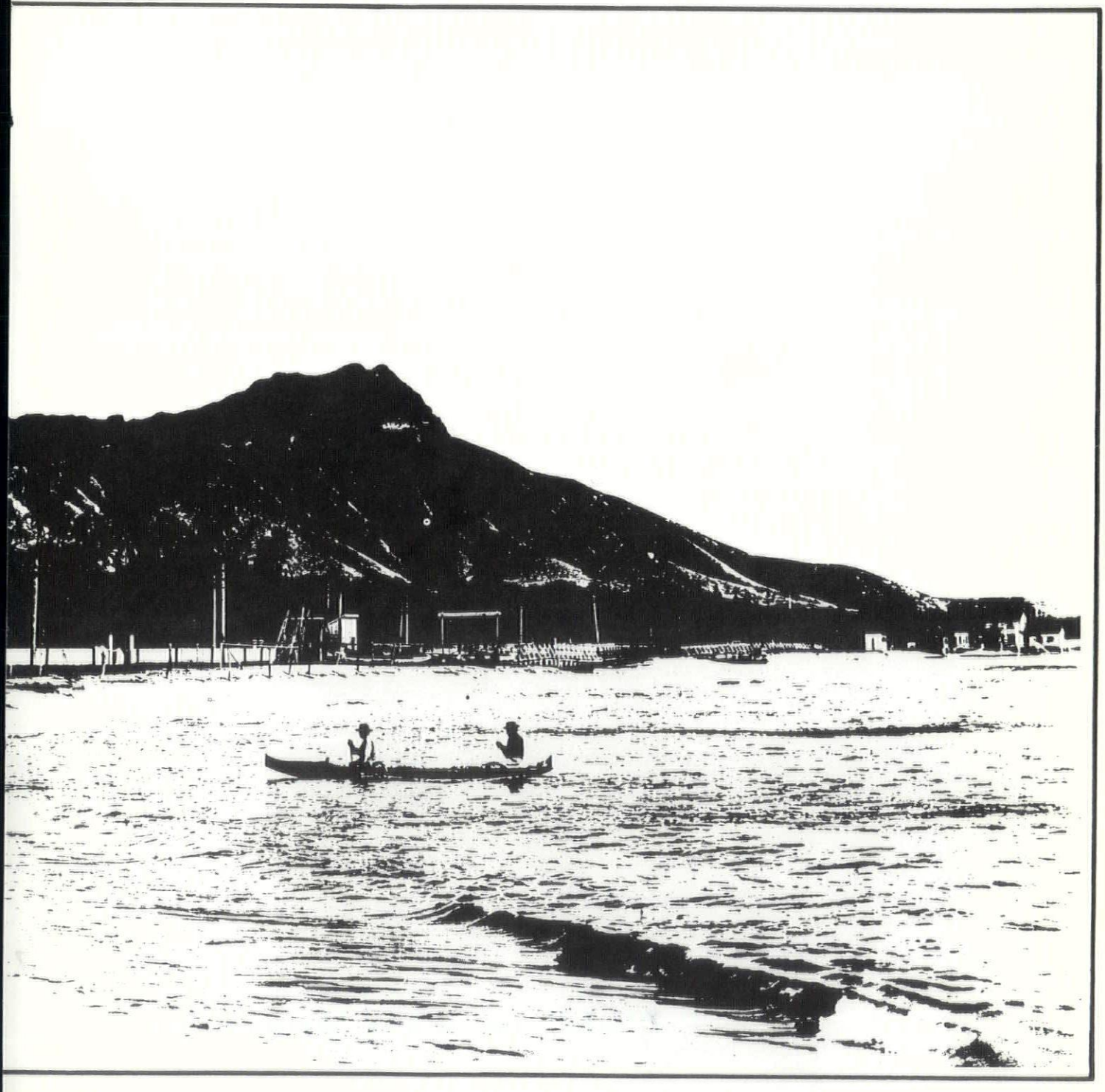
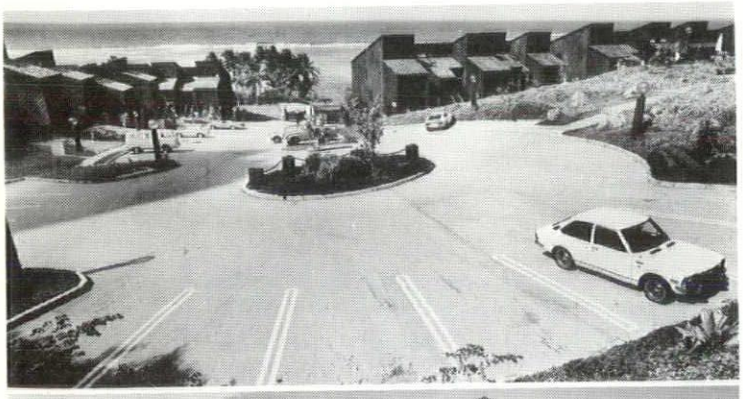
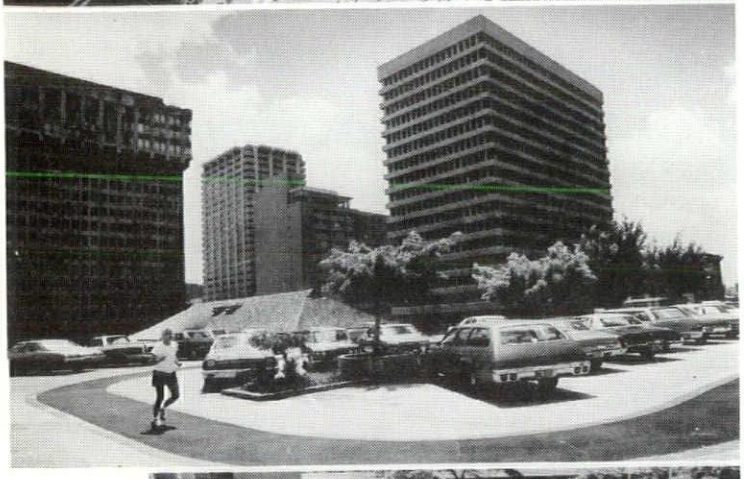
Hawaii Architect 3/76

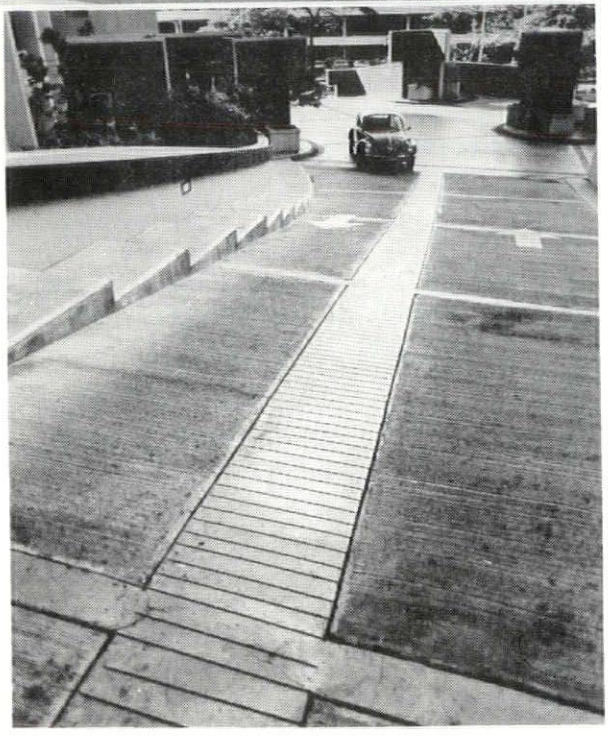
Journal of the Hawaii Chapter
American Institute of Architects



CONCRETE MAKES PARKING A PLEASURE







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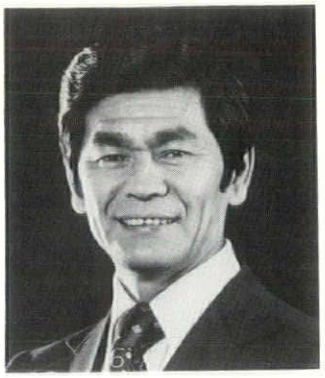
Agriculture: Hawaiian Future



by GOVERNOR GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI

I have been very fortunate to have been born and reared in Hawaii and to have received on so many occasions this mark of affection known as the lei. I thank all of you for it, and for coming to Hawaii to share your ideas with us, as well as letting us share our hospitality with you. We are honored by your presence.

