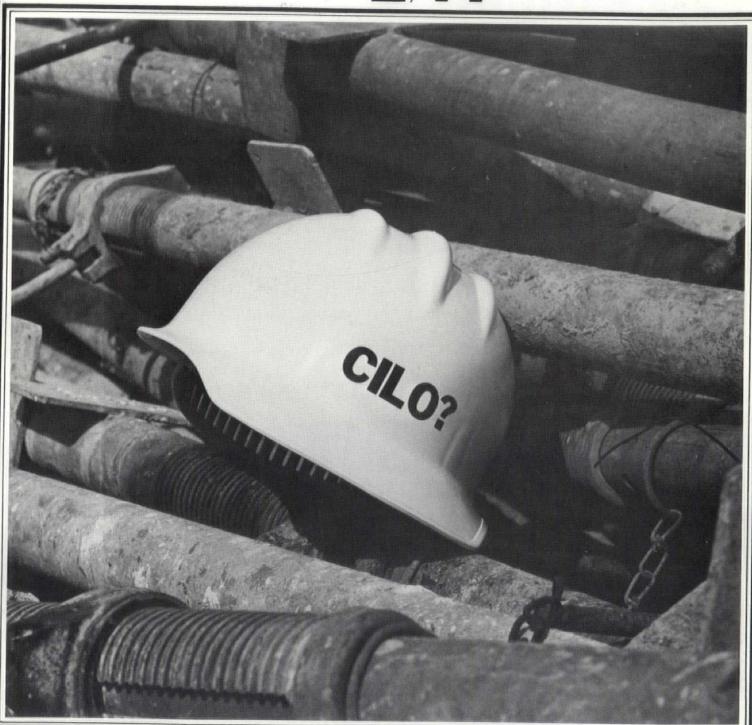
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Energy

Reprinted from The National AIA

Like many of our fellow citizens, America's architects are convinced that the energy crisis is real. We believe it's here to stay and that if we don't do something about it soon, any action will come too late.

Most people associate the words "energy crisis" with rising gasoline prices, and acute shortages like the one that had us lining up at the gas pumps in the early months of 1974.

But automobiles aren't the only conspicuous consumers of energy resources. Homes, offices, factories, hospitals, schools, whole cities—all the things architects and planners lump together under the heading "built environment"—require massive infusions of energy to heat, cool, light, and otherwise operate them.

What's more, a lot of today's buildings are energy hogs. Built in the days of cheap energy, they reflect the then popular notion that savings on the building's initial cost were more important than potential savings on operating cost over the life of the building.

And in those days, the potential dollar savings were marginal indeed—particularly when utility companies and their regulatory commissions generously gave heavy energy-users the benefit of their most favorable rate structures.

So the architects and engineers who had ideas about designing energy-efficient buildings—and not all of them did—came up against stiff resistance from clients who were primarily

Continued on Page 11

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The CILO Question

by GLENN MASON, AIA



Should the HS/AIA become a member of the "Construction Industry Legislative Organization" (CILO)? The controversy of that question is appropriate, for it addresses itself to concerns basic to the effectiveness and definition of the HS/AIA and our relationship to other members of the construction industry.

It must be noted that the HS/AIA will be in its weakest political condition as long as this issue remains unresolved and uncertainty is the rule. To hope for any resolution necessitates information and a quorum. This article hopes to supply some of the former.

A thorough discussion of the organizational structure of CILO is inappropriate here. There will be officers of CILO at the next HS/AIA business meet-

ing to cover any detailed questions.

In general, CILO is a nonprofit organization whose stated goals are to "encourage and promote good government, provide for the welfare and best interests of the housing, construction and other related industries, and to promote the general well-being and welfare of the people of Hawaii."

Its seven membership categories are: general contractors, specialty contractors, registered design professionals, materials or equipment supply firms, developers or Realtors, finance institutions, or firms supplying legal, insurance, or other services to a relevant industry.

