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A case in point involved Architects Hawaii’s plan for extensive multi-level renovations at Kapiolani Medical Center, which struck a delicate balance between scientific excellence and comfort in the home.

Not just any remodeler could perform quality work among newborn infants, maternity patients and round-the-clock nursing care – and still beat the time by more than two months.

Oberves Kapiolani CEO Walter L. Behn, FACHE: “It was a tough comprehensive assignment. Allied Builders had a great attitude and worked well within our critical operating givens. Their finishing work was outstanding, they were on target with the budget and truly amazed us on the time. We certainly would have them back again.”

Adds veteran architect Frank Haines, FAIA: “We recommended Allied and were pleased we did so. They were quality controlled, caring and completely cooperative.”
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In this issue...

The cover shows the winning entry in the 1993 UH Sand Sculpture Esquisse, a friendly annual contest on Oahu’s sandy beaches pitting School of Architecture students against professional designers.

Institutional architecture is the focus of this issue of Hawaii Architect. Institutional architecture is the design of educational, cultural and health-care architecture.

The United States is the recognized world leader in health care architecture. It is therefore not surprising that many Asian nations turn to their nearest U.S. neighbor, Hawaii, for design expertise in this specialized field.

Raymond Yeh, FAIA, new dean, UH School of Architecture, has recognized the opportunities associated with this “Pacific focus” and, in collaboration with faculty and AIA members, is initiating programs that will change the School’s direction and make it a unique learning center where East and West truly meet.

Carol S. Sakata was admitted to the College of Fellows of AIA on April 1. She becomes Hawaii’s first female architect to receive this distinguished honor.

The waterproofing of structures, a necessity in Hawaii, is the subfocus in this issue of Hawaii Architect. The terms “waterproof” and “water-repellent,” often used interchangeably, refer to distinct applications.
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Bill Threatens Quality Architecture

This month's focus on institutional and public architecture is a good opportunity for the public to understand the latest threat to quality public architecture. Public procurement is in the news. The media are attempting to connect the selection of architects and engineers for non-bid contracts with campaign contributions made to politicians.

The AIA has long supported the qualifications-based approach to selecting architects for public projects. All clients in the public and private sectors are, of course, free to choose an architect by whatever lawful policy best suits their needs. It is not the policy of the AIA that it is unprofessional or unethical for architects to submit price quotations. Experience with many successful and unsuccessful projects indicates that selection first on the basis of qualifications, followed by negotiation of a fair and reasonable fee, is most likely to achieve the good results every public agency desires.

In response to the current issue, Senate Bill 1126 S.D.2 was introduced in the Legislature. The AIA is strongly opposed to this bill, which requires that the state and counties use competitive low bids to select architects for projects. The bill reverses long-standing state policy that architectural design is a professional service that ought not to be procured using price as a selection criterion. The bill was written by William Warstier, himself a non-bid consultant to the Legislature, and the Hawaii Business Roundtable.

The bill would also set up a chief procurement officer to low-bid all architectural services for all agencies. This provision would destroy the present relationship between individual public agencies and their architects. Under the present procurement system, many architects selected by agencies feel a great sense of service to the unique goals and objectives of that particular agency. The low-bid selection of consultants could create a confrontational, rather than a cooperative, attitude. The governor, county mayors and public agencies should be held directly accountable for the quality of public buildings.

In its concept that the cheapest consultants are best and also free of political connections, the bill creates a greater public injury than it is attempting to cure. The present system is qualifications-based. The present controversy is campaign contributions, not poor-quality architecture. The present controversy was aggravated by an illegal application of the existing lawful procurement system. The Legislature should instead be concerned about the ethical behavior of public officials.

The AIA is also concerned about the negative impact upon Hawaii business, should S.B.1126 S.D.2 be enacted. Low-bid architecture does not necessarily mean architecture made in Hawaii. The bill could have the effect of exporting much-needed design work and revenue out of Hawaii.

Daniel G. Chun, AIA, is president, AIA/Hawaii State Council.
Over the past several years, TRB has been involved—either as principal or as a major consultant—with a variety of projects in the institutional medical field. As each client has offered us a unique perspective, we have learned that there are a few common denominators in dealing with this industry.