All of us reared in the Islands have had mixed emotions as we saw in past years our plantation economy and community life undergo gradual change. We wondered what was happening to our Island way of life. As young people, we did not want to spend the rest of our lives, as our parents did, raising sugar and pineapples through hard work in field and mill.

But the alternatives were few — to hope for new job opportunities, or to leave our beautiful Islands, our homes, and take up life on the Mainland. Then came World War II, the jet plane, Statehood, tourism expansion, over-development in some areas, and a host of new problems, especially those involving the environment.

I recall, during my many years in the Legislature, being concerned about the problem of what would happen to our young people when they grew up, received a good education, and then went into job market. What kind of opportunities would they have? Would they be able to remain in their home communities, or at least in the Islands, and raise their families here?

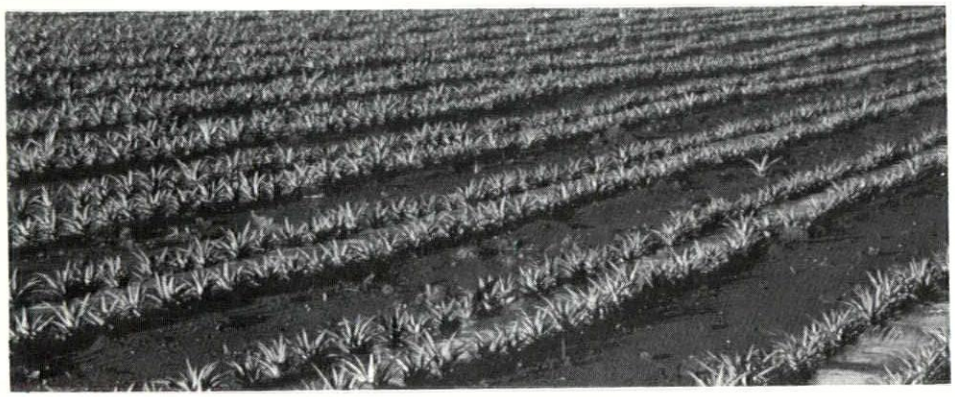
We first tackled the problem of giving our young people a good education. In my 16 years in the Legislature, education was our highest priority. Then came the desire to expand and diversify our economic base. Naturally, this meant growth and expansion. But that growth came very rapidly — too rapidly, in fact, and caused a host of environmental and social problems. We were prosperous, and our children did indeed find jobs in tourism, construction, retailing, and other areas. Our population increased, with many newcomers from the Mainland settling in the Islands. But we then found housing costs skyrocketed; traffic grew heavy on Oahu; high-rises of questionable architectural taste went up too fast.

Land speculation increased alarmingly. Before our pioneering land use law of 1961, people felt they could do with their land as they wished, and had no social obligations relating to buying and selling it. We studied land questions deeply. We discovered that land values are created not so much by what the landowner does with his land to make it more productive, but also be skilled techniques of buying and selling, and by many other factors.

We learned that government actions could increase land values enormously and give a bonanza to a landowner who did nothing to earn it. Our 1961 Land Use Law was a first recognition that land had community value as well as a private value, and what happened to lands had a great bearing on what happened to the entire community. It was the first State Land Use Law in the nation.

We saw after the land use law was passed that land values continued to climb, properties continued to be developed, and housing prices became too high for many of our Islanders to buy homes. But the land use law was a start, and it helped us preserve some prime agricultural lands from unwise development.

The fast pace of growth had another unfortunate result. We discovered that in 1950 we had a fairly well balanced trade picture: for every dollar we spent outside the State, we had a dollar earned in Hawaii. But in 1960, we were spending two dollars outside the State for every dollar we earned through sales of Island products and services. In 1970, there was a four-to-one imbalance in our Mainland trade.



This is a summary of an address to The Annual Convention of the National Association of Conservation Districts, February 2, 1976 in Waikiki.

This concerned us deeply. We knew we had to produce more of the products we consumed in the State, particularly food products. This, then, became again a problem of our land, and primarily of preserving our best agricultural lands from housing and resort development.

Our concern has been to help farmers. We don't care whether it's a large farm or a small farm, we want to help keep farmers in business, making a profit, on two acres or five acres or whatever. Sometimes a farmer can make a go of it on two acres, but if there is a tendency to manipulate farm lands and leases so that a five-acre farm is created, sometimes the farmer cannot handle it as an economic unit, and he goes out of business as a small family farm. Then the land is turned to other nonproductive uses.

On our Island of Kauai, the paper value of some farm lands leased to various farmers went from $1 million to $30 million in a relatively short period of time. This kind of paper-speculating in land values without productive change is terribly damaging to our Islands. We are so serious about preserving our lands for agriculture and in helping small farmers that we are willing to take the landowners to court in an unprecedented case of leasehold values condemnation, if it is necessary.

We would establish agricultural parks within this Kauai area, and we are going to continue to remind people that agriculture is so basic, so fundamental, to Hawaii's life and lifestyle, to our tourism industry, to our economy, that we must not let it be destroyed by land speculation and unwise use. We mean business in this regard.

I want you to know that many persons I run into consider me a pipedreamer. They say agriculture is a tough life and it connot make a go here in Hawaii. For the private sector, this may be so. But for government, it is our responsibility to accept some of the problems the public sector will not or cannot solve, and lead the way in preserving agricultural lands, and then see to it that the lands are actually used to produce crops for Island consumption and export.

You may have heard of our problems with Kohala on the Big Island of Hawaii. About four or five years ago, the sugar plantation people decided to quit producing sugar there, in a community almost totally dependent on that industry for their jobs and livelihood. This was one of our State's bigger firms. It had a pretty tough time coming up with alternative uses for the cane lands and saw no economic solution to the problem.

We began discussions. We calculated the millions of dollars we would have to spend on welfare and unemployment compensation for the workers there. After a year or two of such expenditures, we would have absolutely nothing to show for it in the way of productive jobs. We decided to aggressively seek alternatives to such expensive decay of a living Island community.

We brought together local and Mainland interests to establish a nursery to produce plants for Mainland sale. We decided our very productive cattle industry could expand and use more locally produced cattle feed. We produce only 40 per cent or so of the beef we consume in these Islands. We had at the time only one feed lot — tied in very closely with only one large ranch — so we decided our State could use a bit of healthy competition and have two feed lots to help our smaller ranchers produce more beef for our local market.

Let me tell you, we had difficulties. Political difficulties, news media difficulties, manage-

Continued on page 6

from 5

ment difficulties, money difficulties. We were told to forget it, close up, quit. I pointed out time and again that we would still lose millions if we gave it out in welfare and unemployment benefits, and Kohala as a community would also have lost its spirit.

In my recent State of the State Address to our Legislature, I said in very strong language that I would not give up on Kohala simply because we had serious problems. The stakes were too high socially and environmentally, as well as financially. I said it was a project in which we had not yet succeeded. And today, we find there is a slow but steady turning around. People are beginning to understand better the many ramifications of this difficult task of saving an Island community, and there is renewed hope of economic success in Kohala.