Positions on CILO's board of directors are apportioned according to the number of members in each category. It is the board which officially adopts or changes the CILO legislative goals and objectives when broad-based member support is demonstrated for a particular position.

In addition, there are two membership types; business or political memberships. Any individual business member may also choose to join the political arm of CILO for \$150 per year.

The HS/AIA Excom has recommended that HS/AIA join CILO as a business member. That membership would cost the Society \$250 a year. The Excom also recommends as an HS/AIA goal a 100 per cent involvement of firms by January 1, 1978. Provided the 100 per cent goal is attained, these memberships would cost each firm \$150 per year.

Further, the HS/AIA could uti-

lize CILO resources on a fee-forservice basis to draft bills for HS/AIA and/or CILO and could send the Society copies of all relevant legislation which may be introduced during any legislative session.

That CILO is a highly effective, potent lobbying organization is impossible to dispute. It's successes have benefited architects in some vital areas. These include major efforts by the CILO in the revision of the statute of limitation laws, the restoration of mechanic's lien rights for design professionals, and fighting for the revisions to the unemployment compensation law.

That improvement is the climate for professional survival depends greatly on a larger and more intelligent HS/AIA involvement in the legislative process is also difficult to dispute.

The need for this involvement is vividly demonstrated by several important problems the AIA faces including the pressure on architects to bid fees for professional services, and the question of prescriptive vs. performance standards in energy legislation.

The question then is: Is membership in CILO the best avenue for HS/AIA to achieve its own goals?

Proponents of the move to join CILO contend that the Society would benefit by improved communication with others in the construction industry and the availability of resources and staff to aid HS/AIA in developing

a positive legislative position rather than a reactive one. In addition, membership possibly would give HS/AIA a forum to learn of industry based support or opposition to HS/AIA legislative policies, and it is hoped, influence other participants in the industry to align more closely with these policies.

Proponents contend that the Society presently does not have the resources or expertise to develop much lobbying punch on its own. Joining CILO would be a quick way to develop more legislative impact and would act as a training ground for HS/AIA should it decide to ultimately develop its own research tools, information gathering, and legislative lobbying forces.

Opponents of the move to join CILO center their concerns about two points. First is the traditional AIA position well summarized in a recent letter to the Excom by William Merrill, FAIA:

"The architect's advice to his client is of unique value only so long as it preserves its objectivity and its complete freedom from self-interest. To maintain this position the architect, while an integral part of the building industry, stands apart with no biases or industrial interests other than his client's interest and welfare."

Proponents do not believe that joining CILO will compromise this position in any way.

There is some feeling that an affiliation with CILO would further obscure the unique identity of the architect. HS/AIA, as a

symbol of all the architectural firms in Hawaii, would become part of this pervasive construction industry organization. It could become identified, by association, with other CILO members and with all the stands of CILO. This leads to the second major objection.

The various other member organizations of CILO are primarily economically oriented. While every architectural firm is obviously dedicated to its own economic solvency we have always added one other characteristic to our self description: a powerful desire to maintain a social and aesthetic responsibility toward our environment.

This difference undoubtedly will mean that on certain issues HS/AIA and CILO will differ.

CILO does perform information gathering and transferral, bill writing, and bill submission for its dissident members. There is still the danger that through Society membership we would indirectly be supporting an opposition point of view. Only with a strong, overt counter campaign could the Society escape this possible guilt-by-association. the HS/AIA has not shown that capability often in the past.

There is one final subject to be mentioned here.

HS/AIA has taken a formal stand on relatively few of CILO's positions. Some are beyond our area of concern right now, but will not be if we are to be put in the position of supporting or denying certain proposals as members of CILO.

If the HS/AIA has had trouble Continued on Page 17

Ethics

HS/AIA COMMENTS ON CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSION-AL CONDUCT DRAFT OF NOV. 15, 1976.

A meeting of the general membership to discuss the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct was chaired by Vladimir Ossipoff, FAIA, on December 15, 1976.

