ALLIED TEAMWORK
sets a new gem into Diamond Head.

The Project: The Queen's Court
The challenge: to blend the privacy of a single-family home with the advantages of secure, maintenance-free townhouse living in an exclusive dwelling above Kapiolani Park overlooking the ocean.
The solution: The Queen's Court, a luxurious four-unit townhome. Designer Hal Whitaker teamed up with Allied Builders to make the best of a great location, creating multi-level residences that open up to outdoor views and natural ventilation from trade winds with large lanais and floor-to-ceiling sliding glass doors.

The Team:
Hal Whitaker, Designer, Design Associates, Ltd.
Rex Sorensen, Owner and Project Developer
Mel Izumi, Executive Vice President, Allied Builders System

Common walls and roofing are solidly insulated against sound. A drainage system is concealed in the roof. Security is achieved with an electronically controlled ornamental steel fence and gate system.

Inside, meticulous attention to detail is evident in the marble entryways and lanais, skylighting, custom cabinetry, oakwood floors, and built-in living room wet bars.

It takes the best teamwork and multi-faceted talent to translate into reality a designer's dream as extraordinary as the Queen's Court.

Teamwork. Our motto. Our method.
This month, Hawaii Society/AIA will honor several of our members with design awards. This will be the 24th time we have done this since 1958. Award winners will be appropriately recognized at the awards banquet, in the media, and in the ensuing exhibits program. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the volunteers who have made this program possible.

The awards and exhibit committee operates under the public awareness commission of Hawaii Society/AIA. Program responsibilities include the design awards program, the Thomas H. Creighton Architectural Journalism Awards Program, the UH student award program, assisting the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts with the Hawaiian architectural arts award, and orchestrating exhibits of the above programs as appropriate. This year, the committee is also investigating the possibility of resurrecting the drafting students' award program and the Pan Pacific Award.

Committee members are Wes Deguchi, AIA, Architects Hawaii Ltd.; Myron Hoefer, AIA, Media Five; Coral King, Associate Member, AIA; LMLI Architects; Pat Onishi, AIA, Norman Lacayo; Alfred Preis, FAIA; Gary Marshall, AIA, Architects Hawaii Ltd.; and Sheryl Seaman, AIA, Group 70.

The committee as a whole develops the format for each of the programs under the guidance of a particular committee member.

Onishi is responsible for design award exhibits; King, the journalism awards; Marshall and Deguchi share responsibility for UH student awards; SFCA is directed by Seaman; and awards certificates are the responsibility of Hoefer.

Preis deserves a special mahalo from all of us for his guidance and perspective in establishing the goals and criteria for each of these programs. All of the award programs have been, and continue to be, improved by his contributions and insistence upon standards.

Each of these committee members deserves special thanks from all of us for the many hours they and their offices contribute. The programs have been established and fine-tuned over the past several years by this current committee and our predecessors. When I assumed the responsibility of committee chairman, I naively felt programs could be developed which everyone in AIA would wholeheartedly endorse. Over the past year, that naivete has been tempered.

I feel current programs reflect the desires and interests of most of the members. If you have any suggestions for improvements or new directions, please contact either me or one of the committee members. Your contributions are important to us.
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Cover: Ala Moana Center is the nation's largest open-air shopping center. Major renovations to the common areas were recently completed by Charles Kober Associates/Hawaii. Photo by David Franzén.
Designing for Security

Comprehensive planning is the key.

by Carole Hoe and Rose Cruz Churma
Aotani & Associates, Inc.

Building security is an intangible quality, yet it should be an intrinsic component of any structure. Security needs vary in magnitude depending on a building's function. For example, measures designed to provide security in a resort project will be radically different from security elements in a detention facility. In general, however, an architect's approach to providing security measures which will deter potential threats to the safety of persons and materials within any facility should be comprehensive.

Building security should not be treated as a series of isolated functions, but as a comprehensive system coinciding with architectural, technological and operational measures. It is not an insular design factor, but a highly integrated and interactive component of the architectural process. It should encompass deterrence, detection and limitation of damage.

Security requirements of a facility are best determined and articulated at the architectural programming stage. Different security needs interact with or inhibit each other. In some cases, functional needs may even conflict with security needs.