The modern health care facility is looking for a bright, positive atmosphere. Long gone are the days of the dark "institutional" feeling in a medical facility. Since people generally come to such a facility for reasons which are not of a positive nature, the client generally attempts to build an attractive, calming and appealing atmosphere. For example, at the Kaiser Permanente Clinic at Mililani we were asked to design a facility with a positive, lively feeling and one which would be attractive to children. We did this by utilizing a spine of fiberglass skylights along the roof which flood the facility with bright, natural light. Each nurse's station is fronted with a small facade and strong, bright colors are used inside and out.

Coordination of disciplines and working with technical equipment manufacturers are essential. In a highly technical facility it is critical to coordinate numerous elements which combine to contribute to the overall function. For example, in the Straub Clinic and hospital Cardiac catheterization Laboratory; we needed to learn about a specialized X-ray unit which had not only never been used in Hawaii, but which...
was the first to be installed anywhere in the country. Close coordination is required between the architect and the manufacturers of the highly specialized equipment utilized in medicine. Getting first-hand information from these suppliers is recommended.

The types of finishes and materials used in medical facilities differ from other types of projects. Surfaces must be highly resistant to absorption and to lodging of dirt, dust or bacteria.

Since a medical facility offers a critical service you may not have the luxury of shutting down operations while working on a project. Often, work must go on while keeping in mind existing traffic, cleanliness, and minimizing disruption of utility and communication systems.

Because medical facilities are usually owner-operated, we have found greater receptivity to energy-saving designs. At the Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center, for example, we were asked to design a waiting room which would use natural ventilation instead of air conditioning. We did this by linking two existing buildings with a structure combining open skylights for ventilation and overhangs for shade. A previously wasted space is now a comfortable, naturally ventilated waiting area.

Because of the rapid changes in medical technology, medical facilities tend to be composed of an original structure to which numerous additions have been made over the years, sometimes resulting in a “chop suey” structure which offers peculiar design challenges. For example, we were presently working on post-Iniki restoration of the Wilcox hospital on Kauai. The original building was designed in 1938 by C.W. Dickey. (We found the original plans sketched on linen!) Since then, numerous additions have been completed which make the reconstruction effort akin to putting together a jigsaw puzzle. This situation is not atypical, and in many medical facility projects it can be almost impossible to locate all the original drawings.

It is critical in a medically-related project to identify one source person who speaks on behalf of the client. Medical operations, especially in a hospital, tend to be decentralized; many interests and voices compete for attention with their own agendas. For the most efficient progress on the project, a project manager with final authority is essential.

Cliff Terry, AIA, is president, TRB Architects, Ltd.

**TRB to Design Health Center**

TRB Architects, Ltd. has been selected as designer for the Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center’s five-year development plan.

Elements of the plan include a multi-purpose family health care facility, as well as laboratory and administration buildings. Future projects may include a native Hawaiian health facility, a nutrition and preventive health complex and an outpatient building.

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Monthly electric bills represent one of the largest operating costs for Hawaii's hotels, resorts and business center. Air conditioning costs make up a large portion of their bills. With electric rates continuing to increase, cost effective alternatives for cooling are imperative if operating costs are to be controlled.

Fortunately for Hawaii and many island nations in the Pacific, a cost effective alternate energy option is available that is independent of oil, inexhaustible in its supply and environmentally benign.

Deep, cold seawater has long been recognized as a valuable energy resource but the utilization of this resource has not been technically and economically feasible, until now.

During the past 20 years, various experimentation and research in ocean thermal energy conversion and cold water mariculture has sought to solve the technical problems that prevent their economic development. Deep ocean seawater for air conditioning has emerged as the first technically and economically viable option; one which is environmentally benign.

THE CONCEPT OF SEAWATER air conditioning systems (SWACS) is not new. The major difficulties in its utilization were lack of proven pipeline concepts coupled with cost of heat exchangers and major uncertainties relative to corrosion and fouling.

