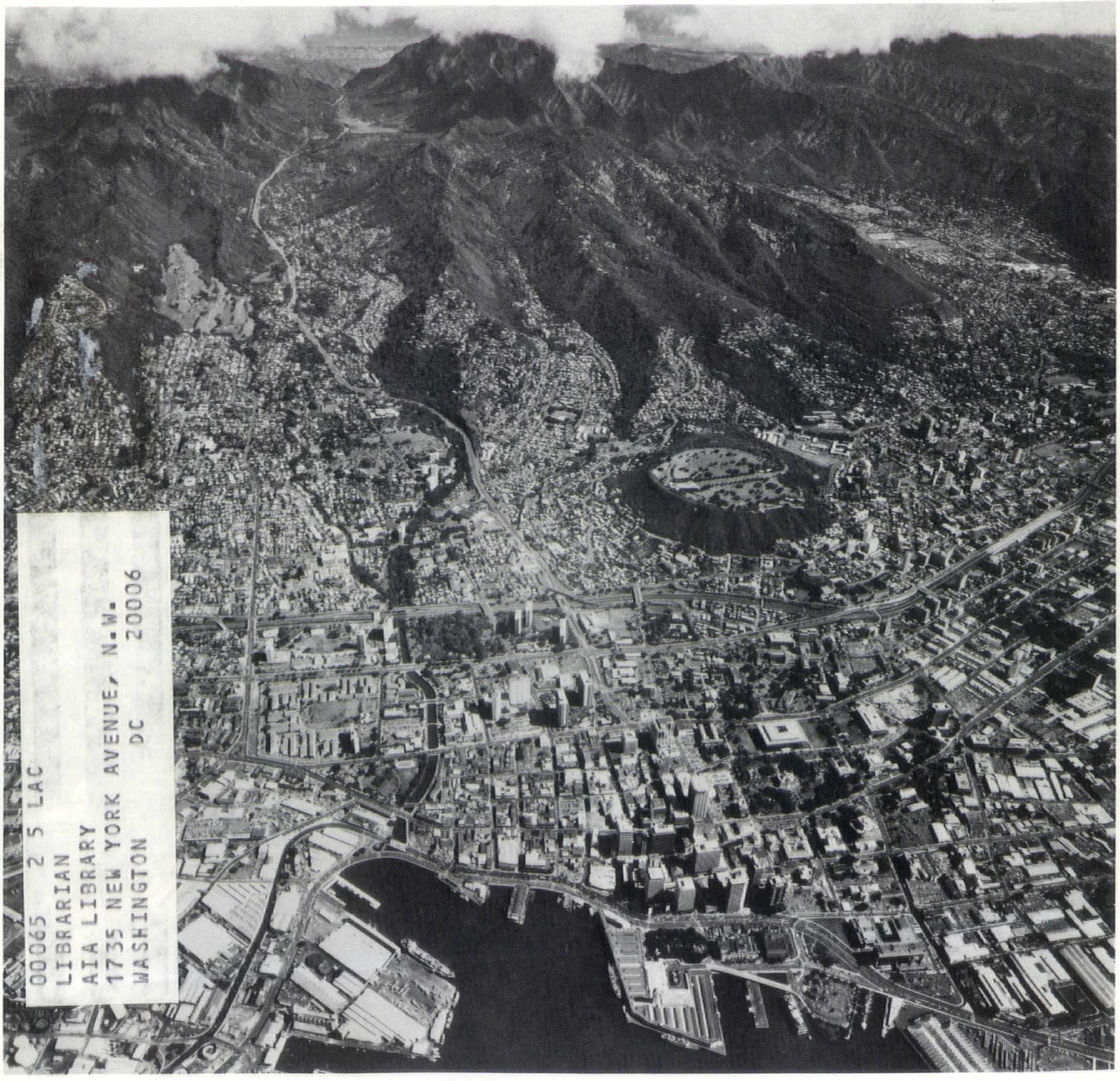
journal of the hawaii society/ american institute of architects

HA

HAWAII ARCHITECT

October, 1982

Urban Planning



JORGENSEN METAL ROOFING

- Custom rolled in Hawaii for immediate delivery
- Available in 8 colors and 4 profiles
- Installed easily without specialty trades
- Proven durability in Hawaii
- Competitively priced

For more information and specifications call 836-1611

EARLE M. JORGENSEN CO.

STEEL · CULVERT · FASTENERS · GALVANIZING · ROLL FORMING

2655 Waiwai Loop · Honolulu, Hawaii 96820 · (808) 836-1611

HAWAII ARCHITECT

Volume 11, No. 10 **October, 1982**

Hawaii Architect is a monthly journal of the Hawaii Society/American Institute of Architects. Subscriptions are $10 per year. Opinions expressed by authors do not necessarily reflect those of either the Hawaii Society or the AIA. The appearance of advertisements, new product and service information does not constitute an endorsement of the items featured.

Hawaii Society/AIA
233 Merchant Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2977
(808) 538-7276
Executive Secretary, Beverly McKeague

HS/AIA Officers
President, Francis Oda, AIA
Vice President/President-Elect, Lewis Ingleson, AIA
Secretary, Rosalina Burian, AIA
Treasurer, Sydney C.L. Char, AIA
Directors
Michael J. Leineweber, AIA
Glenn E. Mason, AIA
Charles A. Ehrhorn, AIA
Dwight C. Lowrey, AIA
Associate Director, Ben Torigoe

Hawaii Architect Personnel
Editor, Karen Gates
Steering Committee
Charles A. Ehrhorn, AIA
Glenn E. Mason, AIA
Jeffrey Nishi, AIA
Alan Rowland, AIA
Patricia Shimazu
Edward Sullam, FAIA
ASLA Liaison, Michael S. Chu
Graphic Consultant, Bonnie Louise Judd
Legislative Commentator, Ali Sheybani
Photographer
Ann Yoklavich
Staff
Nancy Peacock

Published monthly by:
Crossroads Press, Inc.
863 Halekauwila Street
P.O. Box 833
Honolulu, Hawaii 96808

Phone (808) 521-0021
Stephen S. Lent, Publisher
William B. Roberts, Advertising Director
POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Hawaii Architect, 233 Merchant Street, Suite 200, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
HAWAII ARCHITECT (USPS063170)
second class
postage paid at Honolulu, Hawaii

Feature

HS/AIA 1982 Awards

Departments

To the Editor

Proposed Diamond Head Competition

by Maggie Bovee, AIA

What do the Colosseum in Rome, the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen have in common? Without much deliberation, it's easy to spot that they are all world-renowned attractions which no visitor to those cities would fail going to see.