This can be aptly illustrated by inherent problems with the design of family court facilities. Participants in family court proceedings usually involve children and family members.

The goal in family court is preservation of the family unit and treatment of underlying difficulties. Consequently, compared to typical criminal courtrooms, those used for family proceedings are often smaller and more informal in layout, less imposing, with less separation between the judge and other participants.

The functional requirement of making a courtroom conducive to conciliation exposes court officers to security breaches. Children having difficulty with the law are as prone to violence and escape attempts as their adult counterparts; support cases between former spouses or
cohabitants could also lead to verbal and physical disputes.

Therefore, the architectural programming stage is critical in the development of security measures for buildings, particularly institutional facilities (health care facilities, prisons, courthouses, research and educational facilities, law enforcement centers, etc.) and industrial/business-related facilities.

A building's architectural program provides a precise quantitative description of activities carried on in the building. This includes movement patterns of building users, information and materials within the structure. It also provides a profile of the structures' users.

This, in turn, assists an architectural programmer in determining the facility's space units and their arrangement. In addition, it aids the programmer in identifying intangible criteria (such as how the facility should be perceived) that would support its function and clarify its security needs.

It is only after careful definition of these criteria that a building designer can proceed with assessing solutions to a facility's security needs.

There are several factors that should be given consideration during architectural planning stages in order to enhance the building's overall security.

- Identification of various circulation patterns required within the building in order to ensure proper separation.

Do operations require there be separate and distinct levels of circulation between public, private, and freight movements? Will separate public and staff parking and driveways be required?

- Limiting the number of personnel and public entry points. Will access to the building be controlled or monitored? Control may be required to prevent those who should not have access from entering and to control thefts. The more entrances there are, the more difficult control becomes. Additionally, control costs increase proportionally with additional entrances.

- Provision for a private entrance for selected personnel. If there is a need for a private entrance, the people who will use it should be identified. This entrance will need to be directly linked to their parking areas and private elevator.

- Identification of means of egress to evacuate users expeditiously. Will it be necessary to contain those evacuated from the building within a confined area during an emergency? If so, this area should not interfere with circulation and movement of emergency vehicles and personnel.

- Provision for medical emergencies. Is there means for medical personnel and equipment to move about the building efficiently? Consideration should be given to sizing at least one elevator for medical emergency situations.

- Use of electronic and other technological equipment should be integrated and interfaced into one complete operating unit to provide total reliable and continuous monitoring of the entire building's protection system. A complete analysis of security and fire protection needs and requirements should be done before deciding on any type of electronic system.

Alternative solutions to security requirements must be weighed against cost factors. Security requirements may be satisfied by careful space planning, manpower, or technological solutions. However, solutions should also be judged based on long-term cost analysis.

Architectural solutions may seem expensive at first, but when compared to long-term personnel costs over the life of a building, they may be the most cost effective. This is especially true with designs for jails and prison facilities. What may seem to be a cost savings at the onset of a project may turn out to be an unnecessary long-term burden to taxpayers.

Installation of technological devices (magnetometers or CCTW systems, for example) or the use of dogs (effective in court security operations, dogs also help security personnel in searches, patrol and crowd control) should be utilized not as primary security measures but instead to augment security systems and enforce response time of security personnel.

In summary, careful attention and identification of users' organizational security requirements during initial phases of the architectural process will result in an effective and efficient building. Comprehensive planning at the onset is crucial in avoiding possible adverse long-term and costly effects of a poorly planned building.

Architectural solutions may seem expensive at first, but they may be the most cost effective.
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When thinking of the final sophistication enhancing this beautiful old house called Iolani Palace, some of the happenings during the many years of renovation and reconstruction immediately come to mind.

We acknowledge the presence of spirits. As an example, when the building was in its initial stages of reworking with most of the interior floors, temporary walls and ceilings torn out, a new elevator was installed for the principal purpose of moving construction materials and laborers from basement to attic.

During this time, the architect worked from an office in the Mauka-Ewa corner of the second floor and would spend many evenings in research and work pertaining to the project. Often—while totally alone in the building—he would hear the elevator move from one floor to another and hear the elevator doors open and close.

