns supporting an arched portico of natural rusticated stone blocks. The beautifully executed wrought iron gates once graced the residence of Princess Ruth. Standing in contrast with the peaked roofs of the older buildings are the green copper domes of the new Science Center and the Observatory.

We are indeed fortunate to have been given such a gift as the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Every effort should be taken to assure that everyone, young and old, visitor or resident, is able to forever share this treasure house of knowledge.

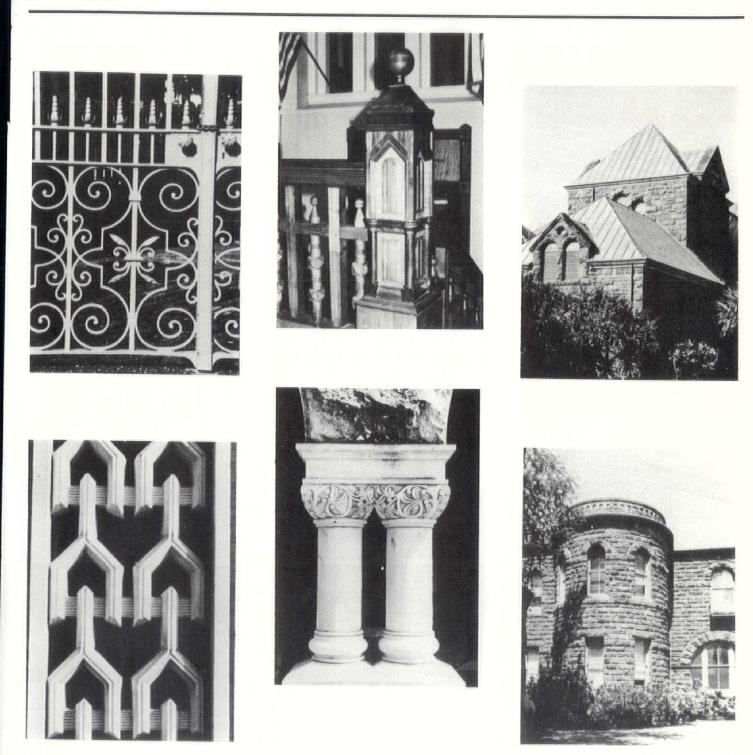
Certainly, in territorial yesterdays, Hawaii's architects let little escape their attention when it came to building details. Unfortunately, today's public eyes "speed read" these designers' conscientious efforts to provide visual delight in their buildings and thus they lose the joy of interpretation. Although thousands pass this edifice daily, only a small percentage





will recognize, or have ever noticed, some of its unusual detailing.

The unique and perhaps inconsistent mixture of Spanish and Italian Renaissance architectural forms in this structure might be attributed to the individual personalities of the six architects who combined to produce it, Mueller, Dickey & Wood; Rothwell, Kangeter & Lester. Gerry Allison is a member of the Hawaii Architect's editorial board, a frequent contributor so Symposium and a principal of Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo Architects, Ltd.



Hawaii Lien Law Revisited

A recent twist in the lien law appears to deny architects the right to lien. An extremely critical situation could result.

By Jim Reinhardt

The April 1975 Hawaii Architect featured an article on liens as applicable to architects in the State of Hawaii. While the article was rather complicated in detail, the basic message was clear: that under Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 444, architects are entitled to lien rights against the property of their projects. This was based on two First Circuit Court (Oahu) decisions, ECOL, Inc. v. Doug Carty, Inc., M.L. 3021 (January 23, 1975) and Anderson/Johnson/Reinhardt, Ltd. v. Tadashi Sasaki, M.L. 3041.

As of September 1975, however, a significant complication has been added. In JG Hawaii, Ltd. (a soils engineering firm) v. Waipouli Development Co., et al., M.L. 42 (September 24, 1975), Fifth Circuit (Kauai) Court Judge Alfred Laureta ruled that H.R.S. 507-49 (B) (Supp. 1974), effectively denies those lien rights. His reasoning is unclear at best, unjust at least, and potentially devastating to architects and engineers.

Judge Laureta's line of reasoning ran as follows:

The 1974 legislative session, in an effort to deny lien rights to unlicensed contractors, passed Statute H.R.S. 507-49(B). This states:

"(B)Anything contained in this Chapter to the contrary notwithstanding, no general contractor as defined in this Chapter or his subcontractor or the subcontractor's subcontractor shall have lien rights unless such contractor was licensed pursuant to Chapter 444 when the improvements to the real property were made or performed,..."