During the last decade, research in the development of Ocean Thermal Energy (OTEC) has addressed these unknowns. We have successfully designed, engineered, and deployed several deep ocean pipelines. The largest of these pipelines is 1 meter in diameter and was deployed to 700 meters. A 1400 mm diameter pipeline to be deployed to 900 meter is being designed.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOW COST aluminum heat exchangers, compatible with deep, ocean seawater has also occurred; tests at the Natural Energy Laboratory in Hawaii by ALCAN indicate minimal and controllable corrosion and fouling problems.

Another important factor is that seawater
cooling systems can be conveniently incorporated within conventional chilled fresh water circulation systems working in most large air conditioning plants. The interior of the buildings remains unchanged.

Seawater air conditioning also has a significant advantage over an OTEC power plant. A system of comparable megawatt size can be built at a small fraction the size and cost of an OTEC facility.

A 5-mW OTEC plant requires approximately a three-meter diameter pipeline for both cold and warm water intakes, heat exchangers and a power plant. A seawater system that replaces 5 mW of electrical power only requires 10 percent of the OTEC cold water flow through a one-meter cold water pipeline and has no warm pipe or power plant system.

Therefore, while developments for OTEC have brought it just to the edge of being economically feasible, the seawater air conditioning system is already economically viable.

FOR LARGE BUILDINGS and hotels in tropical and subtropical climates, air conditioning represents the major energy demand. As a rule-of-thumb, a typical hotel room requires approximately 1 ton of air conditioning with an energy requirement of 0.9 kW. A conventional system utilizes about 900 kW/1000 tons but a similar sized A/C system using seawater requires only pumping power of 40–80 kW/1000 tons, a 90 percent electrical saving over the chillier power requirement.

This reduction in energy consumption makes the seawater A/C system profitable in certain locations. The primary factors impacting economic success are:

- Distance offshore to cold water in the 4–9°C range
- Size of the air conditioning load
- Percent utilization of the air conditioning system
- Local cost of electricity.

IN HAWAII, the areas with the greatest seawater air conditioning potential are Waikiki, Downtown Honolulu, West Beach, the Kona Coast of Hawaii and Kauai.

For example, we conducted a detailed analysis for a SWACS on Curacao in the Netherlands Antilles. We studied the feasibility for three sites on the island, with air conditioning loads ranging from 540 to 2100 tons (540 to 2100 hotel rooms) the length of the seawater intake pipelines ranging between 5,150 feet and 11,750 feet depending on the site and the seawater intake temperature.

Costs, including pipeline, heat exchangers, and chilled water distribution system, was approximately $2-5 million. The pay-back period for these systems range was calculated to be between five and six years for the most feasible sites.

MANY OF HAWAII’S architectural firms are active throughout the Pacific, especially in Guam. Preliminary analyses were conducted for Guam in the Tumon Bay area which has high hotel room density either built or under construction. This analysis indicates that 10,000 hotel rooms could be air conditioned with cold seawater. The capital pay-back period for installing such a system would be approximately five to six years.

The technology required to install and operate an economic seawater air conditioning system is available now and is waiting to be fully utilized.

Dr. Joseph Van Ryzin is president, Makai Ocean Engineering, Inc.
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n the Fall of 1987, Architects Hawaii Ltd. (AHL) was selected to plan and design a 26-bed inpatient care unit and surgical floor for "foreign patients" living or visiting Shanghai, People's Republic of China. Since this was our first international health care design challenge, we had the privilege of experiencing similarities and differences in health care under cultural, political and economic conditions dramatically different than those found in the U.S.A.

Since then we have expanded health care design and programming activities throughout Asia, including Malaysia, Hong Kong, Japan and Pakistan with additional projects planned later in the year in Singapore, Okinawa, Indonesia and Seoul and Pusan, Korea.

For the most part, we discovered that health delivery practices are similar throughout the world. The differences, however, are in the cultural and political areas. Therefore our first major lesson was to listen carefully and observe.

Although America enjoys the highest quality of inpatient and outpatient medical care in the world, we learned that the phrase "that's the way we do it at home" is not the best way to make a point.

