Architectural Trends
Landscape Architecture
Finding field solutions is a fine art at Allied Builders

"We outgrew our new Honolulu offices almost before they were off the drawing boards," observes Sprint's Chicago based representative Jeffery Wozniewski. "Allied basically built the place over one and a half times..."

As a result of its phenomenal growth on Oahu, Sprint had over 50% of the contract value in change orders at its newly leased 65,000 sf headquarters on Dillingham Boulevard. Totally new operating requirements emerged after the construction contract was let, including reconfigured work stations, additional air conditioning requirements, electrical power and computer equipment, plus other space use adjustments.

"Even so, the job came in on time and within budget. And Allied was great at problem solving all along the way," notes Wozniewski.

"They're craftsmen, no doubt about it. Treated the job as if it were their own home. I had no idea there was this kind of quality work out here in the Pacific..."

ABS project manager Stanford Chur. Sprint reps Laurence Purdy & Jeffrey Wozniewski, architect Robert Alexander

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The Waikiki Beautification Project started from the ground up, literally. From Kalakaua Avenue at Ala Moana clear down to the intersection of Kapahulu, 150,000 square feet of architect-specified Paver Tiles were laid in four-inch squares complementing Hawai'i's sand and earth tones. In addition to looking beautiful, the tiles are skid-resistant, have a low moisture absorbency, and are extremely durable. Next time you're in Waikiki, count the tiles. You'll find more than a million examples of our art.
panels with 2x4 stiffeners at windows, doors and panel joints.

The structural floor will consist of plywood on 2x6 floor framing elevated slightly above grade by concrete pyramid footings. The cabin will be anchored down by steel rods through the footings buried deep into the ground to withstand wind loading. The roof structure will consist of 2x4 rafters with plywood sheathing and composition shingle roofing.

The bathroom module will have a tank toilet and an integral shower stall compartment. A combination single-bowl bath lavatory/kitchen sink is located in the living area with a counter and base cabinet to accommodate a microwave oven and an undercounter refrigerator. Duplex wall outlets will be located at each wall for convenience. All light fixtures will be switched — not the pull-chain type.

**Single-Parent Cabin**

A typical single-parent cabin will actually house two separate single-parent families each in an 8-foot x 15-foot module with individual bathrooms ganged together to create a single cabin. A sound-isolated wall will be constructed between the two families.

**Administration/Child Care/Study Hall Cabin**

A multi-purpose cabin will provide office space for the non-profit corporation managing the village and space for infant/child care as well as a study hall for school-age children in the evenings.

**Laundry Cabin**

This cabin will house three washers and three dryers in an 8-foot x 12-foot module. A large-capacity electric water heater will be situated at the rear to provide hot water to living/sleeping cabins, however, hot water will not be provided to the washers.

**Acknowledgements**

Several consultants have donated their time and expertise to this project, including Tom Enomoto, R.M. Towill Corporation, Belt Collins Associates, PBR Hawaii, Air Survey Hawaii, Calvin Kim & Associates, Englekirk Consulting Engineers, Albert Chong Associates and Honolulu Blueprint.

Alan Tarumoto, AIA, is a principal with Design Partners Incorporated. He has been a project designer for affordable housing developments and has been involved in the homeless village project since its inception.

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Top, each village consists of five cabin clusters and 55 parking stalls. Bottom, each cluster has nine cabins for families, one for laundry and one for administration, child care and study hall.
Designing With Environmental Sensitivity

by Monique Cole

The hole in the ozone layer, water pollution and the rising price of gasoline are forcing more and more people to pay attention to the environment. Architects and urban planners are following the trend toward environmental sensitivity by designing buildings and cities that conserve water and energy and facilitate recycling.

"This isn't just a fashion for this year, this is a permanent trend," said Cully Judd of Inter-Island Solar Supply.

Relatively new design concepts and products, such as built-in recycling chutes, ultra low-flush toilets, xeriscape gardens, dual water systems and energy-saving design elements, may eventually be required by law.

Kapolei's requirements

The urban designers of the city of Kapolei are getting a head start by incorporating environmental sensitivity into their plans. Most cities evolve through time. Kapolei is being built completely from scratch, allowing urban planners to apply the most up-to-date technology and concepts in the city's design.

A section of the Urban Design Concept for Kapolei states, "Resource conservation will be emphasized in the design of both the overall city and individual parts. Energy and water conservation measures and recycling systems will be integrated into building designs."