Now, all of the type of commitment, remember, is not done in isolation, for one community. It is for all our people of Hawaii. It is to provide more jobs, and good jobs, and jobs which will serve many purposes besides simply making money. We have long seen the connection between good family life and farming; between tourism and what someone once called the "greenery and scenery" of Hawaii; between open space requirements for healthful living, and the production of food for our people so we won't have to buy outside the State with our hard-earned dollars.

If I want to keep my job as governor, I must go to the people to be elected. Obviously, therefore, it would be preferable to have projects which are instant successes. But we discover that the responsibility of a governor is exceedingly grave, and long-range.

I must seek to solve very tough, very complex problems in a way which brings no glory nor instant satisfaction, but only hard work and discouragement and criticism and misunderstanding. And in the process, we learn the deeper truth that we are only temporarily on the land; that we have a grave responsibility to our posterity, to our children's children. We must pass on these Islands and these farm lands to them, and make sure they, too, have the opportunity to exercise options as the needs of the times may require.

Continued on page 8

HALLEMITE FLOORING PRODUCTS

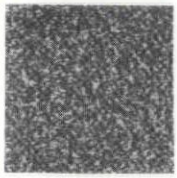
and

EPOXY ROK

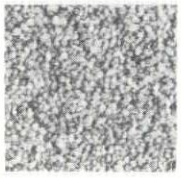
ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPING

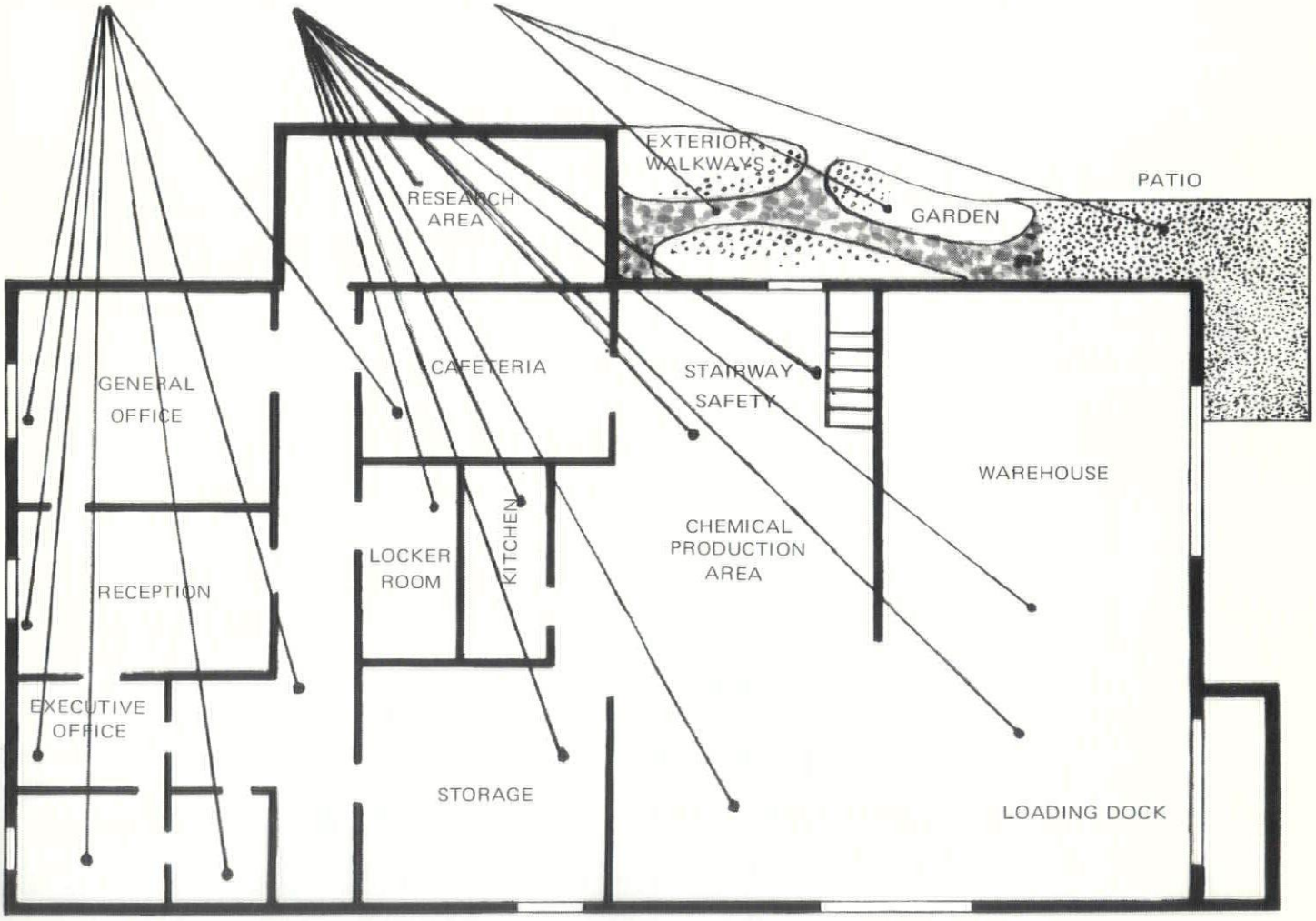
Hallemite
Vinyl Mosaic
Epoxy Floor

Hallemite
Seamfree Epoxy
Quartz Floor



Epoxy Rok
Architectural
Landscaping





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The sail shapes at the Yacht Harbor Towers were achieved through use of metal lath and plaster.

The base was formed of galvanized metal lath wire tied to the welded reinforcing bar shaps, followed by a scratch application of portland cement plaster.

The ultimate terrazzo finish was accomplished by grinding and polishing a mixture of white cement and marble aggregates.

The Van Sant design was lathed by Okazaki & Sugai Plasterers and brought to completion by Pacific Terrazzo & Tile Co.

Agriculture

from 6

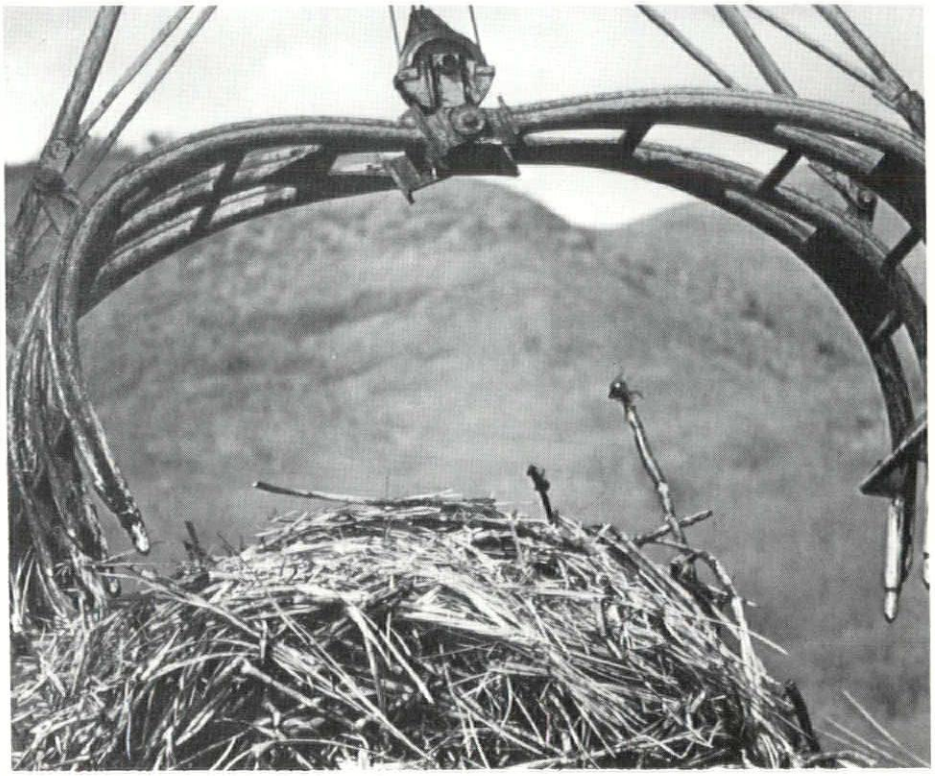
By keeping our Island lands open in agricultural enterprises, we provide those options for our future generations while at the same time giving ourselves jobs, income, and products of the land.