Try this one. Which of the following doesn't belong in the category?

Sydney Opera House
San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge
Diamond Head
London's Houses of Parliament

Diamond Head is the one out-of-step, or out-classed, you might say. All are outstanding landmarks, Diamond Head included, except that when viewing Diamond Head from closer than picture-postcard distance, a distinct letdown occurs. Upon venturing around the back side or up into the crater, the disappointing reality dispels any mystique that might have been engendered by reputation or imagination.

Now, before conservationists and environmentalists get ready to do battle, the last thing one would want to propose would be anything that would despoil or alter that classic, rather sphinx-like profile, or that would detract from the basic grandeur of its Gulliver-like presence towering over the Lilliputian throngs around its base.

But acres of haole-koa shrub, derelict buildings, bare parking areas, trash, and dry weeds are hardly the cloak one would wish to see on the flanks of such a giant. And inside the crater? Who ever graced it with the term "park" was more optimist than realist.

So, what might be the means of transforming our Cinderella, if I may switch metaphors? Some might say, "A competition, of course," and I would agree—but with the stipulation that it be a worldwide, international competition open to architects and/or planners, with the program to be determined by a committee culled from all the ethnic groups comprising the Hawaiian people, state and local government, the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, the arts and architecture groups, environmentalist and conservationist groups, perhaps the Bishop Museum, and whoever else might be deemed to have valuable input.

Obviously this is an unwieldy format, but architects could play a prominent role in steering such a group toward a clear-cut outline of goals and requirements.

Recently, a widely publicized world competition gave to Australia (and the world) the Sydney Opera House. The grace and beauty of the winning design by Jorn Utzon surely must encourage other municipalities to follow this path in the development of significant projects.

An interesting anecdote recounted by Peer Abben, our colleague who was associated with Utzon, points out the importance of having top-rank architects on the jury. It happened that Saarinen, who was on the jury, arrived in Sydney two days late, by which time the other judges had gone through all of the 500 or so entries and had selected a dozen for final judging. Saarinen would have none of it, insisting on going through the entire lot, whereupon he came across the Utzon design which had been dismissed by the others. Declaring, "This is it!" he was able to sway the other jurors to his point of view.

It is clear that without Saarinen on the jury, a different winner would have been chosen. It seems that a strong, authoritative personage on the jury can counteract the possibility inherent in "committee decisions" of too much compromise resulting in mediocrity.

The product of this proposed Diamond Head competition has the potential of having a very positive impact on our tourist industry as well as providing the people of our state with a less tangible but

Continued on page 20

ARCHITECTS & SPECIFIERS!

Now there's an exciting new supply source for ceramic tile in Hawaii . . . World Tile, Ltd.!

Our doors are now open . . . offering you ceramic tile, quarry tile, and marble tiles imported from all over the world.

In addition to marketing a complete selection of ceramic tile, we offer exclusive lines such as . . .

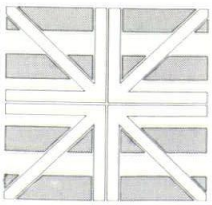
- NIPPON TILE (glazed ceramic tiles)
- HERITAGE CERAMICS (quarry tiles)
- CERLUX CERAMICS (Italian tiles)
- MID-STATE TILE CO. (ceramic & quarry tiles)

Call us for your next project.

Visit our new showroom area and qualified personnel.

WORLD-TILE, LTD.
a Subsidiary of Wichert Tile, Ltd.

99-1093 Iwaena Street, Aiea, Hawaii
PHONE: 487-9449



Headlines

Inspiration in Planning

Francis S. Oda
President, Hawaii Society/AIA

An architecture professor of mine once assured our class that when one mastered the process of design one could design a spoon or a city with equal skill. I was struck by the boldness of the statement, yet had lingering doubts as to its validity. It conjured up images in my mind of architects sculping (rather than designing) brave new worlds with the innocent aplomb of silversmiths.

I believe this reservation is shared by a new generation of policy planners who have supplanted physical planners as the core of the planning profession in Hawaii. These policy planners tend to regard architects, engineers, and landscape architects with suspicion, for they attribute to physical planners a traditional attachment to form rather than substance, to product rather than process.

This may be one reason planning in Hawaii has shifted away from the visionary traditions of physical planning to the intellectual and analytical procedures of policy planning. Much of current planning education at the University of Hawaii is directed to the gathering of data and its manipulation within elegant methodologies. Little is mentioned regarding the study and formulation of visions directed at solving problems of housing, jobs, land use, or energy conservation in this community. Similarly, the practice of planning seems focused on the satisfying of a myriad of data and analytical requirements established by federal, state and county governments. One is seldom encouraged today to approach a problem from a conceptually creative and innovative point of view. Our community objective for planning seems to be to regulate rather than encourage and inspire.

There are potential exceptions. The proposed planning and development for the Aloha Tower area promise to chart an action-oriented course based on a shared vision for the area. Mayor Eileen Anderson's recent presentations on Waikiki and downtown Honolulu are visionary in their approach. The work of the HCDA in Kakaako also is promising and it will be interesting to see whether this and the other efforts will stimulate good land use and development or whether they too will simply become exercises in regulation.

Hawaii is at a turning point in its growth. Our economy has been described as having "matured," which means that the rapid growth since statehood has plateaued. This, coupled with a worldwide recession, continuing international shortfalls in capital, and high interest rates, has changed the rules of our economic game.

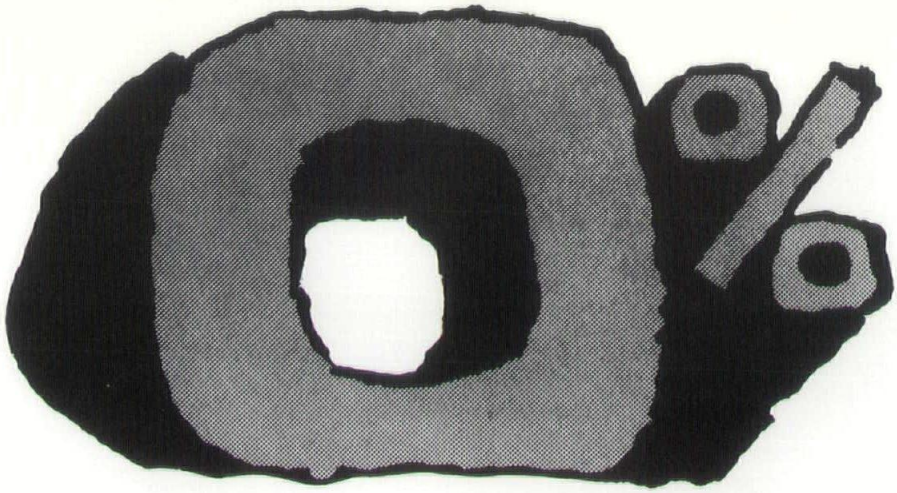
It used to be reasonable to assume that the physical attributes of Hawaii would continue to attract people from all over the world to visit this state. What with a stable government, a relatively strong economy integrally tied to the U.S. economy, a beautiful climate and limited land, it used to be reasonable to assume that Hawaii would also attract a large amount of international investment. These assumptions are no longer to be taken for granted. One reason for this change is perceived to be poor planning which has penalized both good and bad developments through lack of clear and agreed upon goals, as well as a focus on regulation rather than inspired guidance in our planning.