To ensure buildings fulfill these requirements, designs will have to pass the scrutiny of the Design Advisory Board.

"I think the (Campbell) Estate has made a major commitment to the environment," said Henry Eng, a board advisor.

Water conservation

The arid climate of the Ewa plain presents a real challenge to planners. The scarcity of fresh water was addressed by dual water systems and xeriscaping.

To conserve potable water, water features, golf courses, parks, medial strips and other major landscaped areas will be supplied by a brackish water system. Campbell Estate has also cooperated with the state to build an experimental desalination plant designed to produce 1 million gallons of drinking water per day.

Developers also will be encouraged to design landscaping with water conservation in mind.

Landscape designers have the double task of choosing plants that are less "thirsty" and creating a cool, shaded environment to live up to Kapolei's image as a "garden city."

"While landscaping will be abundant, only plants which require relatively little water will be used," according to the Urban Design Plan.

Recycling

Along with fresh water, land is a finite resource in Hawaii. Recycling is becoming very important to this island state because there is very little space left for landfills. Last year, the City Council passed a resolution establishing a recycling office.

A Manoa Valley kitchen was remodeled to facilitate the use of these recycling bins. Separate trap doors above the sink open to allow the user to drop waste into bins designated for the different recyclable materials. The bins are located outside the house, making recycling more convenient.
within the Refuse Division, requiring recycling in city government buildings and setting island-wide recycling goals.

Mandatory recycling is "the movement of the future," said Janie Deuser, director of the non-profit Recycling Association.

Several products were introduced this year that may help architects fulfill the city's requirements that recycling systems be incorporated into buildings.

One such product is the Hi-Rise Recycling System™ which works like a trash chute except that there is a rotating turntable fitted with separate containers at the bottom of the chute. The user can press a button near the chute door that corresponds to a certain type of waste. The turntable will rotate to the appropriate container to accept the recyclables.

The system facilitates recycling in multi-story buildings by eliminating the need to transport recyclable materials to the bottom floor. It can replace traditional trash chutes in almost all buildings without any structural changes.

Energy efficiency

Like land, oil is a finite natural resource. Energy efficiency in architecture can reduce electrical use, air pollution and Hawaii's dependency on imported oil at the same time.

Several design elements and building materials can reduce a building's energy consumption. Hawaii's climate is specifically addressed in Hawaiian Design: Strategies for Energy Efficient Architecture, by Kent Royle, AIA, and Cliff Terry, AIA, of TRB/Hawaii. The book illustrates how electrical energy consumption can be reduced by maximizing the use of natural energy sources — wind, sunlight and the sun's heat.

"Not until recently did (building) owners start caring about energy efficiency," the book's co-author Terry said. In the past, owners merely passed energy costs onto tenants so they weren't concerned about efficiency, he explained. But times are changing. "Tenants are looking more and more at total costs; the more efficient the building, the lower the cost."

Terry said he finds that while many of his clients are "sympathetic to the idea" of energy efficiency, they don't have the money to pay for the higher initial costs. "The idea is to analyze it as an investment," he said. Lower monthly utility bills free up more money to pay off a mortgage.

Some elements, such as sun-shielding glass, can be designed into a building with little extra cost and rapid returns on the investment, Terry said.

In addition to conserving energy, more architects are utilizing alternative energy in their plans. The most obvious source of natural energy in Hawaii is the abundant sunshine.

"Very few architects provide the right roof angle to accommodate solar energy," Judd said. His own house is completely powered by solar energy through the use of photovoltaic cells. Judd said he had to look at a hundred houses before finding one with the right roof angle.

"The most important thing an architect can do (for the option," Judd said.

Many architects and buyers shy away from solar water heating and energy efficiency in their designs because of added costs.

"The key word is cost," Judd said. "But the environmental cost (caused) by not using these principles will have to be paid by our children."
The Tokyo-based firm of Hideto Horiike + Associates, Inc. has successfully achieved a harmony of Eastern and Western cultures in their design of the newly completed Kyo-ya Restaurant in Waikiki. The traditional Japanese principles of wabi (simple repose) and sabi (elegant simplicity) were interpreted in a contemporary manner in order to re-create the serene ambiance associated with Japanese architecture.

From its bustling Waikiki street, the Kyo-ya invites attention from passersby. Traditional elements such as the Japanese tiled roof and the formal entrance gate soothingly complement the rich landscape and carefully designed gardens. At night, the illuminated washi glass panels provide a “lantern effect” to the courtyard as well as the street.