I know, and I'm sure you do too, that agriculture is indeed a very tough life, but it is the rough life which is usually the most rewarding in the long run. We have other tough problems, of course, beyond the problem of raising farm crops and animals. We must market them. We have programs to do this through aggressive product promotion campaigns here and overseas.

But always, we must get back to the most basic problem, and that is to save our farmers from competing for farm lands with urban land speculators. Getting back to the Kauai farm land problem for the moment the situation there is that the landowners want to get the present farmers off the land so it can be subdivided into five-acre parcels to go to wealthier land buyers who may have no concern about farming the land. This we will not permit.

You should realize, finally, how proud we are of all of our people who live in Hawaii today. You have evidences of their aloha spirit all around you. Their parents and grandparents and great-grandparents came from many lands, and worked hard in these Islands. They built the communities we have today. They were alien to each other at first, foreigners who could not even understand each other's language. So they developed their own language, and they learned to speak with each other, respect each other, love each other.

Their unity of heart gave us our aloha spirit today. It is a remarkable heritage which touches warmly all who wish to receive it. It's in the heart of all our good people of Hawaii today, and they have an unlimited supply which they share with all.

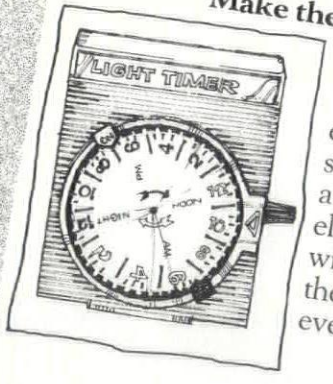


Keep them clean. The lights you leave on all day or night for safety and security need your occasional attention. You can lose 30-40% of your available light if you let bulbs and fixtures get dirty. Give them the once-over with a cloth and soapy water, once in awhile.

New lamps are more efficient. Check the alternatives to the traditional incandescent bulb. Fluorescent, mercury, metal-halide and sodium lamps may cost more. But, because they produce more light per watt, and last longer, they give you more for your energy dollar.

Security Lighting Facts

Make them automatic.



You can avoid wasting energy by making your security lighting system automatic. Photoelectric cells or timers will remember to turn the lights off (or on) even when you forget.

Use electricity wisely. When it's time to replace or remodel your present lighting system, don't use guesswork. Ask your consulting engineer or lighting supplier for advice on getting the most efficient system for your needs.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC

Makalapa BOQ and Mess

by Don D. Chapman, AIA — Hogan, Chapman, Cobeen, Weitz & Associates

The NAVFAC definitive drawings called for a six-story structure placed on an extremely constricted, irregular sloped site encumbered with areas subject to periodic flooding and bisected by major utility lines.

During the initial contract negotiation period we proposed that a search be made for a more appropriate site and through the dedicated efforts of several Navy personnel, an alternate site was found in the Makalapa Crater.

The crater is master planned as a recreational area complete with par three golf course, tennis and handball courts. It seemed a far more desirable site than the original selection. However, it did present some design problems.

Makalapa Crater is a dead volcano that, over a great period of time, developed into a swamp and in recent years became a dumping ground for unwanted material from other projects within the base. These poor subsoil conditions led us to the decision that several low one- and two-story structures, with their lighter bearing loads, would be less expensive to construct than the definitive six-story structure. It was also felt that, if differential settlement did occur, it would present far fewer problems in the smaller individual

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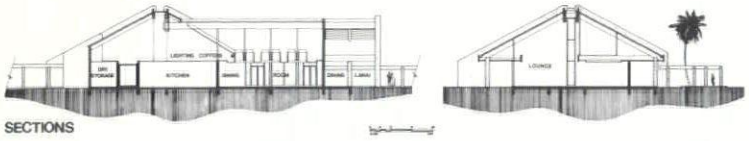
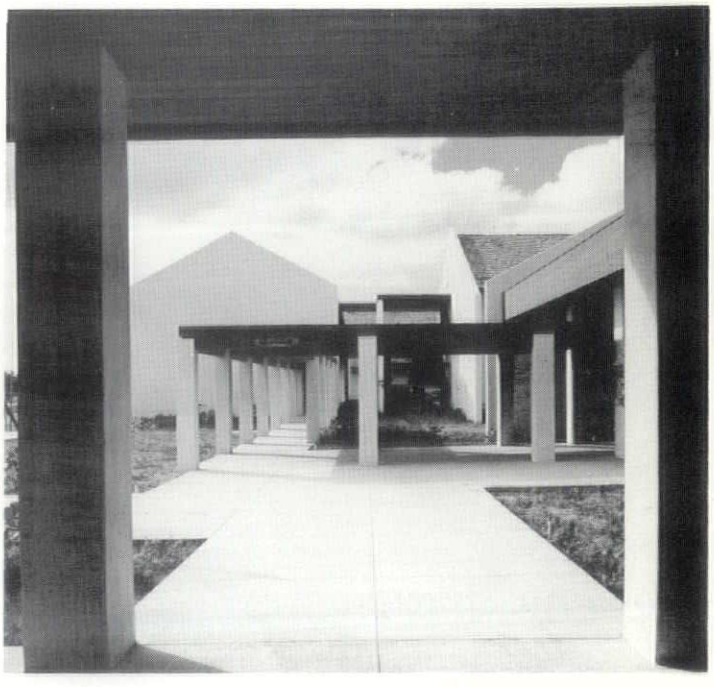
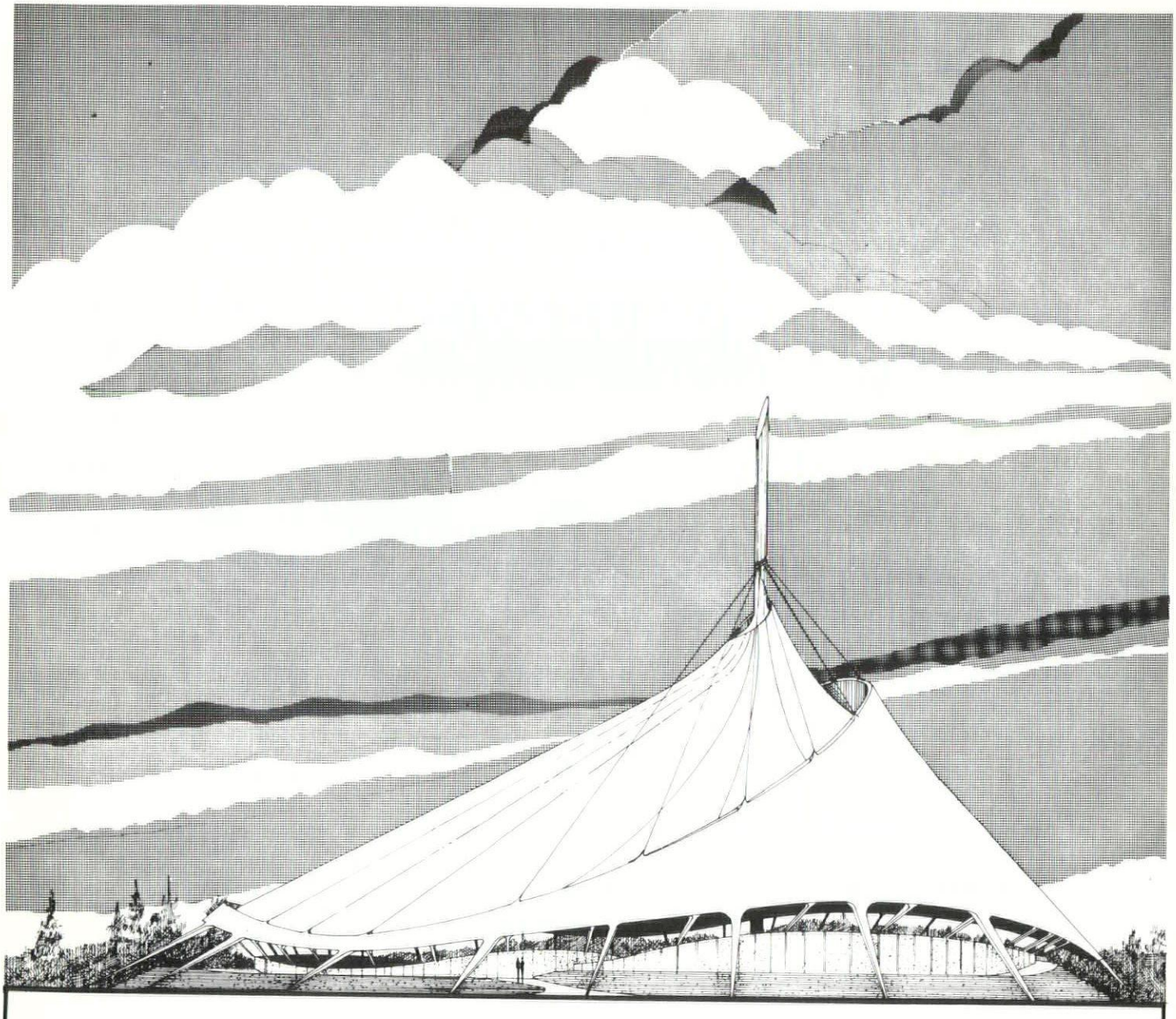