Conventional wisdom may say that, "This is just as well. Who cares if fewer tourists come to Hawaii? It's good that these sinister foreign interests don't want to invest in Hawaii. It's fine the development just stops. Who needs it, anyway?"

Well the unfortunate reality is that we need tourism, off-shore capital and foreign markets for everything from sugar and papayas to energy development. We need them for jobs, for housing, for just about everything. With less than one million people and a high standard of living, we need the kokua of others.

This is why a new approach to planning in Hawaii is essential. We need to mold the inspiration-oriented planning approach of the traditional physical planner with the analytical foundation of the policy planner. We must plan with the idea of encouraging good actions and discouraging poor actions, rather than discouraging all actions. We need to take a few risks with the possibility of great benefits, rather than take no risks by planning everything to death. We must be willing, as planners, to render professional opinions before that last piece of data is in.

As the Japanese saying goes, we must be willing "to practice a thousand times, then abandon ourselves to inspiration." Only in this way, I suspect, will we be able to face the challenges of the future that is already upon us. HA



PRESENTING THE LOWEST POSITIVE INTEREST RATE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Lease a Brand New Savin Copier

INTEREST FREE

0% Interest While others are leasing copiers for 15, 18 even 20% interest, we're offering a slightly more reasonable lease rate. Zero. That's right. No interest, zilch, zip. You pay plenty of interest on your house and your car, you don't need it on your copier too.

The Best . . . And The New The 0% offer is for *new* Savins. We're not trying to stick you with a rebuilt, reconstructed, remanufactured, rehashed, revamped or re-anything machine. We're talking about new Savins, one of which will be just right for your needs, whether they're for automatic document feed, large or small document copying, high or low volume copying or reduction copying.

And each copier is built with the care and precision that has given Savin its international reputation for reliability and copy quality. They're loaded with state-of-the-art technology, including fiber optics, microprocessor controls, energy-saving automatic shutoff, and Savin's virtually jamproof short paper path.

Contact us this instant. Because a deal like this has one major drawback: It's too good to last!

This offer good for a limited time only. Call today for immediate action.

savin
Authorized Dealer

WEBCO HAWAII INC.
Copier Products Division
677 Ala Moana Blvd. • Suite 315
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Oahu	524-7230	Kauai	245-4061
Maui	877-3915	Big Island	935-5477

IMUA
BUILDER SERVICES, LTD.

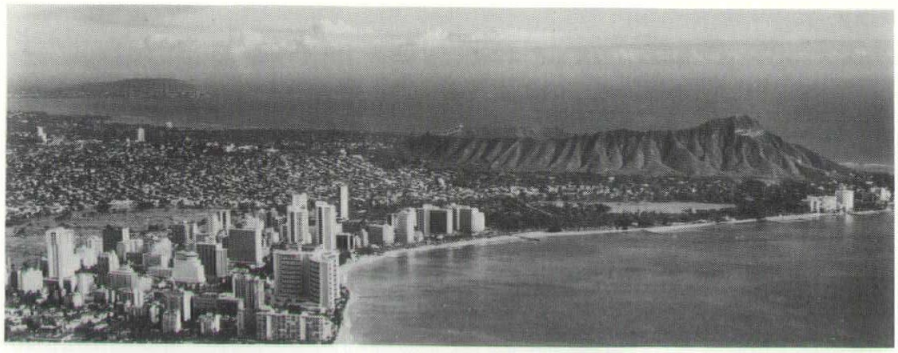
Elegant Koa Detailing

The classic architecture and elegant style of traditional Hawaiian royalty provided the inspiration for the interior design of McDonalds at the Royal Hawaiian Center. With characteristic artistry and finesse, the master craftsmen of Imua have successfully interpreted the dramatic design of architectural firm Geoffrey G. Paterson & Associates, designer Leland Onekea, AIA. Solid hand-rubbed koa appointments created with immaculate detail enhance the cordial atmosphere.
Quality and the desire for perfection . . . the hallmark of Imua Builder Services, Ltd.

IMUA BUILDER SERVICES, LTD.
General Contractors / 96-1282 Waihona St.
Pearl City Industrial Park / Ph. 456-4241

The Oahu Urban Design Study

by Michael S. Chu, ASLA
Phillips Brandt Reddick



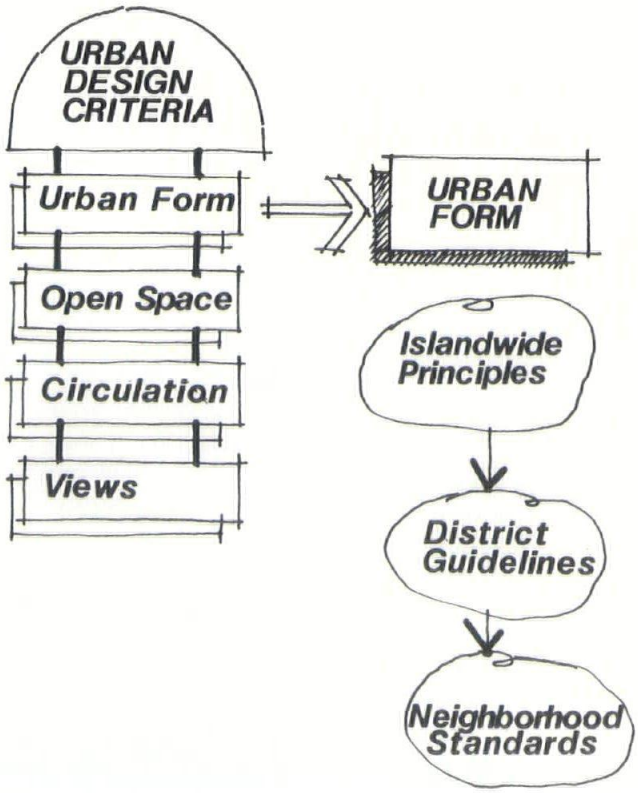
HAWAII VISITORS BUREAU

Purpose of the Study

The policy of the City and County of Honolulu to include urban design considerations in the planning and decision-making process is mandated in both the City Charter and the General Plan. As a result of this mandate, the Department of Land Utilization contracted Phillips Brandt Reddick to undertake the Oahu Urban Design Study. Previous work of Sedway/Cooke and Aotani & Associates was utilized as part of PBR's reference material for the study.