Beyond the formal gate, the semi-private courtyard sets an exciting and refreshing mood. One cannot help but feel that he or she has just entered into another world, a retreat for the senses.

The first level of the restaurant provides a contemporary setting using Western-type seating and modern materials. Stainless steel, glass, marble and granite provide a polished yet sophisticated image. Traditional elements such as the daikokubashira, or main pillar, are reinterpreted in modern materials.

A serene atmosphere is achieved on the second level by the use of natural hues and textures. Imported tatami mats, natural wood, slate and textured wallcoverings provide a tranquil backdrop for the meticulously designed dry rock gardens. Light and shadows are filtered through the rice paper windows of the imported sliding shoji screens emphasizing the “quiet mood” of the space.

A closer look at the Kyo-ya reveals the painstaking efforts taken in producing an authentic representation of Japanese culture. Traditional methods of construction further display the attention to detail and the appreciation for quality design. If a trip to Japan is not possible, a visit to Kyo-ya Restaurant will more than satisfy the senses.
JURY COMMENTS:

"The architecture creates a sense that you’re in Japan and you’re in a beautiful, serene environment."

"Beautiful use of materials."

"Overall, I think it’s a great building."

"A variable jewel in the urban fabric of Waikiki."

"It’s a very beautiful world that’s been very carefully designed and very carefully constructed."

"It’s an oasis."

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Washi glass panes transmit an illuminated “lantern effect” to the courtyard.
'High-tech’ Housing Unique to Hawaii

by Jo Paul Rognstad, AIA

Construction is America’s single biggest industry. Residential construction is a significant portion of this activity. Various types of manufactured housing now comprise between one-fourth and one-third of all residential construction, and this ratio will continue to increase.

Technological advances in materials, fasteners, machinery and systems provide the impetus for a superior manufactured product at lesser cost. The technological challenge in Hawaii is to make use of the simplicity and economy of the single-wall system...

One might dismiss any Hawaiian participation in high-tech housing because we are too remote and out of touch with the various research centers devoted to construction techniques on the mainland. While this is true, we have a significant advantage over the mainland engineer and architect devoted to the United States that specifically allows “walls without studs.” Of even more significance, we have building officials that have lived in “single-wall” houses or are very familiar with the validity of this uniquely Hawaiian type of construction. Nowhere else in the country can you design a house with a non-standard housing system and find a building official who isn’t very skeptical of any departure from the code.

Not only is the “single-wall” system structurally sound, it is superior to double-wall construction in regard to termites. Obviously, both systems are wood framed, but single wall has a distinct advantage in that termite infestation can be seen and treated promptly, rather than to allow major structural damage before concealed infestation becomes known.

The single-wall system also provides more usable interior space than the double-wall home. This increase in livable space is about a 7 percent difference, which is not a big change, but when the cost of construction in Hawaii approaches $100 per square foot, a 7 percent increase is a $7000 value even in a relatively small home.

While at one time, single wall was the predominate method of house construction, it is used to a much lesser degree today. It is a labor intensive system that requires highly skilled labor since “everything shows.” Nevertheless, it is a far superior system in its economical use of material. It also uses, by necessity, a simple electrical wiring method that is inexpensive and virtually unknown on the mainland.

The technological challenge in Hawaii is to make use of the simplicity and economy of the single-wall system by combining it with modern sheathing and fastening systems that reduce field labor. Also, our benign climate allows great freedom in experimental systems. Of even
more importance, the pent-up demand for affordable housing in Hawaii is so great that the financial success of any reasonably well thought-out technological system is assured. Because we are an island state, the technical solution to our housing problem must include economics in shipping. Since containerization is mandatory to modern maritime methods, it is imperative that our housing technology incorporate containerization at some point. Further, if technology can minimize Hawaiian shipping costs, the same technology will open additional markets throughout the Pacific region and beyond.

Containerization can take place, as it presently does, in the shipment of materials only or it can include the shipment of partially finished panelized sections. It can also provide for the shipment of fully finished core elements, such as bathrooms and/or kitchens. The manufactured housing industry on the mainland can easily construct affordable homes, however, the cost of transporting their modular housing to Hawaii is about equal to their construction cost. Their transportation methods are not adaptable to ocean shipping. Consequently, any advanced technology in producing affordable housing must also be compatible with the somewhat sophisticated methods of the maritime industry.