SECTIONS

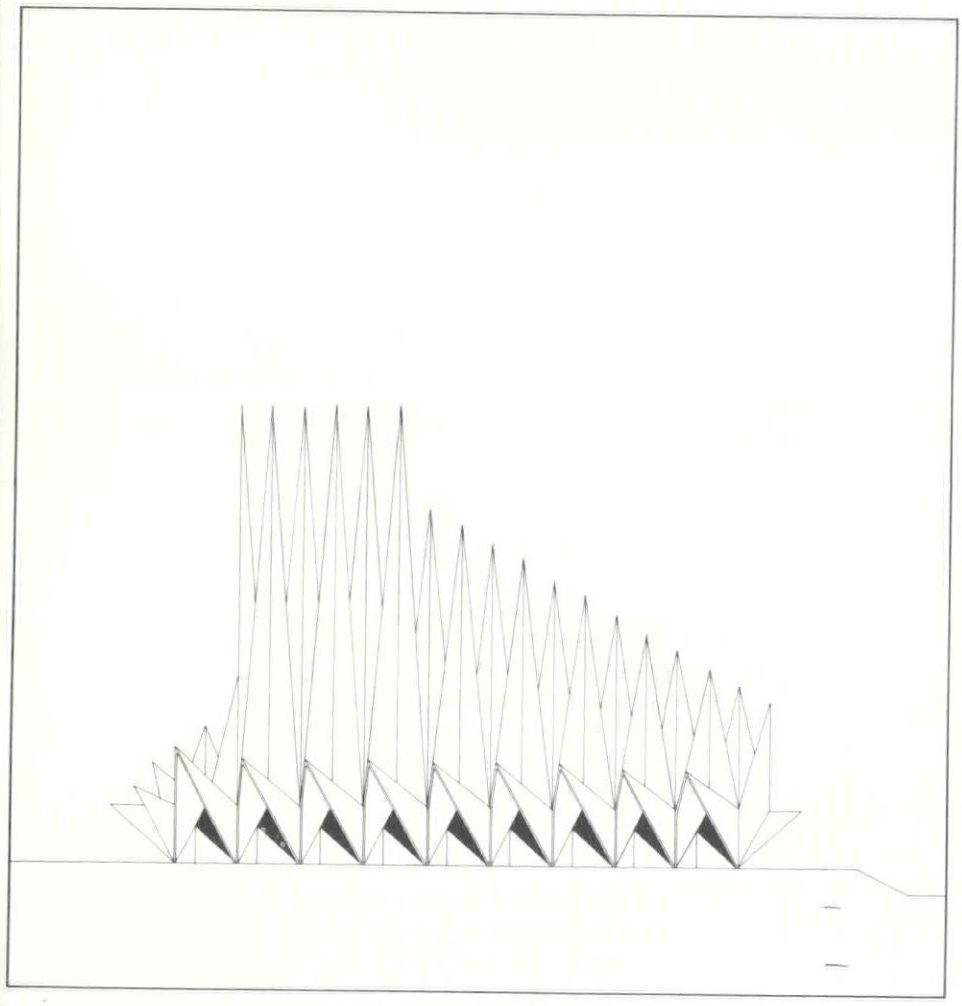


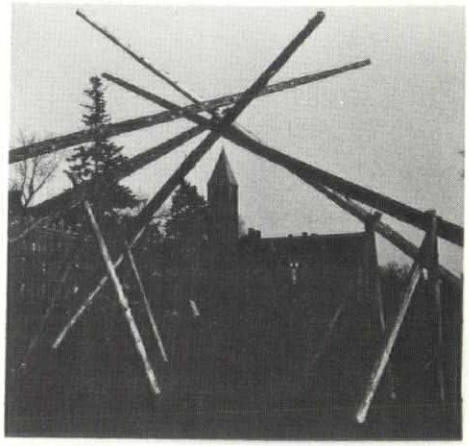
An Architect's Avocation

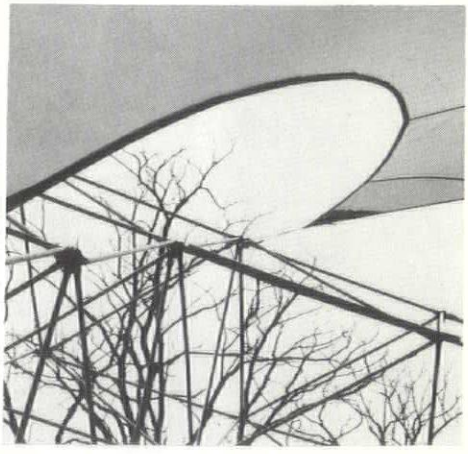


Open Air Structure

Ted Garduque, a native of Honolulu, is a designer for Haines, Jones, Farrell, White and Gima, and recently completed graduate studies at Cornell University.







Prismatischies Faltsystem für Zweigelenk-Giebelsramen

You will note that I have selected two generic types. The first, is a prismatic folding system for a two-winged A-frame (as in the Air Force Academy Chapel). From this diagram we recapture a simple structural principal of strength through corrugation. The beauty of the system is in its ability to transfer stress through diaphragm and point action.

The second system is a tension membrane structure. The idea here is to capitalize on lightweight materials which take tension thereby a reduction in weight, material usage, and overall stress. Economy can be achieved through a minimal number of members in compression.

Perhaps the most important idea for architects, and for myself as designer, is the capacity of unique structural systems to evoke beauty of form and in return, strength through form, and not necessarily strength through material behavior.

I do not claim to be a structural expert, however, I do see potential in fulfilling one of the first orders of architecture through structure: the definition of space.

Makalapa

from 10

buildings. The Navy concurred.

The project, as built, closely adheres to the original criteria set forth under Bachelor Officers Quarters and Mess (P-160) FY 1972 MCN. Again, it differs mainly in that it is comprised of three one- and two-story structures in lieu of the six-story definitive.