Reconstruction occurred in phases over a period of years. Time seemed to stand still as the woodwork, with all its intricate carvings, was cleaned of layers of
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A major challenge in reconstruction was to return the building to its original charm while hiding all the new components required to make it comfortable, and to protect the building and its contents.
Each year, burglaries, vandalism and fire take a tremendous toll on life here in Hawaii. Fire and crime are everyone’s problems. Apart from law enforcement personnel, the prime responsibility for protection of property lies with a professional, dependable alarm company.

It is well known that criminals avoid buildings and homes protected by alarm systems, attacking unprotected buildings two to six times as often. Also, each year use of automatic fire alarm systems saves millions of dollars and countless lives.

Understanding alarm systems is important for those considering installing a system, and a necessity for insurance and architectural representatives as an aid in dealing with clients and alarm companies.

There are two predominant types of alarm systems in Hawaii today, those with local or central stations.

A local alarm system is under the sole control of the user, who operates the system completely at a local level. When an alarm is triggered, it results in a loud bell sounding outside the building in a public area.

A central station system is monitored by an alarm company 24 hours a day. Alarm signals are automatically transmitted to the central station via phone lines, where appropriate action is taken. In effect, a central station system is never turned off.

Burglar detection devices are generally put into three categories, perimeter, space and spot protection.

Perimeter protection covers all exterior accessible openings, such as door contacts and window screens.

Space protection covers a portion or the total interior of a room or building, as with infrared motion detectors.

Spot protection covers specific objects requiring a high degree of security, such as safes, file cabinets and vaults. The most common are safe proximity alarms or vibration detectors.

Alarm signals can be sent from the protected property to central stations over telephone lines in principally two different ways here in Hawaii, either digital communication or multiplexing.

Digital communicators are automatic telephone dialers which utilize existing telephone lines to send signals to a central station. When an alarm occurs, the telephone line is seized and the signal is automatically transmitted.

Multiplexing has gone far beyond the transmission of alarm signals over phone lines. Computerization has virtually eliminated all telephone traffic between the subscriber’s premise and a central station. When an alarm occurs, signals are sent directly over data lines to the central station.

Each year, business and home losses from fire take a staggering toll. The use of automatic fire alarm systems connected to central stations might greatly reduce these losses. Early fire detection not only prevents direct smoke and fire damage, but can prevent water damage due to sprinkler systems and allow more time for personnel evacuation.

Fire protection consists primarily of smoke/heat detectors, manual fire alarm boxes and monitoring and supervision of sprinkler systems.

Every security system should be individually designed to meet specific requirements regardless of building type—industrial plant, office building, bank, public institution, hotel or residence. System design begins with a physical survey of a building and consultation with the customer to evaluate specific needs and requirements.
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Hawaii Residential Architecture Revisited

by Alan Rowland, AIA
Ossipoff, Snyder & Rowland

In his 1954 publication, *Hawaii Residential Architecture*, Harry Seckel, AIA, made a good case for developing open residential architecture and lifestyles to match. He posed the philosophical question of whether our island living habits would need to evolve to appropriate regional ones before a supportive Hawaiian residential architecture would develop.

Many predominant influences from the mainland were easily transplanted because the Hawaiian climate is generally benign. In regard to our climate he wrote, "It is sufficiently special to favor the development of a regional architecture but it is insufficiently extreme to force it."

That benign climate, relative lack of insects and use of landscaping to preserve privacy and frame views all worked to make open design desirable. He reminded us that even though such openness may invite bird intrusion, "they aren't eagles," and while noisy neighbors and their pets are potential problems, they can be handled at the community level.

The Bob Wenkam photographs in the publication were marvelous examples of fortuitous combinations of site, architect and client.

However, Seckel wrote for a gentler time. In the ensuing 31 years, the pressures of population, density, crime and concomitant design concerns have made such openness generally unrealistic. Even with a security system decal on a house and the knowledge of surveillance, such open design invites intruders or testing by would-be intruders.

Casual openness has given way to closed-circuit TV cameras, electric eyes, proximity devices and doors and windows closed to complete alarm system circuits.

Balmy trades have become polluted with ultrasound, infrared and microwaves.

There are some who sleep better knowing at a security company's control center someone is watching their green lights and is ready to act if they turn red. And there are some who say technology can solve all our problems and the sophisticated security systems available today are a comfort.