While the 2,500 miles to the mainland causes significant transportation problems, modern methods of communication, particularly the fax machine, has virtually eliminated the problems of technology exchange.

Many mainland universities have research sections devoted to innovative technology. What with the alarming shortage of housing in Hawaii, it would be appropriate for the University of Hawaii and/or its School of Architecture to support Hawaii housing research and technology. Our climate demands action regarding the housing situation and, as previously mentioned, our governmental building officials recognize and accept construction methods other than standard framing systems.

Most importantly, our economic climate will reward even modest improvements in housing technology with more than adequate compensation because the costs of housing in Hawaii are astronomically and artificially high. HA

Jo Paul Rognstad, AIA, has had considerable experience in mass housing development and tract housing design. He began an experimental "Container House" about 10 years ago, culminating in a new sophisticated manufactured housing system for Hawaii.
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Conveying A Japanese Garden Experience

by Randal Fujimoto, ASLA

From the urban street scene of Kalakaua Avenue, people enter the new Kyo-ya Restaurant and experience a contemporary Japanese-style landscape based on traditional Japanese garden-making concepts. The vision of a contemporary, deluxe Japanese restaurant building and grounds of the highest standards were the desires of the Kyo-ya Company Ltd.

The design intent was not to create a duplication of what one finds in Japan but to convey the Japanese garden experience in a Hawaii context through certain concepts and techniques.

Because of the restaurant’s location, the landscape development needed to respond to the surrounding environment as well as the Waikiki Special Design District requirements.

Essentially a small garden in an urban environment, the landscape provides brief and full enjoyment with every plant a specimen and every feature well thought out.

The landscape design expresses the traditional Japanese respect for nature and its perspective on the relationship of man and nature in a contemporary form.

Japanese concepts related to time and space also were important elements of the design.

To convey the Japanese experience, specific traditional garden-making concepts were used to create the spaces and forms. Traditional concepts such as...
A variety of materials was used in the courtyard area, creating a formal entry into the restaurant.
Symbolism is found in the “dry garden” of the courtyard where the intent was to create a landscape experience where the picture is incomplete and ideas left “unsaid.”

as abstraction, symbolism and harmony were important design considerations. In addition to conceptual design elements, traditional, specific landscape site details from Japan were used to create the forms of the spaces.

Landscape elements found at the gardens of Ryoan-ji and the Katsura Imperial Villa were employed in the development of the site planning and garden details.

The “force of form” in the selection and placement of the natural and built materials was an important consideration in the creation of the abstract composition of the landscape. The forms and detailing of the hardscape and softscape needed to be clearly defined and “non-hesitating” to achieve a design that is forceful and elegant beyond quaint or exotic decoration.

Symbolism is found in the “dry garden” of the courtyard where the intent was to create a landscape experience where the picture is incomplete and ideas left “unsaid.” The garden allows the viewer a chance to complete the idea through the use of symbolism and to stir one’s imagination.

Consideration was given to the relationship of interior and exterior elements as evidenced in the repetition of interior design details and materials in the landscape. This achieved an integration and harmony between building and grounds.

The traditional Japanese technique of selecting and using hardscape and softscape materials to express their inherent characteristics was utilized in the garden. The hardscape materials, such as slate and granite, were chosen for their aesthetic and functional qualities. In keeping with the intent to use traditional Japanese garden-making concepts, the design of the slate, granite and river pebbles in the courtyard was based on a construction detail found at Ryoan-ji.

Plant material selection reinforces the Japanese experience and plants were placed based on traditional Japanese techniques. Large specimen plants were installed to create an immediate impact and statement of a first-class, elegant restaurant. Certain specimen plants were selected to create the forms that convey the spatial experience as well as the experience of time in a garden through each day and season — changing as does nature.

The fulfillment of the vision could only have been achieved through the combined efforts of the owners, architect (Hideto Horiike + Associates), the design team and contractors (especially P.G. Kuniyoshi Landscaping) involved with the project. Randal Fujimoto, ASLA is the principal of his own landscape architecture and planning firm in Honolulu.

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Landscape Architecture

Water Features Create Exotic Atmosphere

by Tom Horton

The Casbah, the Blue Mosque, papyrus reeds and high stark white walls crowned by onion-shaped domes are easily recognized as part of the landscape and architectural integrity of Algiers, Istanbul, the Nile Valley, Tunisia on the North African side of the Mediterranean and Polo Beach on the Wailea side of Southwest Maui.