The main building is entered via a porte-cochere and covered walkway leading to the lobby and reception desk. This single-story structure contains the lobby, lounge, dining room, kitchen, bar, lanais, and offices necessary to support the BOQ. Due to the favorable year-round weather conditions in Hawaii, the public areas are designed so that functions within may expand outward under covered lanais and onto landscaped terraces.

The quarters are located in two separate two-story quadrangles consisting of 40 rooms per quad. These are single loaded exterior corridor units that are linked to the main building by covered walks. The individual rooms overlook the surrounding crater area. The interior landscaped courtyards are being used for sunbathing during the day and for conversational groups during the evening.

Landscaping is still unfinished to date. A number of large shade trees are scheduled as is additional shrubbery.

Interior design and furniture selection was provided by our office through a separate contract. An overall budget was set and the majority of the furniture was selected from GSA-approved items. Several specialty items, such as the dining chairs, were not on the GSA list; however, they did fall within the established budget and were approved.

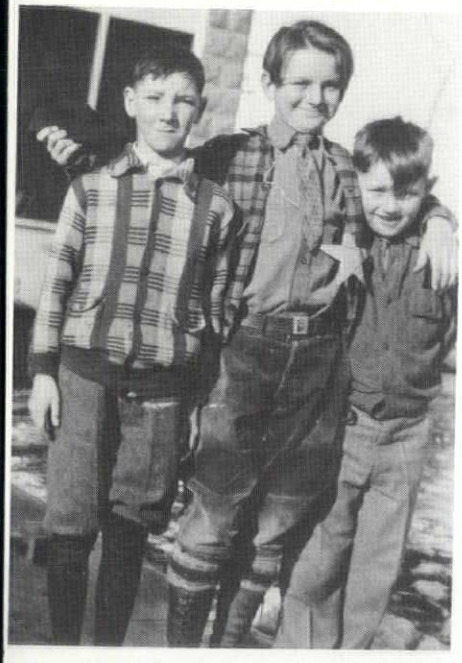
The feeling of warmth and residential scale was the design goal. I trust those who live in and use these quarters will feel we succeeded.

Letter to the Editors

In my recent article entitled "The Lester McCoy Pavilion in Ala Moana Park" (HAWAII ARCHITECT 11/75), I failed to mention that Fowler, Bergmen, & Associates, Inc., Site and Regional Planners, Landscape Architects, were consultants to Charles Chamberland, AIA, architect for the project.

I apologize for this omission. In addition, I would like to take this opportunity to recommend this particular environmental experience to your readers who have not yet had occasion to visit the pavilion in the park by the sea.

Andrew Charles Yanoviak



WHO'S DAT DER?

One can of macadamia nuts to the first person to call the AIA office and identify the architect standing in the middle with the star on his chest.*

This will be a continuing series, readers contributions appreciated.

*See next issue.

Hawaii 2176: The Quadricentennial City — Part III

By ANDREW CHARLES YANOVIAK, AIA, BRI, SAH

Part III of a series

The first two articles in this series cited the HC/AIA Hawaii 2176 Task Force formulation and initial membership composition. They also traced the "historical background" and development of the Environmental Systems Planning and Design Institute Group 2000 (ESP/DIG:2000) under the directorship of the author, including highlights of their "community involvement." Salient points of communications with Buckminster Fuller were also noted, as were the major attempts to engage a successful Bicentennial project.

In continuing, this effort[1] to present the "historical background" leading up to the origination of "Hawaii 2176: The Quadricentennial City," this particular article will provide the "developmental rationale" — again, relying upon heretofore published excerpts from other sources. This presentation of rationale is not intended to be conclusive but rather introductory and schematic. Eventually, more contemporary insights will be provided by both the author and other members of the Hawaii 2176 Task Force and ESP/DIG:2000.

In addition, participatory questions and comments are being invited from exhibit visitors and Hawaii Architect readers. The Hawaii Bicentennial Commission has repeatedly encouraged us to involve more and more environmental planning and design professionals in our experimental research and education activities of the institute. Your kokua is sincerely welcomed.

DEVELOPMENTAL RATIONALE

"Modern architects and planners are challenged to innovatively counter the ecologically destructive trends toward complete industrialization and urbanization of planet Earth.[2]

"My own visionary ideas for the future discount the static notions of fixed ship harbors, rigidized airports, and planted highway cloverleafs, which have been shaping our cities with less than desirable results for less than centuries now.

"What I envision are dynamically mobile cities, which collectively integrate and disintegrate in a systematic manner . . . to congregate and disperse Man in the 'UNIVERSE:CITY:2000' as a community communicant . . . at various scales from the micro to the macro cosmic.

"Prof. Yanoviak warns that . . . in terms of our future environments, modern man has several big decisions to make very soon concerning his attitudes towards spaceship Earth. First of all, we must decide whether or not to build on the Land at all; and, if so, how? (Excerpted from unpublished Earth Day lecture (over 2 hours) presentation on Manoa Campus in April 1970.)

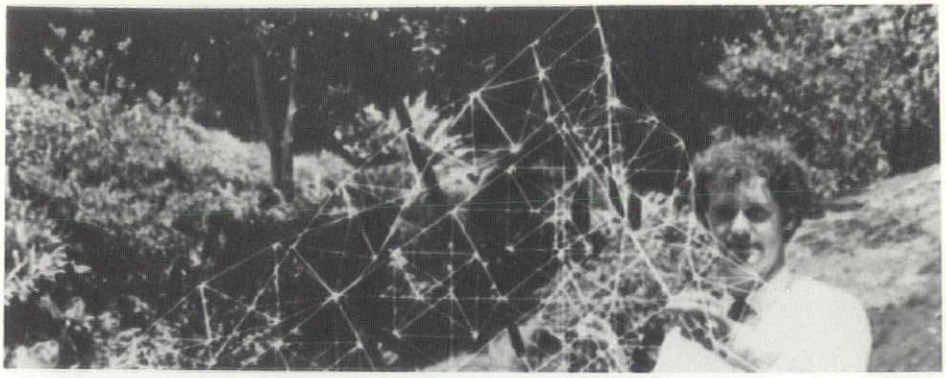
"We certainly cannot continue to destroy our precious landscapes with more concrete and macadam blacktop roadways, parking lots and rooftops. We must realize the importance of trees, grass, and streams to Man's survival and celebration of Life . . .

"We must likewise decide whether or not to build on the Sea at all and, if so, how? We certainly cannot simply extend our concrete blacktop technology 'linearly' from the Land into the Sea as we are now doing with the adaptation of Land law to Sea law. Reactions to this statement range all the way from 'Why not? . . . technologically, we can 'economically' (on short-range basis) do so . . . to — We won't be that naive . . . we know we 'naturally' can't do that for our 'ecological' (longer-range) well-being.

"Often I remind my audiences of how we have simply taken oil-derrick drilling technology from the Land to the Sea and naively created disastrous and devastating oil-slicks in the process. In addition, Man must also decide in the very near future, if we should build on Earth at all and if not, then how otherwise?

"We certainly cannot resign ourselves to the more introspective translation of the Biblical passage on subduing the Earth by Ian McHarg in his work, 'Design with Nature,' where he deals primarily with distributive population densities on the surface of the Earth.

"A more extrospective view might possibly interpret this passage at the opposite extreme to signify that Man is to build or multiply Earth-like spheres in space and thereby in the process to replenish the fruits of the Earth . . . by coming down to Earth solely for vacations or play — perhaps, as it was originally intended by our Creator — but certainly not for reckless or mindless industrialization or manu-



facturing or despoilization of invaluable, irreplaceable commodities . . . which should really not be exploited or capitalized upon even in the name of 'inexcusable' tactical, chemical, biological, or radiological warfare strategies . . . which are self-defeating for all of mankind in the final analysis.