In developing design programs and subsequent short- and long-range master plans in various countries of Asia, we have arrived at the conclusion that some of the major differences are in people movement and control, their expectations and economics.

THROUGHOUT ASIA, it is not unusual for a whole family — and often the extended family members — to accompany a patient to the hospital.

Given that a busy facility may handle as many as 3,000 outpatients per day, it is necessary to plan for up to 5,000 or 6,000 people on site at any given time.

Because of the large volume of patients seen, public expectation is to spend the entire day at the hospital for a consultation that may take three to five minutes. Even with automated equipment, dispensing of prescriptions from the pharmacy can take a three-hour wait. Outpatient visits by pre-registration and scheduled appointment are virtually unheard of, even in Japan.

In the inpatient environment, family members can be a challenge to good nursing care and as a result, security points as a means of control become very important.

IN AMERICA, OUR HOSPITALS carefully maintain control over inpatient diets and general patient care. In many countries of Asia, immediate family members are expected to participate in the care giving even in providing meals, which means that a family kitchen must be added to each nursing service core.

Since many patients live at considerable distances from health care centers, patient rooms are often outsized to provide sleeping accommodation for a wife or husband.

Perhaps the most interesting surprise has
been the growing demand for privacy, private rooms and even V.I.P. suites, which has put tremendous economic pressures on existing outdated facilities.

Our challenge as planners was to interpret the perceived needs of the client, the changing demands of the patients and the evolving directions towards “patient centered care” and to develop a program and plan that falls within the limits of economic feasibility.

Fortunately, in some areas we have the sheer pleasure of designing first class facilities for the unheard of construction cost in the range of $40 per square foot — a far cry from the $200+ we find in Hawaii.

Following the initial project in Shanghai, AHL received a commission to develop the Master Plan for an 800-bed branch hospital to the First People’s Hospital in Shanghai and given this major impetus, a major effort to export our 50 years of collective experience was initiated.

The second large assignment came in the fall of 1988. A large Japanese hospital, 2½ hours outside of Tokyo, was considering the preparation of a master development plan for a 750-bed facility. The administrator, a young physician who had been exposed to the American health care delivery system, was interested in retaining an American health care planning and design team. Through proper introductions, we met the four young physician brothers who owned and operated the hospital. Together, with an American health-care consulting firm, AHL was selected to prepare the long range master development plan.

THE PLANNING AND DESIGN team
members agreed to develop new approaches to health care delivery within the Japanese context. Japan's universal health care insurance program provides health care coverage for all Japanese citizens. This allows equal access to health care for everyone, regardless of economic status. The hospital's goal was to be the best health care provider in Japan; they looked at America's Mayo Clinic as a role model.

The planning and design team members visited numerous Japanese and American health care facilities, including the Mayo Clinic in Scottsdale, Arizona, to gain a better understanding of both systems. In Japan, most physicians are employees of a hospital or a clinic, while in the United States, most physicians are private practitioners.

This particular hospital was experiencing over 2,500 outpatient visits per day, in most cases without appointments. Projections indicated an additional 800 outpatient visits per day. Waiting rooms were crowded with patients waiting to see doctors, to obtain medication or to pay bills. We made a number of recommendations to improve facility design, as well as operational procedures.

THE HOSPITAL HAS followed the facility master plan recommendations. A 500-car parking structure has been completed, making way for other main additions to the hospital. The construction of a new 250,000-GSF outpatient clinic will begin later this year. As the architects, we continued participation throughout the design and construction document stages.

The firm's health care planning and design consultation was also exported into Hong Kong, Penang, Malaysia and Karachi, Pakistan. This was made possible by working with clients and local architects whose knowledge of local codes, regulations and building methods is essential to completion of a successful project.

Undoubtedly, the most satisfying element of successfully exporting health-care design to the Asian region is the knowledge that as medical planning architects, we are helping raise the quality of health care in developing nations.

Architects Hawaii Ltd. has also worked with numerous Hawaii hospitals, including the Queen's Medical Center, Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children, Kaiser Permanente, Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children, Wahiawa General Hospital and Wilcox Hospital, and at the present time is in design stages for the new Department of Veteran's Affairs facility to be located on the Tripler Army Medical Center Campus.