Polo Beach, granted, is a few thousand years behind the others in sharing aesthetic values and sensuous pleasures identified with Moorish architecture and Mediterranean clime. But Sweeney Hotels International has poured millions of dollars into exotic landscaping and Babylonian-like water features to complement the Mediterranean architecture of yet another new Hawaii resort hotel designed to impress the travel market as more than just another new Hawaii resort hotel.

Kea Lani Hotel will open in December with 413 rooms and 37 oceanfront villas. Each room is a one-bedroom suite and each villa has its own private swimming pool. A dozen different buildings of two to six stories occupy 22 lavishly landscaped acres overlooking Wailea’s Polo Beach.

Hotel architect is Francis Oda, president of Group 70 which has designed many of the top luxury resorts in Hawaii. Resort hotel design in Hawaii has long since escaped the confines of four-walls-on-a-beautiful-beach, turning instead to landscaping and water features so spectacular that the beach becomes backdrop to the tropical environment created throughout the hotel property.

Arriving guests’ first surprise at Kea Lani will be tall Norfolk Island pine trees lining the curving driveway, an imported landscaping touch designed to enhance Kea Lani’s ability to attract attention. Likewise, the stark white walls of the hotel as seen from the road give off a Moorish feeling that at first might seem out of place in Hawaii.

But within the grounds of Kea Lani are more traditional elements of Hawaiian resort design: coconut trees and cascading bougainvillea. “The theme of the hotel architecture is strongly Mediterranean, so the landscaping has been selected to augment that,” says Bob Everingham, vice president of Sweeney Development Company.

From the outset of the project two years ago, Honolulu landscape architects Walters, Kimura, Motoda, Inc. worked closely to integrate plant selection and landscape architecture into a new phenomenon in hotel design — “waterscape architecture.”

Enter, with the subtlety of Niagara Falls, a man named Howard Fields. Everingham calls him “a unique individual, a great artist in the use of water.”

Indeed, in six years the Sausalito-based former swimming pool contractor (before that, water-bed liners and, before that, pigs-and-prunes farmer) has become the world’s foremost, if not the first, “water architect.”

Fields has moved more water than Moses while designing multi-million-dollar pools, lagoons, slides, fountains, and waterfalls for resort hotels from Australia, Israel, Japan, and the Caribbean to Puerto Rico (Hyatt Regency Cerromar), Orlando (Disney World) and throughout Hawaii, where he has created distinctive worlds of water, including neighbor island Hyatts, the Four Seasons Wailea and the Westin Kauai.
A geyser of immodest opinions, Fields has made a lot of hotel operators happy with his designs and a few architects hopping mad with his publicity, such as these quotes from a colorful splash in Newsweek three years ago:

"Anybody can design a 12-by-15 hotel room. But I can turn the hotel—with good, bad or indifferent architecture — into a fantasyland."

For the Kea Lani Hotel, Fields designed $2.5 million of swimming pools, water slides, reflecting pools, koi ponds, cascading streams and whispering fountains that he proudly christens "Babylon-by-the-Beach."

In truth, Fields is fiercely proud of the quiet elegance and formality of his water design for Kea Lani, as opposed to louder projects of the past.

"What's different about Kea Lani in terms of the water features is it's much more architectonic than what you usually find in Hawaii," says Fields. "You won't find another place that's pure architecture like this. We start in the lobby with this grand formality that carries over as one moves through the Casbah pool, the axial fountain, into this kind of organic design."

Clif Anderson, senior architect at Howard Fields and Associates, said the water design reflects the overall design of the hotel. "It is really quite formal in concept," he said. "The landscaping, or the site layout, is also very formal. The axial fountain moves from bowl to bowl down this longitudinal axis, each node of which has its own very symmetrical hard area around it that expands out into the landscaping. This is very formal."

"The Casbah pool is also very formal. A series of concentric tile bandings in the bottom of the pool radiates from each side and crosses over and intersects,"
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Gene Fujioka
Vice President

running up the sidewalls to an additional tile band at the perimeter. We’ve minimized the effect here, downplayed it, by making this a deck-level water system, which means the water level is at the same elevation as the surrounding deck. This adds a note of elegance.”

Kea Lani’s more formal water design also means less water noise. “There is not a lot of water noise at Kea Lani,” says Anderson. “We have only one semi-major waterfall, and some burbles and ripples elsewhere. But there won’t be that kind of constant background noise. Even at Hyatt Regency Maui, with all those little creeks and rivers, it’s hard to find a place anywhere where you can’t hear the water. Westin Kauai, you can hear it all up and down the beach.”