Ossipoff provided the membership his evaluation of the proposal stating, "The revisions of the ethical standards, over the years, resulted in a lessening of the ethical aspects of the standards."

He further stated that the proposed draft was very clear in its format and that the hierarchy of presentation resulting in Canons which are broad statements of principles, Ethical Standards which represent the objectives of the members, and Rules of Conduct which are mandatory, was a return to the clarity of earlier standards.

The Canons and Ethical Standards were generally acceptable.

The Rules of Conduct were acceptable except as follows:

Rule 204—Members shall not purchase paid advertising in the public media to offer architectural services. When members advertise services which are other than architectural, they cannot refer in such advertisements to their profession or their AIA membership."

The members agreed that this rule could remain in effect for the time being, providing that the Institute vigorously advertise the profession to educate the public about architects and architecture.

Rule 205—"Members, when being considered with other

architects for a commission, shall not offer or provide free architectural design sketches or models, except through a design competiton. Premature design solutions may deceive the client in evaluating the capabilities of the architect."

The members suggested that the last sentence (beginning with "Premature design . . .) be deleted from the rule and be included only as a comment.

Rule 206—"Members may be included in listings of not-for-profit publications or programs so long as they are named as individuals only without professional identification."

The members felt that the prohibition of identification as an architect should be rescinded as the professional identification of a member in a not-for-profit publication was a positive way of promoting the profession in the community and business affairs. Rule 403—The rule which would permit conflict of interest when specific conditions are followed was acceptable but the members suggested that it be rewritten in

Rule 502—The consensus of the meeting was that this rule is acceptable and the members suggested that the word "knowingly" be inserted so that the rule would be as follows:

a more condensed manner.

"Members shall not knowingly engage in any conduct involving fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or dishonesty in their professional or business activity."

Rule 503-The consensus was

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that this rule which would permit paid representatives is acceptable, except that no specific reference was made to a contingent fee agent. It was suggested that a paragraph 8 be added to specifically state that no contingent fee agents would be permissible.

In addition to the foregoing comments, the members felt that the verbiage should be carefully scrutinized and shortened where possible so that the intent will become crystal clear. Longwinded sentences or paragraphs would not be in the best interest of clarity. The more that is said, the greater opportunity for meaning to be picked apart by attorneys.

This report was presented to the Excom at the Grassroots meeting in January. A copy of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct Draft in its entirety is on file at the HS/AIA offices.

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Our Engineering Advisors: Charlie Bazell, Mark Hertel (Solar Systems) and Ed Inouye.



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More Energy

Continued from Page 4

concerned with low first cost and most of them were.

Today it's a whole new ball game with new ground rules, and new umpires—the agencies (most of them currently at the state level) that are charged with legislating and administering those ground rules in the form of building codes and regulations aimed at saving energy in buildings.

Those agencies may choose to adopt one of two philosophies of standard writing: the prescriptive approach, or one that is performance oriented.

The prescriptive approach is, on the face of it, simpler and easier. For example, suppose we know that window glass of a standard single thickness is more susceptible to heat losses and gains than most conventional opaque wall materials. Then why not have the building code stipulate that glass area cannot exceed a given percentage of total wall or floor area?

It's simple, easy to figure out, easy to check during plan reviews. But it fails to take into account possible tradeoffs that the architect and owner might want to make: double glazing, or extra insulation, or such things as the building's orientation, or overhangs that let in the low rays of the winter sun, but block the overhead sunlight in summer.

It doesn't allow for consideration of supplemental energy sources, such as sun or wind. It doesn't consider possible problems, like the fact that extra energy might be required to supply artificial light to areas where daylight might suffice—if there were enough of it.

In short, there are two major problems with prescriptive standards: They tend to limit the number of options and problemsolutions available to building designers. And they assume that the state of building technology and design innovation will not change.

Then what's the alternative, short of ignoring energy requirements altogether during the process of writing standards?