Were he alive today, I'm sure Seckel would not agree to the trade-off.
Shopping centers are very exciting for an architect. Clients are concerned with taste and design quality, so you get to use quality, long-wearing materials. Results of the architect’s efforts are viewed by thousands of people. Finally, clients need your help on a long-term basis to handle the constant changes that are a part of retailing.

Each center usually falls into one of five categories, neighborhood, community, regional, super-regional and theme or specialty.

While neighborhood and community centers can thrive within the market radius of a regional center, they shouldn’t have another direct competitor within that radius. Ideally, a market radius is round, but in Hawaii it is often long and narrow due to our tight mountain/ocean topography. Ala Moana Center has only a fish population on its makai side and you can see the result in the difference between the number of cars parked on the mauka and makai parking decks. In built-up areas, the best sites are usually already taken and the name of the game is renovation, not building on a new site. Today, new centers are typically only being built in hot growth areas. This is true nationally as well as in Hawaii.

Another important design key is visibility or accessibility. Street intersections traditionally are the desired locations for neighborhood and community centers. Regional centers want freeway intersections and public transit access.

Parking must be ample (except for the five peak shopping days a year), simple and safe (most shoppers are women and physical safety is a major concern). In spite

Whalers Village at the Kaanapali Beach Resort on Maui is an example of a theme or specialty shopping center. Photos show the same area before and after recent changes.
of physical fitness trends, everyone still wants the closest space. Major stores usually require approximately five stalls per 1000 square feet of gross leasable space within 200 feet of their entries.

When a center wishes to add another major company (such as Neiman-Marcus coming into Ala Moana Center) the negotiations with existing majors often bog down over the parking issue. Smaller cars have been a boon to many centers. Architects can usually reconfigure for 25-40 percent compacts and yield allowable building area for additions to the center or drive-through fast foods on outlying pads.

Landscaping takes the hard edge off a center, but must be planned with care to avoid blocking viewplanes to signs and entries. Large, high canopy trees or coconut palms and people-resistant shrubs and ground cover are usually best in parking lots.

At Koko Marina, we transplanted many of the view-blocking low canopy trees from the perimeter into barren interior areas in the parking lot, then pruned them for upward growth and spread. Whalers Village was overgrown with foliage and by cutting it back, consumers can now see the shops.

One of the most important design keys in a shopping center project is flexibility. Retail business is volatile and change is certain. Three years ago, the second-floor space that was the large Host Duty Free department store in Waikiki Trade Center suddenly became vacant and unleaseable. Retrofitting efforts have resulted in conversion to Shelby's restaurant and Circle Art Gallery.

The challenge to architects is to build in leasing flexibility—inexpensively. Shear walls must be minimized because they restrict leasing options and over the years they may be removed to make alternative spaces. Because of recent code changes which have increased wind load requirements, Kiahuna Plantation Village on Kauai is being built with more shear walls than we would like to see—but you can't argue with Poipu's hurricane potential.

Sightlines should be paid more attention to by architects. From following shoppers we have learned that the nondestination type (such as a tourist) will keep walking back further into a center if they can see something of interest ahead of them, such as attractive display windows. When they see a blank wall or mass of foliage ahead, they will gravitate toward something more interesting. Hidden shops survive in Carmel as it is part of the shopping experience to find them, but in Hawaii the hidden shops turn over with high frequency.

Department stores don't believe they need display windows, just entries. However, for shops, windows with clever, attractive displays of merchandise are extremely important. Since displaying goods perpendicular to passersby is known to increase sales, CKA pioneered popout storefronts. For nondestination shoppers, the fewer barriers from their wandering into a shop, the better. So for resort shops, no storefronts are usually the best storefronts.

A center's common areas should be inviting and look comfortable, but not compete with shops for attention. We used a very limited palette of earth tones at Ala...
Shopping center renovations can take many forms. A mall in Miami, Florida was enclosed with a teflon-coated fiberglass roof. Moana Center. The neutral walls between and above all the store fronts are painted dark brown and common area lighting is rather low-level. The goal is for each shop to stand out as unique through its storefront, signage, displays and interior design.