Fields does not point to the Westin Kauai as the best example of his design skills. “It’s not my style hotel,” he said. “But Chris (Hemmeter) had an idea in mind. He absolutely wanted those spitting fountains and the cascading falls.” But he credits Hemmeter with going against the grain in Hawaii—grains of sand, as it were—and proving that hotel guests will turn their back on even the most perfect beach if you give them a better swimming pool.

“People don’t like the beach,” Fields declares. “They’re afraid of it. They don’t like the sand, they don’t like the salt, they don’t like the sharks, and certainly at Hyatt Regency Maui they didn’t like the coral because that beach is very unpleasant.

“Chris Hemmeter introduced the fantasy pool to Hawaii and then people got spoiled. This became the product, this became the competition, and this was what you had to either meet or beat.

“Chuck Sweeney, who is a very smart man, got the maximum bang for the buck on Kea Lani,” says Fields. “One problem with
Sheldon Zane's completed 600 all-electric homes. Just for starters.

Sheldon Zane has a vision of opening new opportunities for affordable home ownership in Hawaii. His 600 new homes at West Loch Estates, and 700 more coming at West Loch Fairways, create pleasant neighborhoods where families live better with state-of-the-art all-electric convenience, safety and cleanliness.

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some hotels is that they don't have a sense of discovery. When a guest is coming into an area, too often they walk out and virtually see it all at once. That's it. What else is there? In good design, what we do for the guest, particularly the guest who is going to stay in the hotel three to five days, is provide different experiences, even within a confined site. So you want to design it so that as you turn corners things are different. You create gateways, you create views."

Fields said he tells each new client that there are three aspects to his water design: program, budget and quality. The developer has to determine the program, the demographics of the market the hotel hopes to capture, and set the budget. Howard Fields will take it from there.

"If you tell us what you want for a program and tell us your budget, we'll tell you the quality of the product we'll deliver. It's all part of the development. One of the things we offer is the understanding of what works and what doesn't work.

"Today, you have five-star hotels and guests with children and they don't mix well. So now you have to design kiddieland. Who wants to pay $200 to $400 a night and be sitting by the pool with a mother screaming at her kids who are screaming back at her?"

But if there are areas with waterfalls and water slides for the kids, and other areas with quiet reflecting pools reminiscent of the Casbah of the Blue Mosque, where you don't have to raise your voice to be heard over the sound of falling water, you have a modern mix of H2O-Howard Fields style. MA

Tom Horton has been writing about Hawaii since 1973 as a resident newspaper and magazine columnist, and freelance contributor to local and national publications.
New Members

Maui Greets 2 New Members

The Maui Chapter/AIA has added two new names to its membership list.

Associate member Sotirios P. Biniaris received a bachelor of architecture from National Technical University of Athens, Greece. A licensed professional architect in Greece since 1973, he has had 17 years of European and Middle East experience in building, design and construction. He is employed by the state of Hawaii, Department of Transportation. Biniaris has two children, Lydia, 8 and Aliki, 6. He enjoys traveling, music, tennis and soccer.

Professional affiliate Raymond L. Avis attended the University of Nevada, Reno and the University of Hawaii, Manoa. Owner of Avis Drafting Service, he is married and has four children, Corinne, Robin, Charles and Eric. He likes scuba diving, snow skiing, music and photography.

Maui Chapter

Continued from Page 7
this program. They have arranged for Alan Holl to come to Maui and address a committee to get IDP in place.

6. Hold the toothpick bridge building contest. This is a two day event sponsored by the Maui Chapter and the Department of Education involving junior high school students. Bridge testing is held publicly in the shopping mall, where they load the toothpick bridges until they collapse.

7. Hold the annual golf tournament. This event, cosponsored with Wailea Development Co., is held every year to raise funds for scholarships.

Maui Chapter is a success story because it grew from grass roots. The evolution into a Chapter has been a good one for the membership. The organization's stature in the community has increased. The last hurdle is getting their design awards program in place. Judging from the way they have been going, there is no obstacle big enough to hamper their enthusiasm.

From the perspective of the Big Island Section, I look across the water at Maui and applaud their successes and thank them for paving the way so that we too may follow in their footsteps.

Sotirios P. Biniaris

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