Walter H. Muraoka, AIA, is a principal at Architects Hawaii Ltd., with over 20 years of experience as an architect specializing in health care. William F. Hill, AIA, is a senior associate with the same firm with over 25 years experience as a medical planner/architect.
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The 80-unit Manoa Gardens were designed to immerse elderly affordable housing in the lush and tranquil setting of Manoa Valley. Although the public was initially concerned about affordable elderly housing in Manoa, through the Department of Housing and Community Development, provided information and outreach to the community about the project and aggressively moved forward with the selection of a contextual building and site design and construction of the project to provide much needed housing on vacant city-owned land.

The primary architectural design concept allows residents to remain in the project as they age. This was achieved by building supporting community services around the tenants. Each building consists of 10 rental units, a congregate parlor and a front porch entry. At least 60 percent of the units will be affordable rentals. Tenants must be at least 62 years old or disabled to apply.

ALL UNITS ARE PROVIDED with state-of-the-art emergency communications devices and all ground floor apartments will be fully accessible to the handicapped. A centrally located community center will support group activities, socials and classes.

The eight 10-unit buildings were designed to the scale of large Manoa residences and arranged to create a feeling of community and belonging to a neighborhood. A private roadway leads to the center of the community and provides 44 parking spaces with visitor access to the community building and management offices. A half-mile perimeter walkway leads past the apartment lanais, along Manoa stream, past the community gardens, and connects to garden recreation, seating areas and the Community Center building.

The Community Center functions as meeting place, a dining room with kitchen facilities, and also has offices for program management.

EACH BUILDING OF 10 UNITS is planned with a common entry leading to a shared lounge and laundry room. Private apartment entrances are directly off this common area. Each apartment has a lanai opening from the living room by a French door, with views into the garden, ranging from quiet stream side to the Community Gardens, Manoa School and the park recreation areas.

The landscape plan, by Ed Short, provides for retention of large existing trees, development of the Manoa Stream Park, and provision of areas for both quiet contemplation and active recreation.

In addition to housing, the project provides two new parking lots for the Park, improvements to existing play fields and a soccer field.

THE MANOA COMMUNITY GARDEN was relocated to take advantage of sun exposure and rebuilt with improved drainage.
The project’s success is attributed to the incorporation of traditional classic Manoa architectural details into the buildings which complement the architecture of surrounding historic residences throughout Manoa Valley. Manoa Gardens received a 1992 Honor Award from the City and County of Honolulu for “being a good neighbor and a visual asset,” in addition to fulfilling the needs of the elderly and handicapped.

Charles R. Sutton, FAIA, is a principal, Sutton Candia Partners, Architects and Planners and project architect, Manoa Gardens.
In 1989, developer Beta West retained the services of the architectural firm of Daniel Mann Johnson and Mendenhall to design a first-class office and commercial retail complex that would provide continuity to existing historical structures in the Hawaii Capitol special district. Alii Place is the result of this challenging assignment.

The architect's challenge was not only to design creative architectural and urban solutions, but also to create a profitable office building, replace public parking on which this high-rise stands today and provide additional parking for state employees.

The resulting Alii Place design successfully blends with the architecture of surrounding historic buildings — YWCA, YMCA and Iolani Palace. To achieve this required the careful balancing of "old" and "new." The architect identified and reinterpreted forms and shapes used in neighborhood buildings and created a new building which respects the surrounding architecture while offering modern solutions.

The developer's business plan called for the construction of an office building providing 250,000 square feet of leasable space to offset 70,000 square feet of floor space to house the City Prosecutor's offices, replace some 235 public parking stalls and provide 330 parking stalls for state use. An additional 435 stalls are provided for office tenant parking. Each parking area has its separate elevator bank.

Of necessity, the mass of the building took on a very short and bulky shape. The architect overcame this shortcoming through careful exterior design. Vertical design elements, such as column covers, were incorporated to create a stronger vertical upward thrust that accentuate the verticality of the structure. Corners were notched to provide the illusion of a more slender, graceful vertical facade. Also, the tower was crowned with a vertical element (finial) which gives the appearance of vertical continuation to the building mass. The illusion of a horizontal top was created through the use of shadow patterns.