The judge went to HRS 507-41, Definitions, for the definition of a general contractor, which reads as follows: "General contractor means a person who enters into a contract with the owner for the improvement of real property."

Section 507-41, Definitions, also has a definition of "improvement" which reads as follows: "Improvement includes the construction, repair, alteration of or addition to any building, structure, road, utility, railroad, or other undertaking or appurtenances thereto and includes any building, construction, erection, demolition, excavation, grading, paving, filling in, lancscaping, seeding, siding, and planting or any part thereof existing, built, erected placed, made, or done on real property or removed therefrom for it's benefit."

Fascinating, isn't it?

Judge Laureta then reasoned that since the claimant, JG Hawaii. Ltd., did not hold a general contractor's license it was, therefore, not entitled to lien rights. This was done in spite of specific wording in Chapter 444 which exempts architects, engineers, and surveyors, who are licensed under Chapter 464, and who are acting within the normal scope of their duties, from the requirements of holding a general contractor's license for the purposed of lien rights. The wording in Chapter 444-2-(5) is very clear:

"... this chapter shall not

Jim Reinhardt is co-editor of Hawaii Architect and a principal of Anderson/ Reinhardt, Ltd.

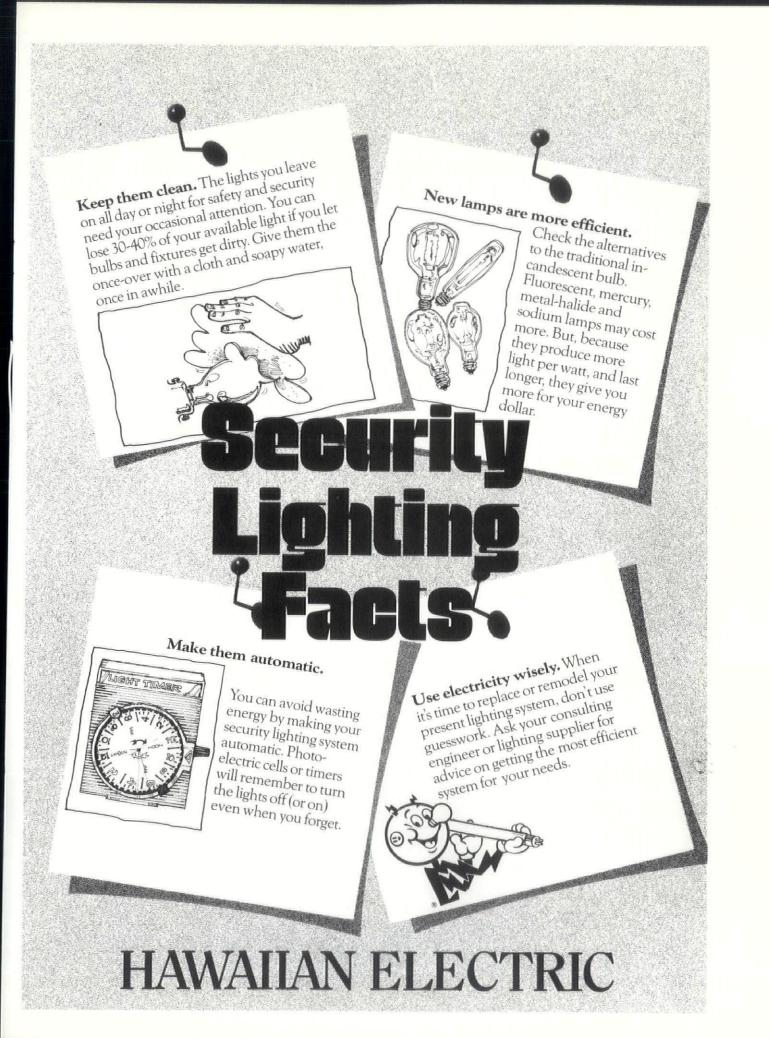
apply to a registered architect or professional engineer acting solely in his professional capacity."

The painful part of this ruling is that there appears to be no question of the facts that (1) JG Hawaii did work on the property (soils investigation work, installation of injection wells, on site engineering and compaction), (2) that they were directed to do so by Waipouli Development Co., (3) that the work was professionally competent, and as they were directed. The entire disposition of the case rested on the interpretation of whether or not a general contractor's license was required to be entitled to lien rights.