One alternative is standards that are performance oriented, that is, instead of stipulating a solution in terms of materials and techniques to be used, they stipulate a desired result. For example, performance criteria expressed as required "energy budget"—i.s., a statement that the building may not consume more than a given amount of energy, expressed in BTUs or kilowatts per square foot and per unit of time.

This approach allows the building designers maximum latitude in arriving at a design solution that will achieve the desired result, without stipulating the way in which that result is to be achieved.

Obviously, building codes and standards, whether performance-based or not, aren't going to solve the problem of energy conservation in buildings all by themselves. It's too large for that. Long-term, effective solutions are going to have to take into account a lot of possibilities:

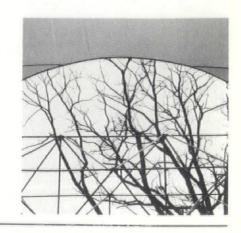
 Alternative energy sources, like solar and wind power. The energy cost of the building process itself (which may lead us to a lot more reuse of existing buildings).

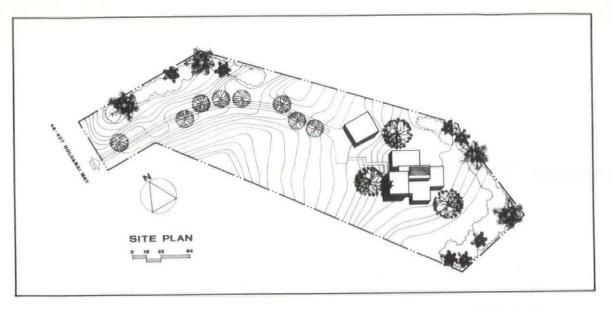
 On-site generation of the energy needed to operate a building or a building complex.

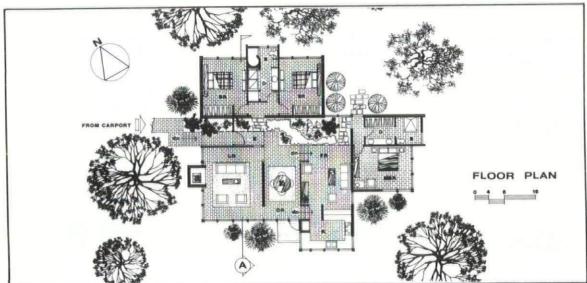
 Rethinking of the whole process of urban and regional planning, which has a lot to do with the amount of energy required to get from one place to another.

But performance-based standards are a start. They can provide a way for governments to help control the usage of dwindling energy supplies, without stifling the design innovations that will have to be developed, if we're going to achieve true energy independence.

We hope that legislatures and regulatory bodies at all levels, and private citizens as well, will insist on building standards that are performance-based, rather than prescriptive. It's not the easiest way to write standards. But it's one of the best ways of insuring that our next generation of buildings will be truly energy-efficient.











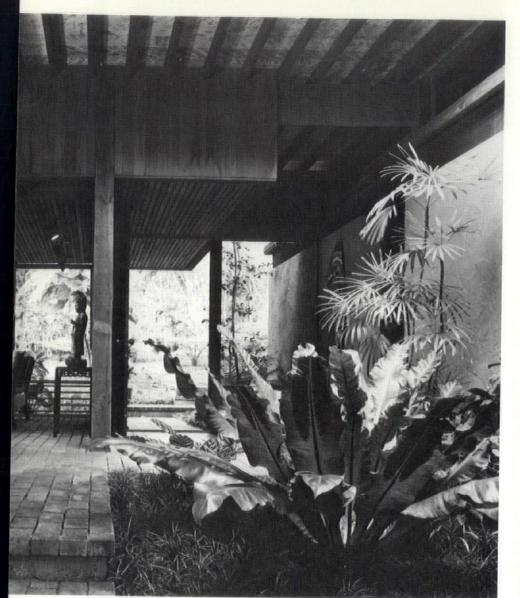




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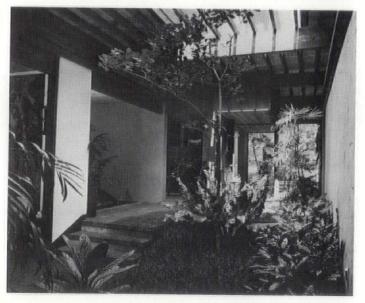