"As architects, planners, policy-strategists, and decisive tacticians, it is our extrasensory responsibility to perceptively focus our instrumental microscopic and telescopic 'lenses' to better conceptualize and realize our contemporary community ideals.[3]

"In the moon-landing age, anything can happen, of course — still, it stretches the mind to near-breaking to think what a certain group of UH architects have in store for us, by the year 2,000![4]

"Feature this: Housing units built in inverted pyramid shapes (semi-octahedrons and tetrahedrons and flexible hexahedrons) . . . with much open space everywhere in the design. If you feel like visiting a friend in the next country or next nation, you simply take off in your particular home-unit with a self-propelling power pack. Perhaps a whole community might like to communicate with another community — well, it takes off as a unit . . . And, while you sleep, you might be on your way to work in your mobile vehicular dwelling (or city component).[4]

"Hilo could become a model for the 'city of the future.' Andrew Charles Yanoviak, visiting professor of architecture at the University of Hawaii, environmental systems planner and designer, lecturer and critic, has chosen Hilo as the focal point of a study of futuristic cities.[5]

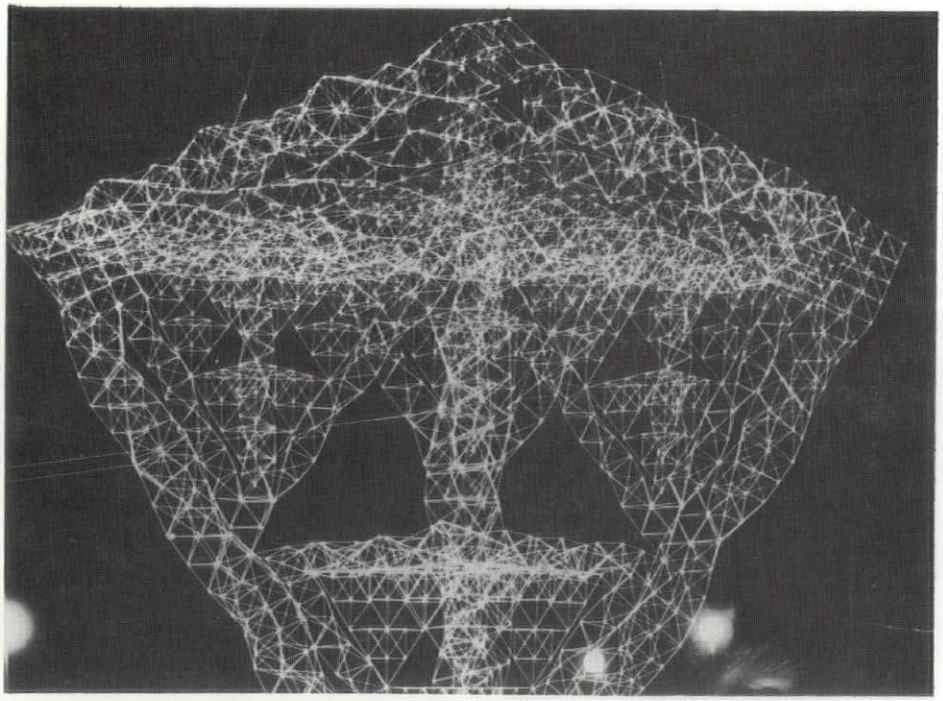
"Under Yanoviak's guidance, architecture students at Manoa campus this month will prepare a topographical model of Hilo . . . During the next semester, the students will design 10 to 12 model cities which suit the natural environment of Hilo and Hilo Bay.[6]

"Yanoviak directed the Environmental Systems Planning and Design Institute Group 2000 — 'ESP/DIG:2000'—which designed models of the futuristic city of the year 2000. The models were displayed in conjunction with the East-West Center's Second International Conference on the Problems of Modernization in Asia and the Pacific and the Governor's Conference on Hawaii in the Year 2000.

"This past summer, Yanoviak taught architecture research and seminar courses in Hilo with the Continuing Education and Community Service program.

"Of his futuristic models, Yanoviak has said, 'We are attempting to improve the Manmade with Nature relationships through Environmental Systems Planning and Design. We are demonstrating some alternative possibilities for more flexible, adaptable, convertible, expansible, contractable,

Continued on page 18



"Universe: City: 2000" model structure in front of Jefferson Hall at East-West center. **Photos by R. Palmer**

Yanoviak from 17

habitation, communication, and transportation structures with a special concern for morphological and ecological systems-in-nature, from the micro-biological to the astro-physical in our Universe: Cities.'

"The models of alternatives for Hilo will be brought to the Big Island for display by the end of January, Yanoviak said. He hopes Hilo residents will make a joint effort to plan the type of future city they would like to live in.

"On future planning, Yanoviak has said, "As Man enters the World Community of increasingly creative communications, we all have the marvelous potential, with our corporate super-intelligent 'brain' to wholistically design and plan the World of our futures — now.

"Yanoviak praised Mayor Shunichi Kimura . . . as the only politician who has come out in favor of the 'Systems Approach' to future planning. In planning the city of the future, Yanoviak said, architects should maintain a universal perspective. Rather than just planning buildings, the architect must think in terms of people, streets, cars, landscape, seascape, and airspace . . .

"In Hilo, Yanoviak sees a unique opportunity to 'counterbalance the works of man and the works of nature.' He said future cities should be more closely related to nature.

"While on the Big Island, Yanoviak noted that 'Western' styles have been superimposed on a tropical environment . . . Although the population has remained relatively stable, the number of buildings, cars, and roads has rapidly increased.

"He recommended that Big Island planners consider adopting some of the basic principles inherent in the culture of the Hawaiians . . . Like old Hawaiian structures which could easily be moved, the buildings of the future should be flexible . . . He suggested building on stilts rather than concrete slabs.

"Yanoviak also suggested a terraced design for Hilo with high-rise buildings constructed mauka and low-level residences, parks, and open space surrounding the Hilo Bay.

"He criticized the construction of Bayside Towers and Waiakea Village . . . (they have) assumed that Waiakea Pond has stopped growing and changing . . . A natural asset like Waiakea Pond should be surrounded by green space to allow for future natural growth, according to Yanoviak.

"He also warned of pollution of Hilo Bay if development in the Keaukaha area blocks off fresh water springs which feed the Bay.

"Yanoviak said he believes Hilo residents have an ideal opportunity to maintain control over the environment because presently there is little State and Federal interference and much of the land is controlled by the County.

"Before new buildings, streets, or utility and communication systems are completed, residents should simulate the environmental changes which will affect their lives, according to the architect.

"He cited three developments which will change the Hilo environment — construction of the Kanoelehua expressway, expansion of the University of Hawaii at Hilo, and institution of the inter-Island ferry system.

"In planning Hilo as a 'city of the future', Yanoviak said . . . 'We will look at Hilo as a viable, dynamic organism. We will look at the whole city as a home.' "

CONCLUSION

"We have had several intriguing meetings with your colleague, Andrew Yanoviak, about a Bicentennial project that could become a stellar element in our 1976 observance in Hawaii.[7]

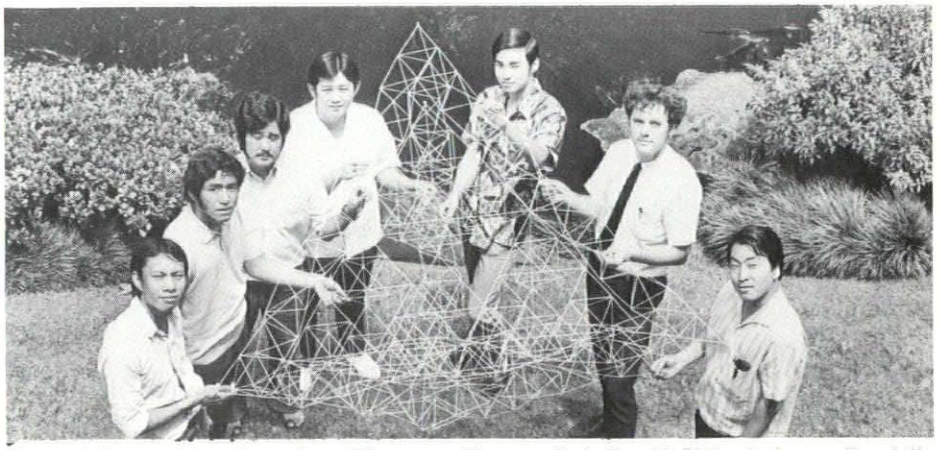
"It involves the construction of an exhibit/structure, tentatively to be called "Hawaii 2176 and the Quadricentennial City." This exhibit would utilize Mr. Yanoviak's ideas of what might be our community lifestyle 200 years from our 200th birthday. It is the kind of project which, if properly done, would not only excite our own citizens but attract national and worldwide attention.