Where all this leaves architects and engineers is a very large question at this point. It appears quite clear that the legislature intended architects and engineers to have lien rights. There is no indication of any kind that Chapter 507-49 (B) contained any intention of depriving architects and engineers of these lien rights. Judge Laureta, however, found that the language of 507-49 (B) did in fact deny these lien rights.

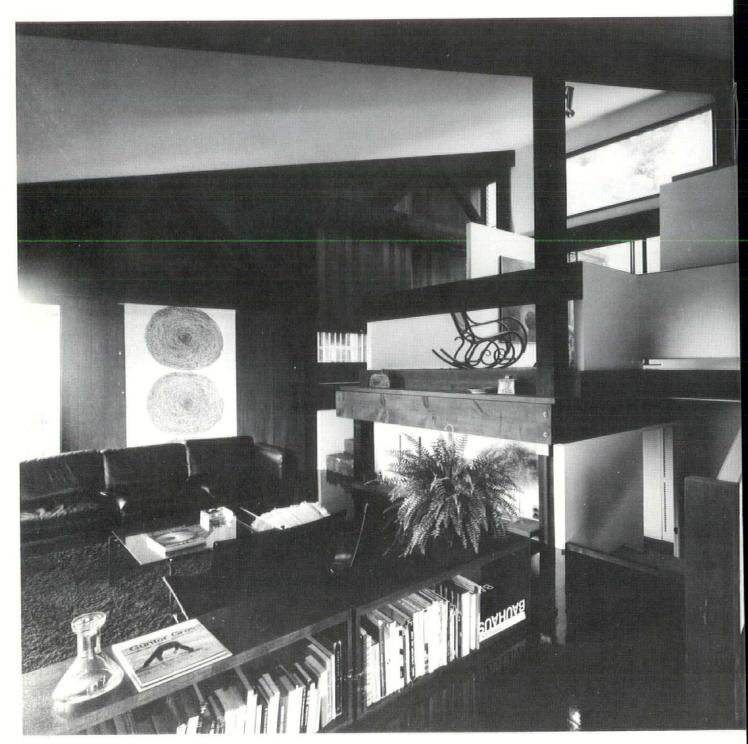
So now what? It is our understanding that Judge Laureta's ruling is being appealed to the Hawaii Supreme Court. This will take approximately two years, and is of very uncertain result. Since the 1974 legislature, apparently, inadvertently created the situation whereby we have lost our lien rights, the most appropriate action is to go back to the legislature and

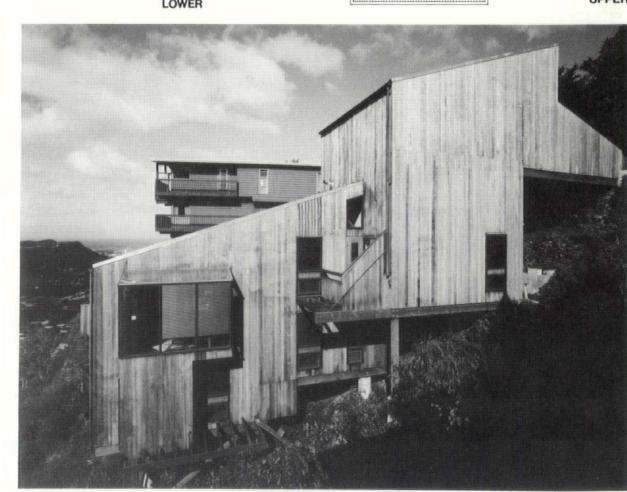
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The Ishihara Residence