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Donald Stimson

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Constructor: Donald Stimson

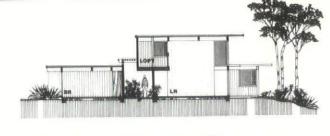
Jury Comments

This residence is well planned and integrated in relation to its horizontal and vertical spaces. Its pleasant all around feeling suggests the best that can be done for Hawaiian living. Without question, it is a most outstanding residence.

Built on a gentle sloping 1.2-acre wooded lot within view of the Koolau Mountains, this successful residence is the result of close cooperation and understanding between the architect, owners, and builder. Co-owner Prange attributed the success of the project to the owners' understanding that they did not know the business of the architect and the fact that the builder was a "perfectionist."

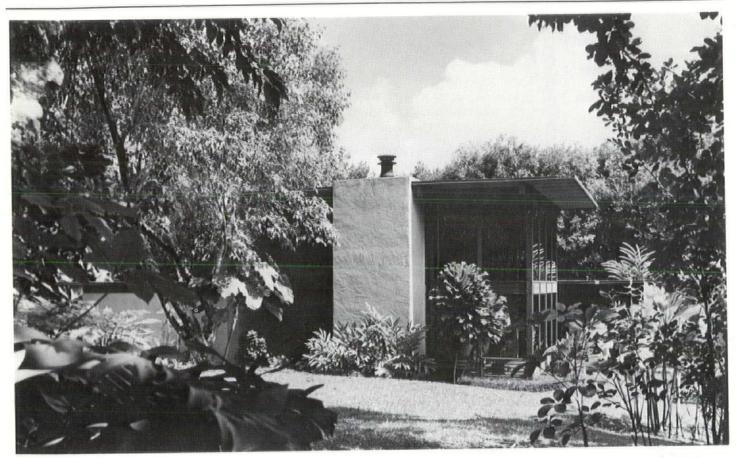
The seclusion and natural setting of the lot was retained through careful location and design of the structures. In the end the only alteration to the site

Devereux-Prange Residence



CROSS-SECTION A

Continued from Page 13



occured at the immediate building location in preparing for the building slab and around the house with the removal by the owners of a dense growth of strawberry guava.

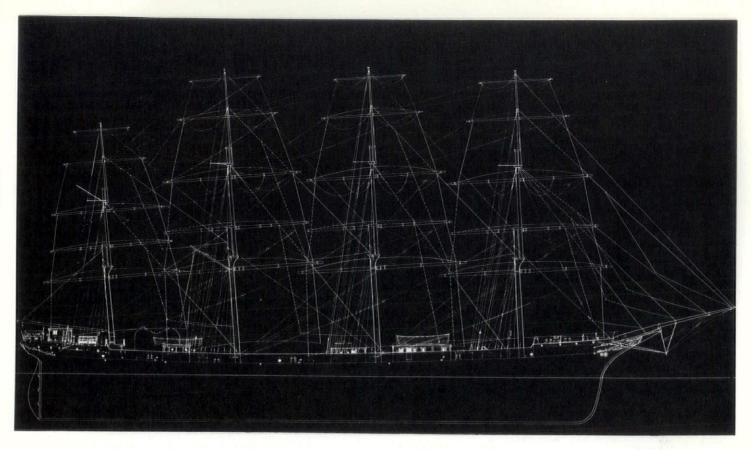
A grouping of simply stated rectangular masses, the design utilizes vertical and horizontal planes to define the interior spaces and frame the selected exterior views.