"We are only in the idea and discussion stage, but it is already clear that such a project would benefit greatly from the widest possible contribution by people whose business is the manner in which we live — the architects and related disciplines.

"The Bicentennial is an opportunity for all of us to break out of cocoons of daily concern, to attempt something significant to honor those people who 200 years ago made it all possible. In terms of elevating our sights to what the future might hold, the "Hawaii 2176" project holds great potential, we think, for the members of your organization.

"We would like to suggest you

Continued on page 22



From left to right, Associate Directors Eugene Lui, David Shimabukuro, Randall Fujiki, and Clifford Murakami, Glen Ishihara, Director Andrew Yanoviak, and Director Yasu Morikawa. **Photo by Gordon R. Ring**

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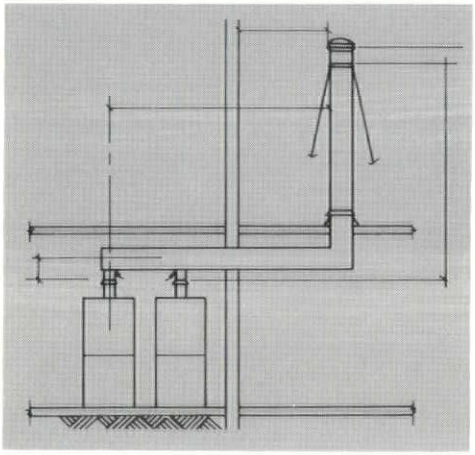

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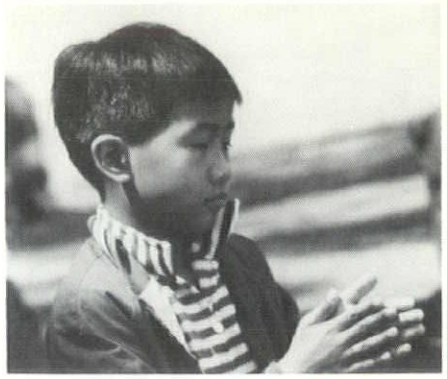
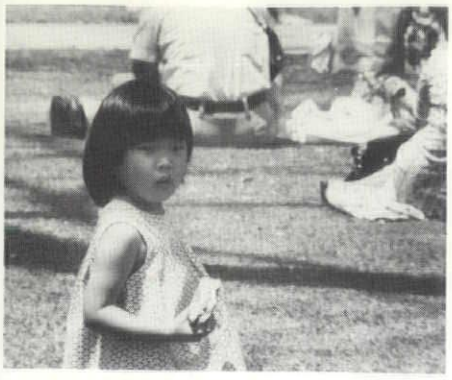
GAS the energy saver

The Iolani Palace Bandstand

by TOM CULBERTSON





The Iolani Palace Bandstand was not built as a bandstand at all but for King Kalakaua's coronation, February 12, 1883. He had made a commemorative European tour in 1881 and on his return set about planning his coronation along the lines of European monarchs.

The coronation stand and bleachers for 4,000 people were located near the makai steps of the recently completed palace. After the coronation (the King crowned himself), the firm of Lyons & Levi were commissioned to auction off the whole thing.

However, the coronation stand was bought back by the government for $100 and on April 23, 1883, it was moved to it's present location. It was first used as a bandstand in 1886. It was originally all wood with elaborate lattice work. Termites got into it around the turn of the century and the base and columns were replaced with concrete.

Friday brown bag concerts have been held for many years with a hiatus during tand following World War II. The only other U.S. city with a band giving regular concerts is Long Beach, Calif.

George Hookano, percussionist, has been playing with the band regularly for 48 years.

Advertisers Index

Yanoviak

from 18

consider some form of assistance to the project to involve the expertise of your members in a most worthwhile Bicentennial undertaking.

"I'd be pleased to meet with you or any of your people to answer any questions on this idea or the Bicentennial observance in Hawaii."

FOOTNOTES

1. Since the publication of this particular series began, many readers of Hawaii Architect also have had an opportunity to visit the exhibit during the month of July at the Amfac Center. A subsequent article will deal more specifically with the noteworthy aspects of that exhibition and its significant relevance in this series.

2. The Daily Republican: "Architects, Planners Meet Real Challenges," by John V. Norris; May 25, 1971. Valley Forge, Penna.

3. Hawaii Architect: "Architect: Master Builder or Master Planner," by Andrew Charles Yanoviak, AIA; Honolulu, September 1972.

4. The Green Sheet/University of Hawaii Faculty Newsletter: Vol. 3, No. 1. "Architects Take Mankind into New Dimension," by Gay Burk; October 1970.

5. Hawaii Tribune-Herald: "Futuristic Hilo to be Designed (Students to Make Models)," Hilo, Hawaii, September 15, 1972.

6. These proposals were defeated on the Manoa Campus by the Department of Architecture even though the County of Hawaii Planning Department and their professional consultants expressed keen interest in supporting this pursuit.

7. Letter to Owen Chock, president, Hawaii Chapter, American Institute of Architects; cc: Mr. Yanoviak signed, "Peace and aloha, John Pincetich, Executive Director, Hawaii Bicentennial Commission, April 30, 1975; Honolulu."

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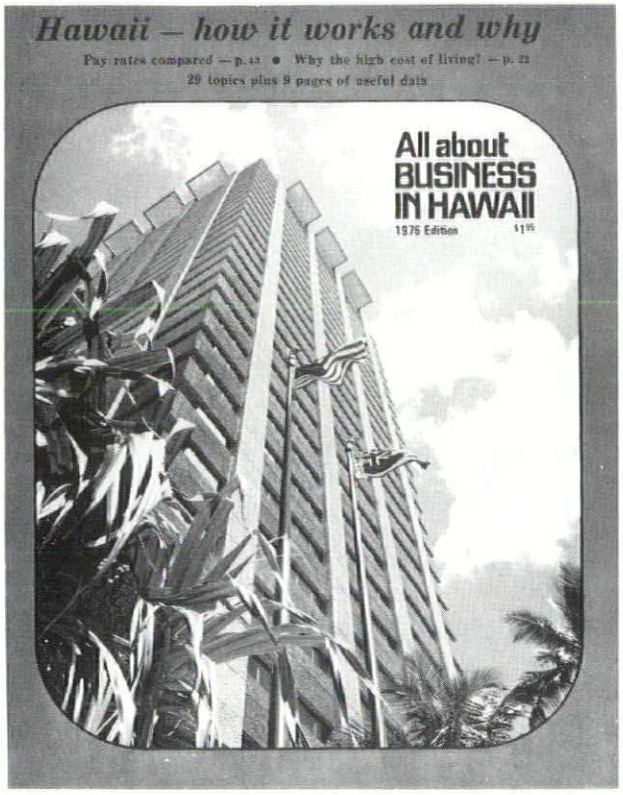

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