By Group Lab 70



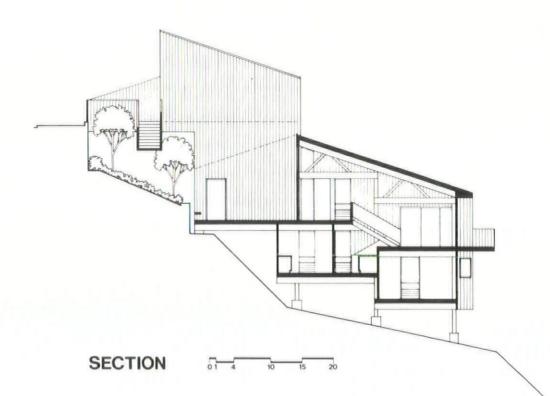






Ishihara Residence

from 13



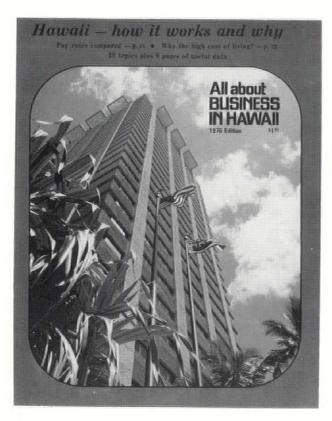
STRUCTURAL PRINCIPLE

To minimize the disturbance of the existing contours of the sloping site concrete piers were used to support the heavy timber frames consisting of 6"x8" posts and pairs of 3"x12" beams with trusses for roof framing. The truss provides a natural slope for the roof as well as the rigidity necessary to counter the horizontal shear force. A series of platforms step down from the street level where the garage is located, to the bottom which houses the family function.

The section shows the family's living area contained within its own $24'-0'' \times 24'-0''$ structural unit while the garage and study is housed in the separate unit. The study has its own roof structure independent of the garage floor as shown in dotted lines. This isolates the sound transmission.

Hawaii — How it works and why

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B. JACK GOLDEN. Hogan, Chapman, Cobeen, Weitz & Associates, Inc. B.Arch., U. of Oklahoma. Wife: Carolyn D.. Children: Timothy 13, Megan 8. Hobby: painting.

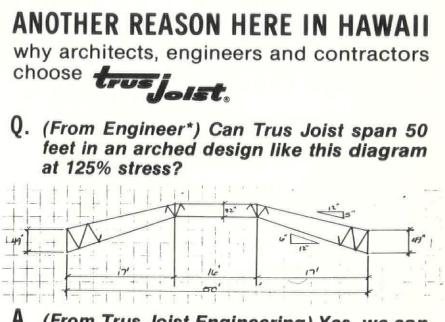
Miscellany

George E. Heneghan, AIA, has opened his office in the Waiakea Resort Village Marketplace at 400 Hualani St. in Hilo.

Heneghan, a native of St. Louis, Mo., developed a specialized interest in residential design and planning during 15 years practice in St. Louis, Colorado and Mexico.

Formerly a partner in the firm Heneghan & Gale Architects and Planners in Aspen, Colo., and principal in George Heneghan & Associates in Aspen and Ajijic, Mexico, he has extensive background and experience in the economical and aesthetic use of solar energy.

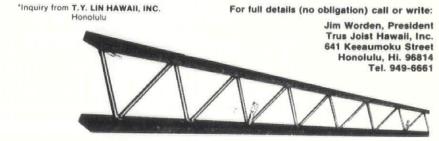
A graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Heneghan also studied planning at Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris, France, and spent eight months in Santa Fe, N.M., researching the use of natural energy.

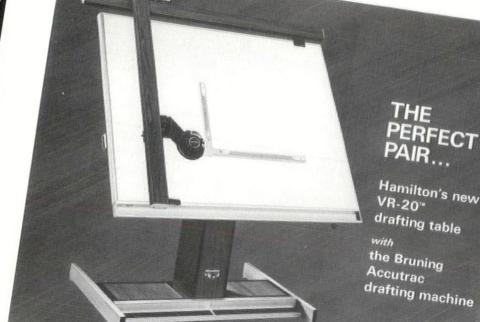


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The Morality of Building

Pick any city, in any state. The same things are happening. A pleasant row of brownstone dwellings suddenly find a huge, highrise condominium plopped in their midst, utterly shattering the urban scale.

A new plant in an industrial park rears its ugly facades with little regard or respect for the design of nearby facilities.

An airport terminal expands by simply extending its present structure even further out in a straight line, thus lengthening an already near-impossible walk for travellers.

A glass-glistening commercial office tower mightily impresses with its corporate strength, but it soon becomes obvious that nary a thought was given to energy conservation.

An historic structure, or whole ethnic neighborhoods, are ruthlessly demolished for schools that can't be filled or buildings that quickly go broke.

And of course we can'd do anything about it. Or can we? Well, many an outraged member of the building team believes that we can and should be putting our collective feet down. That the morality of design and construction is just as important a consideration as are the aesthetics involved.