A major feature of the residence is the interior garden which contributes to a sense of separation and privacy for the bedroom areas while allowing a visual extension of the adjacent rooms,

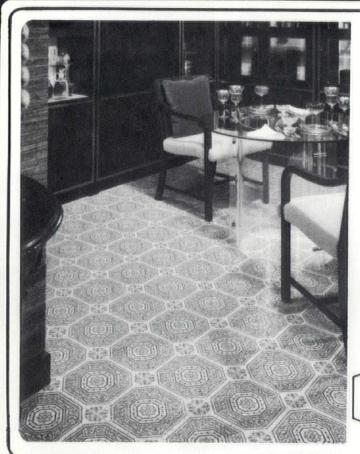
increasing their size to the extent of the garden. The garden was also an outgrowth of a conflict between a desire for a home that strongly related to the exterior surroundings and a mosguito problem which ruled out the traditional lanai approach. The solution as described by coowner Prange was to"have part of the outdoors indoors." The roof over the garden consisting only of wood trellis and screen, provides natural ventilation and also serves to break up the rain with a resulting mist falling over the garden adding yet another dimension to a home designed to exist in harmony with our Hawaiian environment.



HAWAII ARCHITECT



Line drawing: Falls of Clyde, Pier 5, Honolulu





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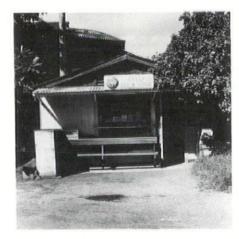
photos by GLENN MASON, AIA



















The CILO Question

Continued from Page 7

in delineating and advocating its position in the past—a primary reason given for joining CILO—this must change. To join CILO without affecting this change would be to abdicate our professional responsibilities to the larger group.

There are two alternatives to full membership in CILO:

The first is communication with, but a total formal separation from, CILO. This would necessitate HS/AIA development of research and lobbying arms of its own. The problems of funding this effort, finding the manpower, and still trying to be effective during this legislative session could be significant.

The second alternative entails utilizing the services of CILO on a fee-for-service basis. These services might include basic information gathering, forwarding relevant copies of bills before the legislature and council, strategy advice, and so forth. The HS/AIA would still be required to put together the methods and facilities to deal effectively with that information, formulate action programs, and push them through the legislature and council.

Thanks to some of the present members of Excom, the HS/AIA is in good financial condition. The proposed budget for the coming year includes an allocation of \$4,000 to be spent for efforts on the legislative front. What can the Society hope to accomplish by itself with that budget?

The Excom has suggested a goal that all member firms of HS/AIA become members of

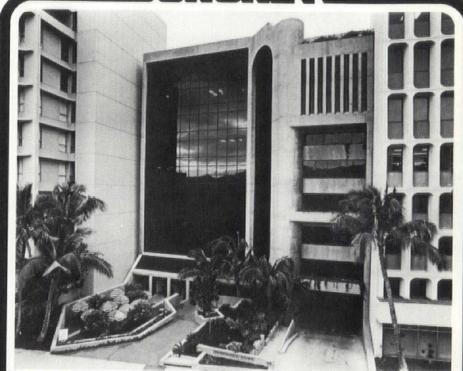
CILO. Could the substantial funds this might represent be put to more effective use through HS/AIA's own efforts? Or would we be getting better service for our money from CILO?

There are many more questions still to be answered. The next business meeting will, it is hoped, supply some of those answers. It is clear that the Society

has some work to do before it can be as politically effective as most of its members want to be, regardless of whether or not the Society elects to join CILO.

To procrastinate any longer than necessary on that decision will result in hamstringing efforts to determine methods and directions for HS/AIA legislative policy programs.

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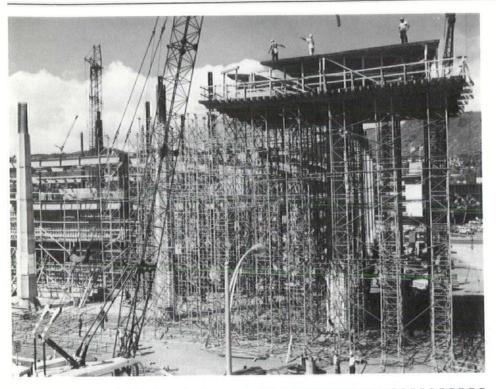
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Architects and The Economy

publication from The National AIA





Room for more building booms?