The Oahu Urban Design Study was published in preliminary form in three phases. The first phase, tailored toward the professional planner/designer, develops urban design criteria for Oahu. The second phase consists of a technical evaluation of the various methods of implementing the urban design criteria, and recommendations aimed at the development plans and the zoning code. The final phase outlines a process by which communities may participate in neighborhood improvements.

Highlights of the first phase of the study are described in this article.



Urban Design Elements

The study lists and discusses urban design according to four major categories: urban form, open space, circulation, and views.

- ***Urban form*** deals with the outward appearance of a city's land forms and buildings. The perception of *shape* is important to this first element of urban design. The elements of form are: height, width, mass, and color. The relationship of the physical forms of our cities to one another not only affects the way people participate in and think about a place, but how well it fulfills their needs. When designed with specific form relationships in mind, new developments can contribute to and complement the existing character and attractiveness of the island's environment.
- ***Open space*** deals primarily with the outdoor spaces created by land free of building coverage. It focuses both on the aesthetic and recreational aspects of this land. On Oahu, the different kinds of open space combine to make a system that fulfills many recreational needs, and creates the dramatic backdrop which allows the island's communities to retain their individuality.
- ***Circulation*** systems are the roadways, walkways, and transit systems which allow us to get from place to place. Because they are such a large part of the community and are so heavily used, the physical quality, experience, and visual characteristics of these systems and their effect on surrounding activities need to be considered when they are being designed or upgraded. Their use should be a

pleasant experience while contributing to community attractiveness.

- ***Views*** have to do with the visual balance between the man-made and natural environment, through the preservation or creation of view corridors, lines of sight, and placement of structures. Views and the preservation of open space often go hand in hand.

Principles Guidelines and Standards

Within each of these categories, the criteria are further broken down into three levels of detail: islandwide principles which describe in general terms the urban design values of the island; district guidelines, detailing specific means by which a principle may be achieved involving elements within a district which affect several neighborhoods, or are integral to the functioning of the district; and neighborhood standards, which show how the district guidelines can be implemented in new and existing neighborhoods.

Major principles and some of their supporting guidelines are outlined in the box at right.

Urban Design Framework

The Urban Design Study also consists of a series of maps and text which locate and describe major urban design elements within each district. The elements have been selected because of their districtwide significance and their potential role in guiding urban design plans.

The suggested treatments for the different areas are general and are meant to be used in conjunction with the principles and guidelines.

Conclusion

The study is not meant to be the final word on urban design, but instead emphasizes the structuring of the subject matter in an orderly format with definable terms. This is important as we look toward flexible and creative methods of infilling and revitalizing the urbanized areas of Oahu. The study therefore organizes urban design for the interpretive use of architects, landscape architects, and planners. HA

Major Principles & Guidelines

Urban Form

Islandwide Principle 1: The distinctive characteristics which reinforce each neighborhood's preferred identity within the community should be preserved and strengthened.

District Guidelines:

- The character of stable neighborhoods should be preserved. New construction should generally be limited to uses and structures which are similar in function, scale, and appearance to that which presently exists.
- Areas identified as having historic significance should develop or redevelop in a manner not detracting from the historic qualities of the area or buildings.
- Areas identified as being business/commercial centers should develop with visual and functional characteristics which strengthen the perception of that area's role within the community.
- Deteriorating areas should be restored to a stable condition through a revitalization strategy which utilizes both public and private improvements.
- Special design consideration should be given to buildings in highly visible locations.

Islandwide Principle 2: The urban form of the island should encourage energy-efficient lifestyles.

District Guideline:

- Whenever possible, transportation facilities, retail and commercial services, and residential uses should be integrated in an energy-efficient manner. Pedestrian access by the maximum number of people should be emphasized.

Islandwide Principle 3: New development should preserve or enhance the natural environment and character of the island.

District Guideline:

- Building design should respect significant land forms either by being subservient to, or enhancing them in a carefully designed manner.

Open Space

Islandwide Principle 1: The islandwide open space system should be preserved and protected.

District Guidelines:

- Vehicular and pedestrian access should be provided wherever appropriate to public components of the islandwide open space system.
- Development adjacent to components of the islandwide open space system should be of a character not detracting from or damaging to the qualities of the open space.

Islandwide Principle 2: At all levels of planning and design, distinctive natural features should be retained and used to provide physical separations, visual interest and scale.

District Guidelines:

- Major land forms, such as streams, valleys, ridges, and agricultural lands which provide open space breaks between urbanized areas, should be preserved. These breaks contribute to community identity by separating one community from another.
- Smaller-scale natural features should be retained and used within urban areas to provide visual interest, scale, recreational opportunities, and associations with the island's natural character.

Islandwide Principle 3: State-

Continued on page 18

TARKETT ELIMINATES ASBESTOS WARFARE!

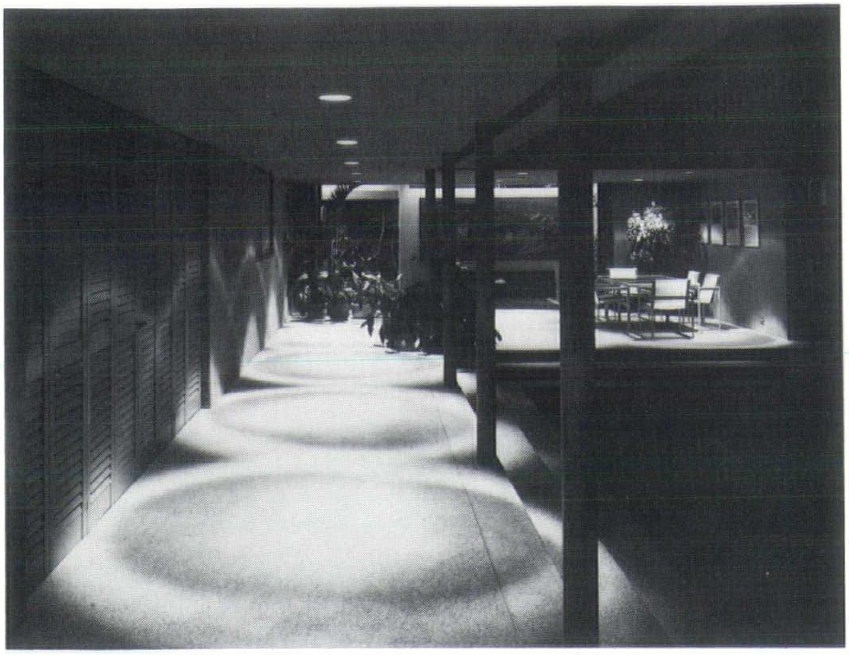
Beautiful Practicality at Affordable Prices.