It is more subtly important to minimize grade changes in a center. Use ramps instead of stairs, and keep things on one level if possible. Highrise centers are common in Asia, but as Dick Wong, manager of Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center, said, "I used to think traffic dropped off per floor by the square root, but I've learned it drops off by the cube!"

A major improvement at Whalers Village was the conversion of countless steps into 1:12 max ramps and elimination of many needless grade changes provided by the original designer to give interest to the flat site.

Warehouse-type enclosures are among trends in center design today, simple, long-span structures housing very distinctive shops. Examples are Ward Centre, Honolulu, and CKA's Bellevue Square in Bellevue, Washington.

Skylights make it possible to give a beautiful natural look to enclosed malls along with the addition of trees, brick pavers, park benches and street lights.

Enclosing open malls with teflon-coated fiberglass has also been pioneered by CKA. These fabric roofs are very dramatic, practical and have led to several more commissions for CKA around the world.

Another major trend is to shrink the size of stores. The theory is a space containing many small shops is more profitable than fewer, larger ones because smaller shops can do the same business with improved merchandising and fixture.

Woolworths at Ala Moana is being reduced now and other large shops will follow, whether they like it or not.

On the neighbor islands the trend is toward higher-end centers, while popular-end
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Aina Haina Shopping Center is a typical neighborhood center. Alterations have been proposed for a facelift.

High-end centers in Honolulu have had a tough time of it. We helped Waikiki Trade Center reach a larger market for their Galleria by adding restaurants instead of just fine shops.

You may have noticed Ward Warehouse has downscaled many of its shops. Today's Honolulu visitors love the beaches, TheBus and burgers. This goes with our casual lifestyle, but it's hard on sellers of fine goods, fine food or quality entertainment. Also, many tourists are now repeat visitors to Hawaii and how many aloha shirts and luaus do they really need?

Many department stores are currently going through market repositioning upgrades. Last year we completed a major renovation of JCPenney/Ala Moana as part of their national conversion from selling many kinds of products to concentrating on clothing and other soft goods. We are presently completing renovations at Sears/Ala Moana as part of their national store-of-the-future upgrading. Sears' approach is the opposite of Penney's. Sears' goal is to try and offer you almost every kind of service or goods you might need under one roof—you come in to buy a lawnmower and end up buying a new house, stocks, or... whatever.

Since change is certain, architects of shopping centers should do a good job with record drawings, for within 10 to 15 years someone will be renovating today's renovations.

Clifford E. Hanssen is the managing partner of Charles Kober Associates/Hawaii. CKA has renovated Ala Moana Center, Waikiki Trade Center's Galleria, Discovery Bay shopping center and Whalers Village on Maui.
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In 1972, the architectural firm then known as Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones and Farrell contracted with developer Maalaea Land Corp. to furnish services in construction of a condominium project at Maalaea, Maui. The firm prepared a feasibility study, designs and plans. As a result, boundaries were marked, test borings were made and an existing structure was altered.

Due to rising construction costs during 1973, however, Maalaea Land Corp. abandoned the project to another developer without paying the firm for most of its services. The firm then applied for a mechanic's lien in the amount it was to receive under its contract, but the circuit court and Hawaii Supreme Court denied the lien, since services had not resulted in sufficient visible improvement to the property—Haines, Jones, Farrell, White, Gima Architects, Ltd. v. Maalaea Land Corp., 62 Hawaii 13 (1980).

This case raises one of the most important threshold issues for architects and engineers under Hawaii’s mechanic’s lien law.

Hawaii revised statute 507-42 permits any person furnishing labor or material in the improvement of real property to have a lien on the improvement as well as on the owner's interest in the real property, for either the contract price or fair and reasonable value of labor and materials covered by the contract, whichever is lower. Furnishing labor or material is defined to include furnishing plans, supervision of construction and materials incorporated in the improvement. Improvement includes construction, repair, or alteration of any building. It also covers demolition, excavation, grading, landscaping, planting and paving.

Virtually every state has some statute which gives special treatment to claims of those persons whose products and services enhanced the value of real property. Unlike the architect’s claim for breach of contract, which is personal, the lien attaches to improvements and property and is enforceable through a court order, similar to a mortgage foreclosure decree which compels sale of improvements and property to pay off the lien and other encumbrances.