One architect, John Wiebenson of Washington, D.C., has even formulated a set of rules, because "new buildings have been pushing us around too long." Writing in a recent issue of The Washingtonian, he outlines them. There are 10 of them, and he terms them "commandments, as a sort of bow to precedent in rule giving." They's directed at architects, but all of us can learn from them. Here they are, with his comments.

HAWAII ARCHITECT

Reprinted from Building Design & Construction, July '75

Thou Shalt Not Needlessly Displace. "Can't architects be asked to design within the existing urban fabric, creating new patters but keeping old ones too?"

Thou Shalt Not Make Design **Decisions Without Checking With** Those Who Would Be Affected.

"If architects don't realize they are displacing a lot of people, they can easily find out."

Thou Shalt Not Adversely Affect Surroundings. "The commission can be refused, and an attempt can be made to kill the project altogether."

Thou Shalt Not Do Silly Work. "The limits of technology are sometimes pushed out for nothing."

Thou Shalt Not Waste Energy. "We have tried every version of energy waste in our buildings, particularly those inspired by fashion."

Thou Shalt Seek Tow For The Price Of One. "Apartments can be put on top of downtown office buildings to double the value of elevators and streets."

Thou Shalt Not Skip Out On Pro Bono Work. "Not every worthy consumer of design skills can pay for the service."

Thou Shalt Not Work On Buildings For A Wretched Use. "To rework the motto of the gun lobby, pencils don't draw terrible buildings, architects do."

Thou Shalt Not Keep Mum When Another Architect is Botching Up. "Many architects learned something in school, and have learned something since."

Thou Shalt Not Forget That Architecture Can Be Poetic.

"Buildings should have the spirit that makes people want to keep them."

Amen.

2/76





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U.S. Oil Import Projections Show Folly

AIA, Washington, D.C.

Calling the nation's current energy policies "bankrupt" and "futile," the president of The American Institute of Architects warned that it is "only a matter of time before the economic, social, and political vulnerability to which they increasingly expose us becomes, once again, all too dangerously apparent..."

Louis de Moll, FAIA, called instead for Congress, the executive branch, private industry, and the public to pursue a comprehensive new energy strategy designed to make U.S. buildings energy efficient within 15 years.

Such a strategy, using both public and private funds, could potentially save an equivalent of 12.5 million barrels of oil per day by the early 1990s, more than twice as much as present U.S. oil imports from foreign nations, de Moll said.

Speaking at a "grass roots" meeting of AIA members from around the country gathered in Washington recently, de Moll said the "fatal flaw" in current energy policies, which still emphasize finding additional supplies of traditional fossil fuels, was exposed by a Library of Congress study prepared for the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

The report shows that current energy plans "do not reverse the increasing dependence on foreign imports that has been the cause of our frantic floundering around with the energy crisis in the first place," de Moll said.

The AIA president noted that

the report indicates the U.S. will be forced two years from now to import 50 per cent more oil than it does today, and that by 1980, imports will rise from their current 6 million barrels a day to 10 million barrels a day.

He also cited estimates in the study that a six-month oil embargo two years from now would reduce the U.S. gross national product by between \$39 billion and \$56 billion, mean the loss of 1.5 million jobs, and create economic devastation worldwide.

The gloomy projections of continued increases in U.S. dependence on foreign oil, 80 per cent of which is supplied by Arab nations, were made even assuming optimistic forecasts about new domestic U.S. production from Alaska and offshore fields, as well as from a yet-to-be created, thriving synthetic fuel capability, de Moll said.

"And for all the talk of stimulating new domestic supplies by deregulation and higher prices, the study projects that domestic oil production in fact will continue to decline at a rate of 8 per cent a year," he said.

The architect called it "ironic, in a potentially tragic way...it does not need to be."

He said the country can achieve a measure of genuine energy independence by turning from costly, future, and environmentally hazardous reliance on traditional supplies of energy and making a national commitment to achieving energy efficiency in the so-called "built" environment, including use of solar and other alternate energy forms already technologically feasible.

"I suggest that neither we as a profession nor the country as a whole can any longer afford to overlook an energy program that is fully feasible technologically, self-sustaining economically, within our own control and not dependent on any foreign power, and which promises to save the equivalent of twelve and a half million barrels of oil a day," de Moll said.

"And especially when it does this in a way that creates jobs, stimulates the economy, and results in a true measure of energy independence—while enhancing rather than despoiling the environment."