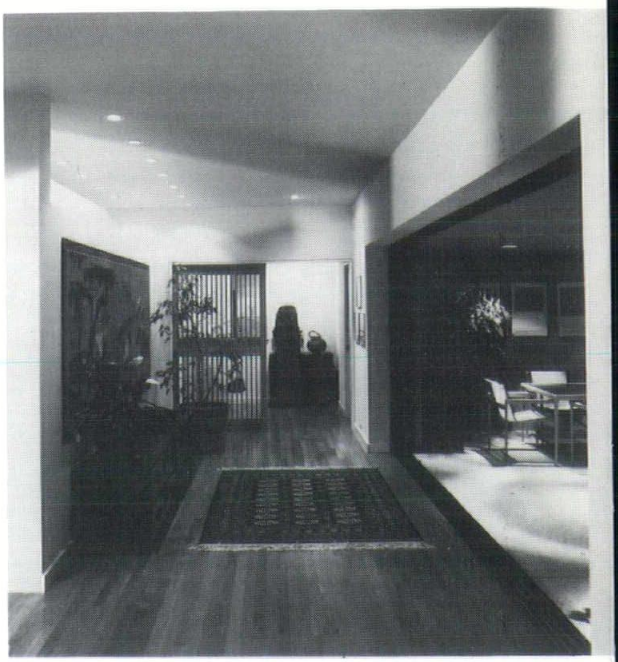
"Successful conversion to vinyl flooring products without asbestos as an ingredient came about through a technological breakthrough. Tarkett made a strong corporate commitment to the research that resulted in that breakthrough." *

Tarkett GAFSTAR® VINYL FLOORS

Distributed by Star FLOORING DISTRIBUTION CENTER

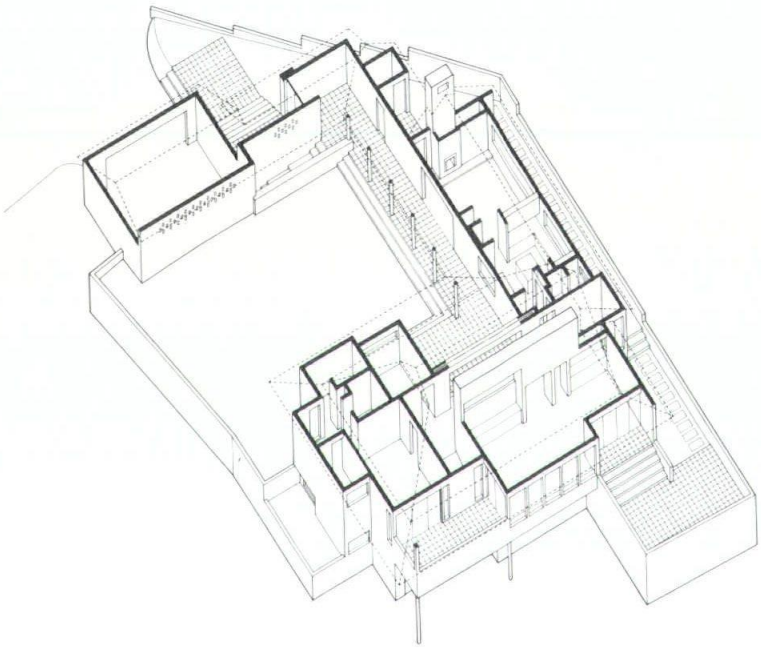
*Jack Lee, VP Marketing, Tarkett, Inc.





HS/AIA 198

A Makiki Home
by John Hara, AIA Asso
Award for Excellence in



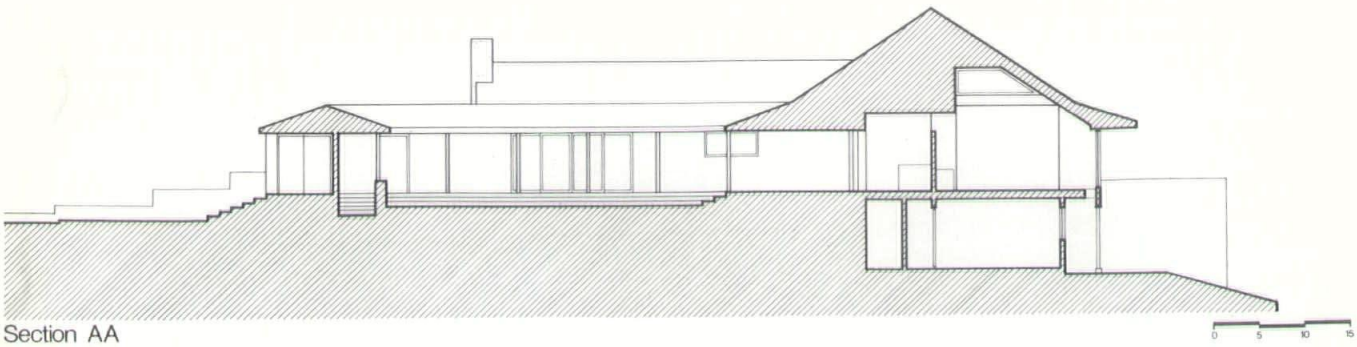
Program: A residence for a family with three children.

Site: An irregular lot in a small subdivision open on the far side to a majestic view of Tantalus.

Design Solution: A spacious, open home with a comfortable sense of privacy was created by taking advantage of a natural, majestic landscape and also developing a smaller, more personal one.

By pushing the building mass close to the property lines, a private central courtyard was created. Enclosed on three sides, this green lawn is protected from the valley's wind and rain, and is shielded from the surrounding houses. An arcade overlooking the central court connects the entry to the living room, thus focusing arrival into the house on this outside space.