This alone is not significant for people benefited by the lien law; every judgment creditor can enforce his claim through similar remedies. The advantage which the statute confers is that once obtained, the lien is effective as of the date of “visible commencement of operations for the improvement,” not the date when the court enters judgment in favor of the architect as would be the case in a normal breach of contract lawsuit.

An architect or engineer who has not been paid for services rendered—including preparation of plans and specifications—may apply for a mechanic's lien by filing with the circuit court where the property is located an application for a lien and a notice of lien. Among other things, the application must describe labor or materials furnished, the amount of the claim, property involved, names of parties contracted for the improvement, and the name of the general contractor and owner.

The application and notice must be filed no later than 45 days after the date of completion. The statute defines date of completion as either the day when the owner or general contractor completes newspaper publication of a notice of completion or abandonment and an affidavit of publication has been filed, or one year after actual completion or abandonment of the improvement, if a valid notice of completion is not published and filed within that time.

Within 10 days of the service of the application and notice on interested parties, the circuit court holds a hearing to determine...
whether probable cause exists for the attachment of a lien. The owner, general contractor and party contracting for the improvement, among other interested parties, may offer evidence against attachment of the lien.

If the circuit court finds merit to the claim and orders a lien attached, the architect or engineer

Complications arise when an architect or engineer has furnished services for an improvement, but the planned improvement is not commenced.

has 90 days within which to seek enforcement of the lien.

Enforcement typically requires making a demand for payment, and if that is unsuccessful, filing a lawsuit for foreclosure of the lien. To avoid foreclosure, the owner may file a bond for twice the amount of the lien with the circuit court, which guarantees the architect will be paid should he or she obtain judgement on his or her claim. The lien expires automatically at the end of 90 days if it is not enforced within that period.

The threshold question that must be answered affirmatively by every architect or engineer applying for a lien, arising by virtue of court decisions such as that in the Haines case, is whether he or she has furnished labor or material in the improvement of real property.

The answer to this question is not clear as it might seem. There are few problems if the property is improved following the original plans and specifications; in that event, the architect's lien rights are normally undisputed.

Complications arise when an architect or engineer has furnished services for an improvement, but the planned
improvement is not commenced. Supreme Court ruling in the 
Haines case was there can be no 
lien if services did not result in 
actual or visible improvement to 
the property. The underlying 
thory is one of fairness—visible 
construction provides notice to the 
world that a project is being 
developed on the property that 
may result in liens.

According to the court in Haines, 
preparation of plans and 
specifications, marking boundaries, 
test borings and slight alterations 
to existing structures do not 
constitute visible improvement to 
the land when nothing further is 
actually built.

The situation is more 
complicated when an architect or 
engineer furnishes plans and 
specifications for an improvement 
or property which is later 
increased in a manner which is 
different than originally intended. 
In that situation, the design 
professional may well have a right 
to a lien, but for how much? If 
the project is redesigned by 
another architect and constructed 
in accordance with the new 
architect's designs, plans and 
specifications, where the previous 
architect's work was the basis for 
the drilling of test piles ultimately 
forming the project's foundation, 
the first architect is entitled to a 
lien, but only to the extent to 
which it could be proven those 
services were actually 
incorporated into the improve- 
ment—Nakashima Associates, Inc. v. 
Pacific Beach Corp., 3 Hawaii App. 58 
(1982).

Presently there are many 
lawsuits concerning the scope of 
architects' and engineers' lien 
rights. To date, the appellate 
courts have provided only 
guidance on the basic issues. 
However, it can be safely said the 
merit of each lien application 
depends on the underlying facts. It 
is important, therefore, that 
competent legal advice be sought 
as soon as possible. Only by doing 
so can an architect or engineer 
know, and protect, his rights in 
this complex and important area.
Historic Awards Presented

A public presentation of 1985 preservation awards and annual meeting of Historic Hawaii Foundation will be held at Natsunoya Tea House, 1935 Makanani Dr., April 18, 4:30-9 p.m.

A slide show of award-winning projects, plus a presentation in celebration of the centennial of Japanese immigration to Hawaii by Prof. Dennis Ogawa are free and will be followed by a no-host cocktail reception. A dinner with entertainment is $17.50 per person. Reservations are required for the cocktail party and dinner.