AIA estimates that the capital required to make all buildings energy efficient over a 15-year period will range from \$729 billion to \$1,460 billion, but says the cost will be exceeded by the cash value of the energy that would be saved.

In addition, the capital usually amortized over a 30-year period would be available for investment twice rather than just once during that time under the AIA plan, an important consideration at a time of growing investment capital scarcity, AIA stresses.

The plan estimates potential energy savings of 30 per cent through retrofitting existing buildings, and 60 per cent through energy-efficient design and operation of new buildings.

"It is our intention to seek the broadest possible support for the AIA energy program from government at all levels, the private sector, and the general public," de

Liens

from 10

have them restore those rights.

The addition of the paragraph from Chapter 464, which exempts architects, engineers and surveyors could be incorporated into 507-49 (B). This would be simple. It would retain the intent of 507, which is to discourage unlicensed contractors from working in the state of Hawaii. It would reflect the intent of Chapter 444, which was to entitle architects, engineers, and surveyors to lien rights.

While to most architects this sort of legal nit-picking is completely without significance or relevance, this issue has hit us in an extremely vital spot, our ability to collect fees. It is of great importance to the profession that this situation be remedied immediately.





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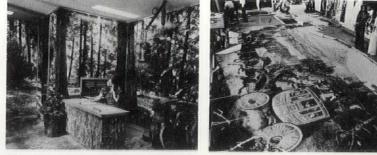
Moll said, " and to seek its serious consideration by both the Congress and the executive branch."

The energy-efficiency area, he said, is "the single area where, more than in any other, architects have a unique contribution to make, one which directly and immediately addresses the most basic and critical national needs, affecting the basic availability and supply of energy itself, the economy as a whole, and the overall quality of life in the country for the near future and far beyond."



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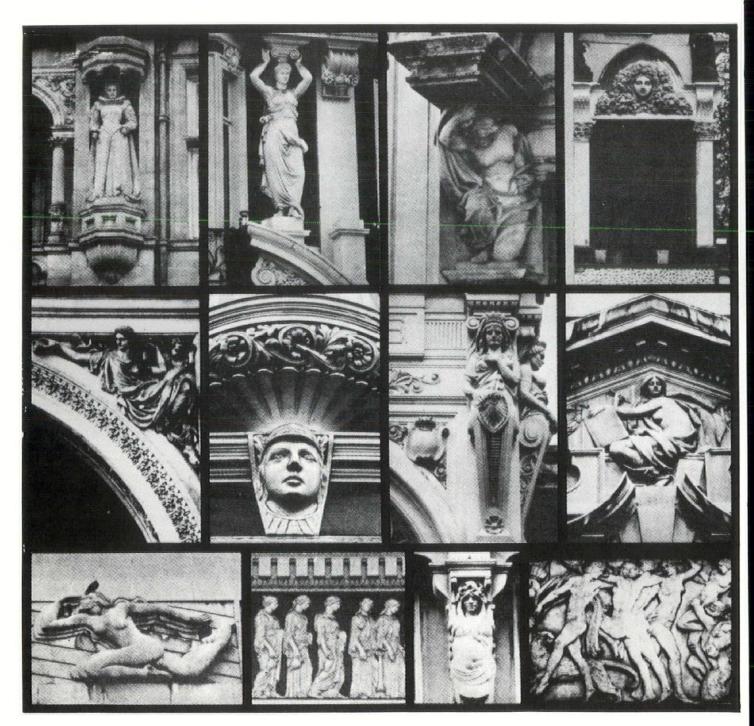
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Women In Architecture

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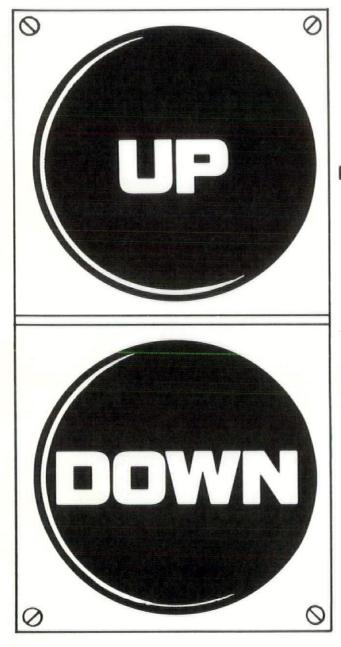








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