Photos by Franzen



Section AA

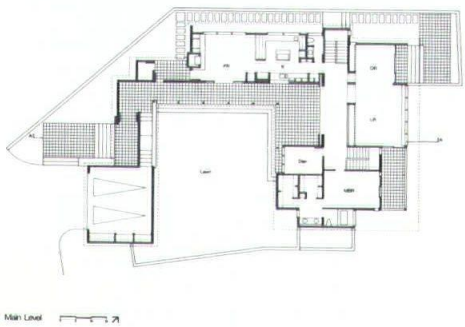
wards

nolulu
ture

view of Tantalus is revealed
ngth of the living room. Be-
this view faces the prevail-
inds, fixed panes of glass
d by a continuous floor vent
e protection as well as ven-

the major rooms open to
the central court or the lush
tains, with the living and
rooms enjoying both these
Covered lanais throughout
use relax the distinction be-
inside and outside spaces,
pocket doors, folding shut-
and insect screens provide
le definitions of closure.
finishes are simple, project-
sense of spaciousness and
with the furnishings comple-
ng the architecture.

Continued on page 14



Main Level

Project:	Makiki Home
Total Area:	4,005 sf. enclosed space 1,255 sf. lanais
Completion Date:	March 1979
Architect:	John Hara Associates, Inc.
Structural Consultant:	Richard M. Sato & Associates, Inc.
Electrical Consultant:	Nakamura, Kawabata & Associates
Interior Design:	Philpotts Barnhart & Associates
Landscaping:	By Owner
Photography:	Franzen Photography
Contractor:	Gem Construction
Bid Date:	March 1978
Construction Period:	April 1978-April 1979
Project Description:	
Site size:	9,948 sf.
Enclosed Area:	4,005 sf.
Covered Lanais:	1,255 sf.
Building Height:	1½ stories
Construction:	Wood stud construction Textured plaster walls Imperial plaster walls and ceilings Cedar shake roof Oak and rustic terrazzo floors

HOW MUCH WILL YOU BE WORTH WHEN YOU RETIRE? WE'LL TELL YOU, FREE.

IRA Projection Computer.

With all the talk of IRAs these days, State Savings finally ends the confusion of what you can expect from an IRA investment. With the IRA Projection Computer.

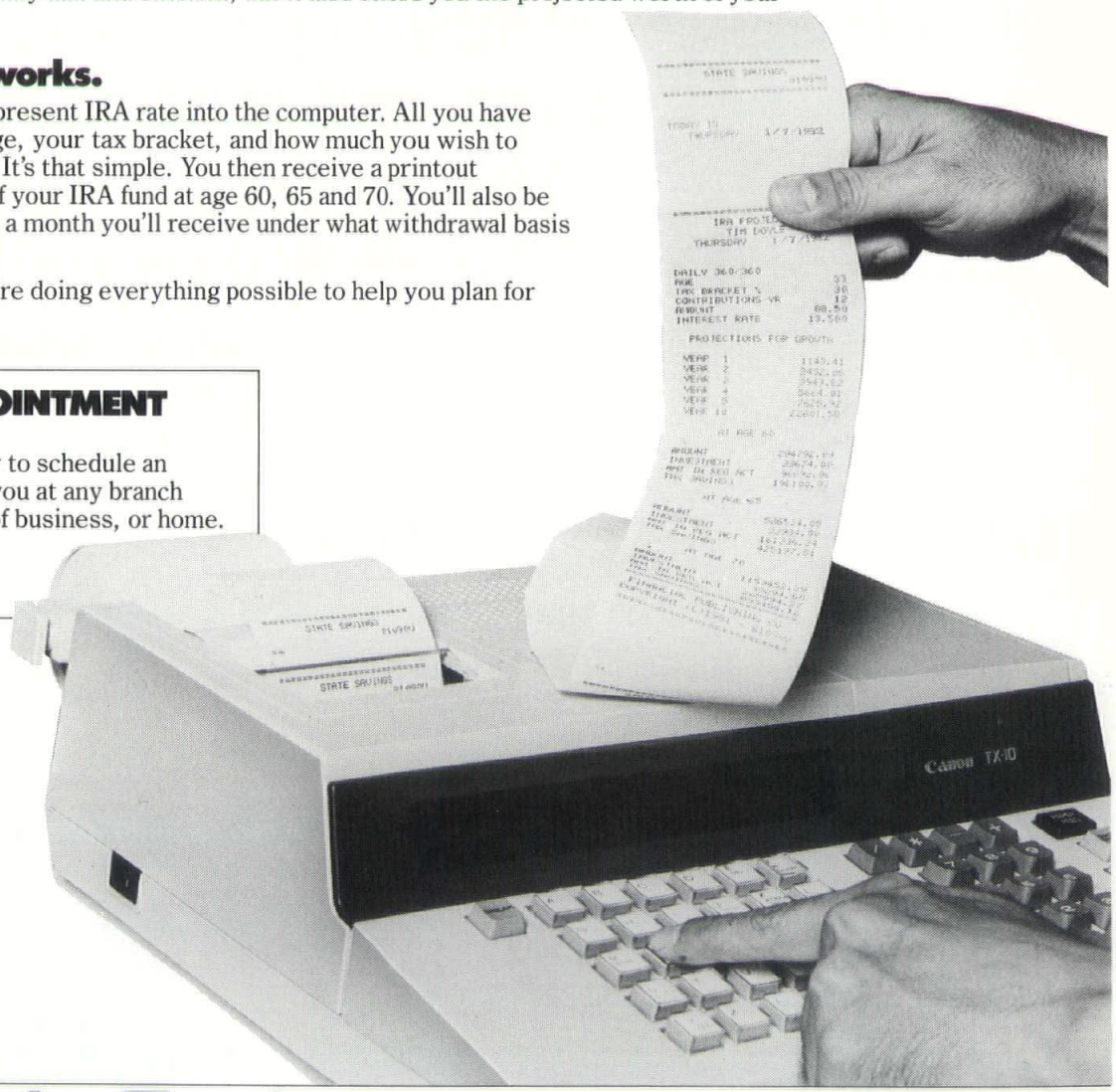
The computer is not only fast and efficient, but it also offers you the projected worth of your own, personal IRA.

Here's how it works.

We pre-program our present IRA rate into the computer. All you have to do is key in your age, your tax bracket, and how much you wish to contribute each year. It's that simple. You then receive a printout indicating the value of your IRA fund at age 60, 65 and 70. You'll also be able to see how much a month you'll receive under what withdrawal basis you prefer.

At State Savings, we're doing everything possible to help you plan for a secure future.