Business isn't good for many of the nation's architectural firms: the volume of work across the country is low, many architects are out of work, and in some areas, offices are closed. That's the bad side of the picture. The good side is that in many parts of the country there are signs of improvement, according to members of the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects.

Tight money and the recession of the past few years have severely limited government and private construction. In some areas, over-building of a few years ago accounts for today's drop in construction. In either case, cutbacks in construction have greatly reduced the amount of work available for the country's architects.

California is moving slowly out toward a definite recovery, with the greatest improvement expected in residential work, but only partial improvement expected in commercial and industrial areas. Unemployment is still high among the state's architects, but offices seem busy and may be in a position to start hiring again.

In the Northwest, architects in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington seem to be holding their own, while those in Alaska are busy with activity spurred by the pipeline project. Work seems to have slowed down in Guam, where the economy has dropped, and in Hawaii, where the building boom has stopped.

Although the overall picture is not good, and hasn't been for the

past couple of years, most AIA directors see at least a bottoming out and perhaps a slight improvement for the near future. What no one expects is a return to the boom level of the 1960s. Ironically, that boom is part of today's problem. Besides the over-building which has been reflected in lower building levels since then, the boom also boosted the expectations of many architects, making the slump that followed that much more disastrous.

The realistic expectation to-

day is for definite but not dramatic improvement in the next year or so. "We'll probably be busier in the spring," says William R. Jarratt, FAIA, "but not busier than we were just a few years ago."

This realistic view of business may have some interesting effects on architectural firms. They may well have to learn how to work more efficiently with smaller staffs and make profits on smaller volumes than they did in the past. They will also have to find new business in new

types of work, ranging from energy consulting to property development work.

"There's no lack of work," says Robert A. Burley, AIA. "Architects just have to broaden their ideas about what they can and will do."

Whitson W. Cox, a director from California, neatly sums up the effects of the slump: "Those offices which have survived seem leaner, healthier, and hungrier, moving into new areas of practice with different approaches."

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An Opinion: AIA Honor Awards

Items

by WAYSON CHONG, AIA

Design awards have become a tradition in the Hawaii Society/ AIA. As an annual event, it stimulates a great deal of interest and effort from many of the members.

Currently, the HS/AIA is formulating new rules and policies in regard to the design awards program. It is encouraging that the Society is finding it appropriate at this time to reevaluate some of the basic criteria regarding design awards programming.

The costs involved in the AIA program have risen substantially. Entry fees have increased, but the major costs are in photography, graphics, layout, drawings, and general errandrunning necessary in preparing the usual 40 x 40 entry boards.

It is a fact of life that the average cost of preparing one typical project for pre-final and final submittals is about \$1,000 in labor and materials. This fact alone may discourage some younger members or smaller offices from participating.

I would like to suggest the following:

1—That the intent of the Design Awards program be directed toward reinforcing the educational benefits to be derived by the public and the profession, and to recognize good work.

2—That the Awards Committee jury be of design-oriented individuals representing as many different firms as possible, large and small.

3—That young, middle-aged, and older members be represented and that effort be made to

achieve balance in terms of personality (one should not dominate) and approach to work.

4—Most importantly, that a critique session with the jury be a part of the judging format. This critique session before final selection would allow jurors to question designers directly without having to "second guess" the designer's intent. An expansion on this idea would also involve possible ways of obtaining feedback from building owners/users for use by the jury.

It is hoped the other important issues of guidelines for the jury, costs, education of the public, and timing of presentations will be addressed seriously this year by the HS/AIA.

I firmly believe that the Design Awards Program is worth continuing. It is interesting and stimulating to the profession and can be valuable to the public. As professional designers, we should strive each year to make this program as effective as possible.