For further information, call 537-9564

Main Street Training Offered

Historic Hawaii Foundation has announced the first Main Street training session in Hawaii to be held May 7-9.

The seminar will cover the main street approach, a creative, proven program of training and followup technical assistance for revitalizing central business districts of small towns and urban neighborhoods. Focus is on four basic elements of organization, promotion, design and economic restructuring. The program capitalizes on the unique character of existing buildings, develops progressive marketing and management techniques, and involves local businesses and property owners in forging alliances to bolster economic activity.

For seminar registration packets or to schedule community film presentations on becoming a Main Street town, contact Al Fleming, Historic Hawaii, 537-9564, P.O. Box 1658, Honolulu, Hawaii 96806.

Everest Show Scheduled

"Edge of the Earth; Corner of the Sky," a multi-image slide show about the 1984 Ultima Thule Mt. Everest expedition will be presented Thursday, May 16 at the general membership dinner meeting of Hawaii Society/AIA.

Live narration to prerecorded music will be delivered by nationally known photographer Art Wolfe, whose photos have been published in National Geographic, Smithsonian, Natural
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History, GEO and Sunset magazines as well as in numerous other publications.

The presentation will include views of Peking, the Great Wall of China, ancient Tibetan monasteries, nunneries hidden high in remote areas of the Himalayas, people and villages rarely visited by Western man, and the high valleys and ridges of the Tibetan Himalayas as seen by an American expedition.

The slide show will begin at 8 p.m. in the Hibiscus Ballroom II at Ala Moana Americana Hotel, with no-host cocktails preceding at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m.

Admission, including dinner, will be $15 for Hawaii Society/AIA members and $19 for nonmembers. Entrance to the slide show only will be $5.

For reservations phone Hawaii Society/AIA at 545-4242.


Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo Architects, Ltd. recently celebrated their 40th anniversary. From left, first row: associates Stan Takaki, Kevin Chun, Glen Sweesy, Don Lee and Pat Lawrence; second row: principals Mark Hastert, Don Goo, Greg Teng, George "Pete" Wimberly, Ron Holecek, Glenn Kimura and George Berean; third row: principals Dick Van Horn, Jerry Allison, Larry Helber, Sid Char and Don Fairweather.
New Members
by Lyna Burian, AIA

MICHAEL A. MIKI, AIA, is employed at Johnson, Reese, Luersen, Lowrey, Architects. He received a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Environmental Design from University of Hawaii in 1977 and a Master of Architecture from University of Colorado in 1980. He worked several years in Colorado before coming back to his native Hawaii. His wife’s name is Mary and in his spare time he likes to play golf, volleyball, softball and raquetball.

STEPHEN T. NAKAI, AIA, is another kamaaina architect. Born and raised on the island of Lanai, he works with Paul Osumi, Jr., AIA. He attended Idaho State University and took and passed licensing exams after qualifying with the required years of practical experience. He and his wife, Erminigilda, have two children, Kerri and Kevin. He also loves to play golf.

CHARLES K. Y. CHAN, AIA, is a project designer at Architects Hawaii. He received his B.F.A. in architecture from University of Hawaii in 1977 and joined Hawaii Society/AIA as an associate member shortly thereafter. Charlie is a native of Hong Kong, but has been in Hawaii for 12 years and has recently become a U.S. citizen. He and his wife, Sandra, have a 2-year-old son, Keith. Among his hobbies are music, photography and traveling.
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DOUGLAS P. LUNA, AIA, is a designer at Architects Hawaii. He has a Bachelor of Science from University of California in Berkeley and an M.B.A. from University of Southern California, besides his Bachelor in Architecture from University of Hawaii. Doug has the distinction of being a former vice president of Wells Fargo National Bank in San Francisco before he decided to switch careers and become an architect. Born in New York, he grew up in California's Bay Area and moved to Hawaii in 1979. He has been active as an associate member since his graduation from UH in 1982, having been associate director last year and one of the directors in the executive committee this year.

MARNE RICHARDSON, associate member, is an interior designer with Architects Hawaii. She specializes in health care design, aided by a nursing degree from University of Nevada in Las Vegas. After moving to Hawaii in 1974, she attended Artisan School of Interior Design. Her hobbies include reading, water sports and music.

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