IRA BY APPOINTMENT
Want to save time?
We would be happy to schedule an appointment with you at any branch office, your place of business, or home.
526-1788



State Savings
Aiea/Haleiwa/Honolulu/Kaimuki/Kalihi/Kaneohe/Kapiolani/Liliha
Manoa-Woodlawn/McCully/Mililani Town/Pearlridge/Wahiawa/Waianae/Waipahu/Hilo/Honokaa/Kona/Kauai/Lanai/Maui

MEMBER FSLIC
EQUAL HOUSING LENDER

P&Z

Urban Design Legislation in Honolulu

by Councilman George Akahane
Chairman, Planning & Zoning Committee

Preservation of the view of the mountains and the sea and protection of natural landmarks is deservedly the most important element of the existing urban design laws in Honolulu. The 1964 general plan called for preservation and retention of significant historic sites, scenery, and natural assets of the Island of Oahu as one of its five objectives.

The first conscious effort toward implementation of urban design in Honolulu began with the planning and construction of the state capitol building in the early 1960s by John Carl Warnecke. In conjunction with the design of the capitol building, Warnecke also proposed a civic center plan for Honolulu. Among recommendations of the plan was a building height limit of 55 feet within the civic center to assure the future prominence of the capitol building and to preserve the unobstructed mauka-makai views of the capitol executive offices. This plan later formed the basis for establishment of the capital district in 1971. In the years that followed, the attempts to legislate urban design in Honolulu have been sporadic and mostly initiated by the City Council in response to the public concern. These legislations include establishment of the following historic, cultural and scenic (HCS) and special design (SD) districts by ordinances:

- The Hawaii capital HCS district in 1971 and its major amendment in 1977.
- The Diamond Head HCS district in 1975 and its expansion to in-

clude the Black Point area in1977.

- The Punchbowl HCS district in 1975 and its expansion in 1978.
- The Chinatown HCS district in 1976.
- The Thomas Square-Academy of Arts HCS district in 1978.
- The addition of enabling legislation for creating SD districts to the comprehensive zoning code in 1975.
- The Waikiki SD district in 1976.
- The Kakaako SD district in 1980.

The general plan (GP) of Oahu, adopted by the City Council in 1977, devotes a chapter to physical development and urban design. The GP design objectives are to create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments throughout Oahu, and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of Oahu's older towns and neighborhoods. The development plans (DPs) for the primary urban center and Ewa areas further expand on the GP objectives and policies by establishing general guidelines for densities, height of structures and preservation and protection of the existing character of the residential areas and existing communities. The DPs refer development of detailed and precise guidelines to the department of land utilization for study and a recommendation to the City Council in November 1982.

The City Council in the past decade has successfully dealt with preservation of Oahu's natural landmarks and prevention of undesirable developments by legislating amendments to the CZC by establishment of HCS and SD districts and by imposing interim development controls throughout Oahu. Some of the major concerns about the existing urban design legislation still remain unresolved. These are:

- The piecemeal and scattered approach to the islandwide urban design needs.
- Addressing height, setback, and density limits rather than aesthetic quality of the total environment.
- The public misconception that a better design is a costlier one.

Some of the questions to bear in mind before legislating new urban design controls are:

Continued on page 20

Urban Design Study
Continued from page 10

wide, district and neighborhood open space systems should function as one system, with clean connections and access to all parks, recreational facilities, and green space.

District Guidelines:

- Open space systems developed in residential areas should consist of a hierarchy of parks, natural features, schools, and the connections between them.
- Open space systems should be an integral part of downtown and urban neighborhoods. They should help organize business and residential districts and create visual contrasts.

Circulation

Islandwide Principle 1: Roadways should be used to organize and define communities and their neighborhoods.

District Guidelines:

- The major streets within a community should have special landscape and building design treatment. Special design and embellishment of these streets increases a community's attractiveness and sense of organization.
- Major roadways which act as functional and visual links between neighborhoods, special districts, and communities should receive a special, consistent treatment.
- Significant intersections should receive special design treatments which make them visually and physically distinct.
- Street widths and landscape treatment should be used to enhance and define particular neighborhoods.

Islandwide Principle 2: A careful balance should be achieved between the functional aspects of roadway design and the impact traffic makes on adjacent roadways and land uses.

District Guidelines:

- Major streets passing through business districts or neighborhoods should undergo careful evaluation before widening and upgrading to a higher capacity.
- Circulation systems passing through business/commercial districts should be convenient, with parking easy and vehicular access clearly understood.

Islandwide Principle 3: Pleasant walking environments should be provided on all parts of the island.

District Guidelines:

- Visible, high-quality pedestrian connections should provide easy and safe access between different land use areas.
- In every district, pedestrian systems should be pleasant, safe, and convenient with the distinction between areas for pedestrian circulation and vehicular circulation clear and easily understood.
- The success of business/commercial centers depends in part on the success of their pedestrian environment. A special effort should be made to ensure the inclusion of the necessary elements and qualities in these areas.

Islandwide Principle 4: Alternative transportation systems should be developed and integrated into everyday community circulation patterns.

District Guideline:

- If the Honolulu Area Rapid Transit (HART) should be constructed, it should be designed to form the backbone of an activity and transit corridor. The area around HART stations should receive special design attention and should become the focus of transit-related activity.

Views

Islandwide Principle 1: Significant views of natural features should be identified and protected from encroachment by new development.

District Guidelines:

- Mauka and makai views provide a strong sense of place and orientation on the island; major views, view objects, and view points should be identified and preserved.
- In valley or hillside situations, the visual integrity of the valley floor should be preserved. Important views from hillsides or valley walls to valley floors or other features should be preserved.

Islandwide Principle 2: Views within the built environment are important in visually perceiving a community's organization. Views of unique urban character should be preserved or enhanced.

Continued on page 20

ADVERTISER INDEX

Urban Design Study
Continued from page 19

District Guidelines:

- Views of structures of district-wide significance should be maintained and enhanced by their surrounding urban form.
- Undesirable views within a community should be screened or improved. HA

Proposed Competition
Continued from page 4

possibly powerful expression of identity. A point of focus, in form, divorced from politics, divorced from development (or the threat of it), divorced from special interest groups—even though all of the aforementioned groups would probably be involved—but very much devoted to the things of the heart and the mind and the soul, the image of Hawaii that we hold in our mind's eye and cling to, hoping that it still exists.

Whether that form should be an abstract one expressing the essence of Hawaii as a unity, or in a more defined, diverse way mirroring our polyglot society, would be for, first, the program writers to decide to define (or not to define); secondly, the competitors; and finally, the judges of the competition.