New Member



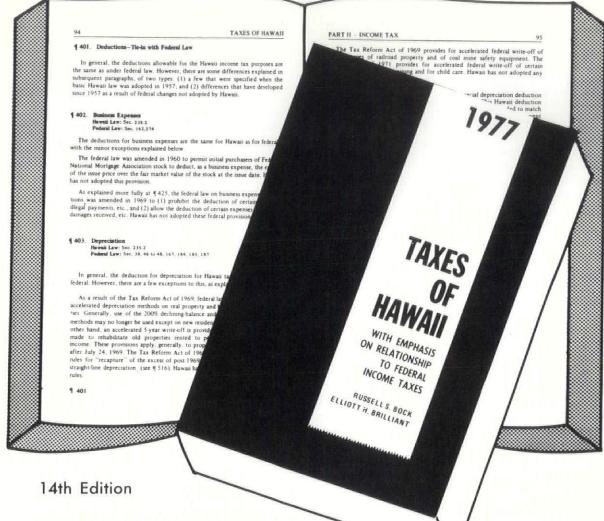
YUJIK KISHIMOTO. Associate member; employed by the University of Hawaii. B. of Arch., Waseda U., Tokyo; M. Arch., Harvard U.; doctoral candidate in education, U. of Massachusetts. Wife: Toshiko. Children: Kyo 5 months. Hobbies: painting, classical guitar.

Bulletin

A new service designed to improve competitive bidding in the residential and light commercial building market has been established by the Home Builders Association of Hawaii.

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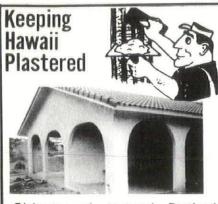
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Dear Editor:

Whatever happened to Old Golds, sarsaparilla, Burma Shave, honor and ethics? Surely, they all can't have fallen off the edge of the world. At least there must be some old-fashioned ethics in the design profession.

Lately, I have bumped into an unhealthy condition that has been undoubtedly spawned by hard times, competition, and aggressive developers who have introduced a new way of doing business. This is the practice of hiring one consultant to critique the work of another. This critique might be under the guide of "new input with a new approach," "making the project more saleable," "developing a new image," or (aside) avoiding part of the laundry list of the DLU that had been agreed upon. Oh yes, or "to find short-cuts and thereby save money."

Can you imagine the well-established, capable, award winning architect who has worked with a client from the beginning, keeping to a shrinking budget, keeping the DLU and the Building Department happy, and waiting for months to be paid (while subsidizing the consultants), being told in the late stages of the contract that another architect, an interior decorator, a color consultant and a designer are being brought in to assist? Suddenly, from somewhere, funds have magically appeared and all is being set right with the world.

We all are familiar with the architectural control of some of the estates and towns like Rancho Santa Fe and Carmel and we accept it because we know from the beginning that there will be a review by another professional and many times it is helpful to the design process or (aside, again) it controls the client who is a zealot with neon sign under his arm.

I believe that we will be divided and conquered if we allow the developer-client to plot one against the other. It drives a deep wedge (to the tonsils) between client and consultant and between professionals, usually dilutes a design statement and responsibility, increases the review time and fees, and erodes the rapport that has been established with the DLU. If it is serious enough, it also brings in the lawyers, courts, and liens for there must be contracts involved. Soon we will all be grubbing and using unethical tactics and maybe that is what they want.

Reminds me of a satanic approach to "We are all but pawns in a game He plays upon His checkerboard of nights and days," etc., and when that happens, there will be no more honor or ethics or Old Golds or sarsaparilla or Burma Shave.

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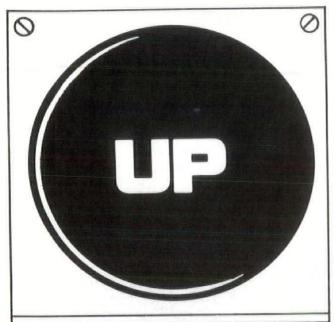
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