So much for the proposal. Is there anyone out there interested in seconding the motion? HA

Urban Design Legislation
Continued from page 17

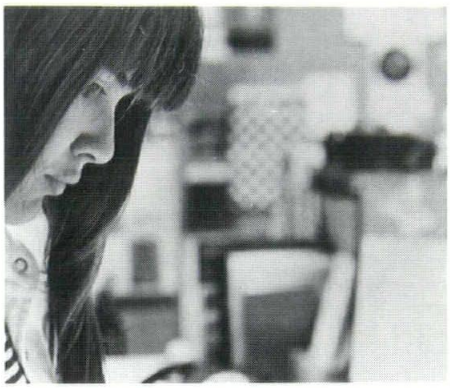
- Would the new law provide incentives for development of projects that would enhance the quality of urban environment?
- Would the new law result in increased cost of development?
- Is the city in developing its own lands willing to abide by the same rules it imposes on private properties?
- Is zoning an effective tool to create an outstanding urban environment?

It would be desirable for the design professionals to provide the council with some of the answers as well as alternative approaches to the problem. HA

Profile

Sheryl Seaman, AIA
Group 70

by Nancy Peacock



Sheryl Seaman, AIA, was recently appointed director of interior design by Group 70, a firm she joined in 1978. She has a BA in architecture from the University of Hawaii, and is a member of HS/AIA and the Honolulu Chapter, Construction Specifications Institute. Her specialty is computer technology applied to architecture and interior design.

Hawaii Architect: How did you first become interested in computers?

Seaman: I've always been an avid science fiction reader, fascinated by things related to technology and the future. So when I was a student at the University of Hawaii, I decided to take my first computer course, "PL-1 Programming Language for Engineers." The method used at that time was called "batch processing." You'd type out lots of little cards and leave them with an operator who would feed them into a large computer. If any small mistakes appeared on the cards, the program wouldn't run, so you'd have to go through all your cards and try again until you got it right. The whole process was extremely tedious, and I hated the course. Fortunately, another course was later offered called "Computer Programming for Architects." This time, a new method was being taught using "interactive" computer terminals. You could "talk" directly to the computer on a typewriter, and if you made mistakes you'd know immediately, so the process was quicker and far more rewarding.

HA: Were you able to use computers once you were employed?
SS: It took a while. I first worked for Media Five, Ltd., and was involved in setting up a word processing system for that office. When I joined Group 70, I converted the office to word processing. Since then, the office has acquired an in-house microcomputer. I do most of the programming for the office.

HA: What sorts of functions do microcomputers perform?
SS: A microcomputer is incredibly versatile. It can perform all types of word processing functions. Additionally, it can do all kinds of financial analyses related to time and cost, cost estimating, and project value engineering. Fee proposals can be projected and easily altered. As negotiations progress with the client, you can change a few numbers and the computer automatically adjusts all your figures, saving hours of clerical time in a few seconds. The computer is also valuable for "computer modeling." Inputting CZC requirements of floor areas, building setbacks, and envelopes, and so on, the computer can determine the building's best and most profitable shape and size. The developer can quickly know "ballpark" figures for the project's cost. Clients love it!

HA: Do others in your firm use the microcomputer?
SS: Yes. The secretaries have been extremely receptive to the word processing functions. Most of the design staff also is "computer-literate," meaning they can call up a program, make ncessary changes, and receive a printout, though they don't actually write the programs.

HA: How much did your microcomputer cost?
SS: Initially, about $3,000. But we have added additional memory capacity and peripheral devices. The nice thing about micro systems is that they can grow as your needs and uses expand.

HA: What role do you see the computer playing in the future for architectural firms?
SS: Their potential is incredible. Already, many larger firms are using computer-aided design systems, the kind that were being demonstrated at the AIA convention products show. The beauty of computer-aided design is lots of design alternatives can be analyzed rapidly, leaving more time for design refinement. However, the ultimate application probably will be when everyone "networks" design and drafting. Networking is when architects, engineers, and consultants all have connected systems and plans and details can be transmitted in a moment anywhere in the world by telephone or satellite. This system is now being used in the aerospace industry, and in several very large architectural-engineering firms. Banks and insurance companies use this principle when transferring funds. The problem is that the system is very expensive to set up and operate.

HA: For firms who aren't yet using computers, what steps would you suggest to make the transition into "computer-literacy"?

SS: A firm should begin by acquiring a word processor and setting up a system for specification writing, standard letters and forms, and such. It is the easiest and most instantly rewarding application. Standard procedures such as payroll and general ledger accounting could be done by a service bureau, such as a bank, handling them on their large computer. Then the transition can be made more easily to a microcomputer. The firm should have at least one individual, preferably in management, overseeing and coordinating this process. And the transition to computer-aided design? Well, keep in mind that such a system can cost from about $80,000 to $350,000, depending on the system's capacity. But it's definitely the way of the future. HA

HAWAII ARCHITECT SERVICES DIRECTORY

HONOLULU TOWER–DOWNTOWN

Where Pegge Hopper Ceramic Fountain Bubbles in Beauty

There's Ceramic Tile almost everywhere in Honolulu Tower, the new downtown place to live at 60 N. Beretania, steps away from everything. And then Norman Lacayo, AIA, has added a crowning touch, the outdoor fountain of Ceramic Tile, artistry by Hawaii's own Pegge Hopper done in custom designed tile by Karen Jennings. Yes, a beautiful and unusual Pegge Hopper work – don't miss it when you visit this Charles Pankow residential beauty in the new downtown.

Architect & Interior Designer: **Norman Lacayo AIA**
Builder: **Charles Pankow Associates**
Developer: **Pankow Development, Inc.**

HAWAII CERAMIC TILE, MARBLE & TERRAZZO PROMOTION PROGRAM
615 Piikoi, Suite 804, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814: Attn: John P. Brack
Tel. 526-0467. Ask for "Tile"

Contact anyone of these Promotion Program participants:

A-1 Tile Corp. 845-9945
Allied Floor Corp. 847-0288
Atlas Tile Inc. 839-7403
Bob Pezzani Ceramic Tile 261-1580
Classic Tile Corp. 841-6893
Leo Cecchetto, Inc. 848-2428
Hawaii Tile and Marble 839-5102
Honolulu Roofing Co. Ltd. 941-4451
S. Kunishige Tile 734-3340
Logan Tile Co. 262-5724
Nan-Cor Tile Company 488-5591
Pacific Terrazzo & Tile Corp. 671-4056
Pacific Tile Co., Inc. 841-8534
Tidy Tile 456-5914
Venture Marble, Inc. 847-2105
W.F. Pence, Kailua-Kona 324-1600
Wichert Tile Ltd. 955-6631

SMILE! IT'S CERAMIC TILE

Ceramic Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Belong in Hawaii

BUILDING? REMODELING? REDECORATING?
Ask your architect, designer or builder about the beauties and value of Ceramic Tile.
The above mention in Hawaii Ceramic Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Promotion is a key element in hundreds of advertisements over the years and today in this industry program.