Landscaping was critical to the success of the project. The site was the first open green space ewa of the Iolani Palace and Capitol grounds. It also completed the entry to the city from the Capitol, which the YMCA started. The conceptual design direction of large green areas and large flowing areas were developed to extend the landscaping of the Capitol and Palace into the city. Two flowering caps strengthen the concept and symbolize royalty.
Jury's Comments

"This high rise project is probably the most neighborly, friendly large structure to grace Honolulu's streets in years. The exterior articulation and detailing bow respectfully to Honolulu's history. The architects are to be complimented on their handling of a difficult program which included heavy parking requirements to serve public agencies."
In the Fall of 1991, The Sultan Company asked AM Partners, Inc., to provide interior space planning and to design a 3,000-square-foot shop, in the exclusive Palm Boulevard of Ala Moana shopping mall, for the prestigious jewelry boutique of Carrera y Carrera.

A major design objective was to create a unique setting for finely crafted jewelry designed primarily as rare works of art. This included a custom-designed casework system with accentuating lighting, collection areas for sculpture and an open floor area allowing ease of customer traffic.

The architectural concept evolved around the extraordinary uniqueness of the special jewelry line. The merchandise quality dictated the construction of hand-crafted casework and skillful placement of mirrors. An elegant total shopping experience was achieved through the interplay of vaulted ceilings and the raised closing area as the shop's focus terminus.

The design transformed a simple rectangular loft space into a jewelry shop of distinctive elegance and beauty.

Principal design objectives were achieved through architectural elements including a sophisticated interplay of vaulted ceilings, custom-built casework, accentuating lighting, and skillfully placed mirrors.

The clean, graceful lines of interlocking ceiling vaults coordinated with carpet patterns below, frame a series of viewing experiences, from the gracious entryway to the closing area at the store's focal terminus. A crisply finished casework displays the finely crafted jewelry and sculptures. Mirrors form backdrops to these displays, adding depth to the shop's long sidewalls.

**CREDITS**

**Owner/Developer:**
The Sultan Company
**Architect:**
AM Partners, Inc.
**Principal in charge:**
Charles Lau, AIA
**Project architect:**
Jeffrey Kop, AIA

**Mechanical engineer:**
Lance Uchida
**Electrical engineer:**
Albert Chong
**General contractor:**
Dave Foster Builders
Jury's Comments

"An exclusive presence has been successfully created. The carefully crafted and detailed cabinet work and the columns and coffered ceilings offer a nice touch of Roman formality which encourages a degree of suspension of disbelief that is so helpful in closing sales of such expensive merchandise."

A Rare works of art are strategically displayed throughout this upscale jewelry store without interfering with the flow of traffic. Carrera y Carrera's raised closing sales area adds to the elegant total shopping experience. The design evolved around the uniqueness of the special jewelry line. ▼
Lahaina, Maui is a town with a past—a very significant past. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it is a showcase of restored and preserved sites. Lahaina was the capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom in the early 1800s, a time when whaling ships dropped anchor in the Roadstead and missionaries from New England settled in the seaside village. Determined to save the native islanders and discipline the rowdy seamen, the missionaries exerted a great deal of influence on the atmosphere and look of Lahaina. There's no proof that souls were saved but the buildings of the era have been, thanks to architects like Uwe Schulz, AIA.

Schulz has helped restore several of Lahaina’s historic buildings. In a unique partnership with Lahaina Restoration Foundation, the nonprofit organization that maintains the town’s history, several structures have been brought back to life.

A prime example is the Seamen’s Hospital, located on Front Street. The Lahaina Restoration Foundation acquired the building in the 1970s but did not have the funds to restore it. At that time, it was an apartment building in such bad shape that it actually collapsed due to construction on the adjacent property. Schulz donated his time and borrowed money to restore the structure. In return for his bearing the financial onus, Schulz was granted a 20-year, rent-free lease on the premises for his own use.

Seamen’s Hospital was built as a party hideaway for Kamehameha III (at a deliberate distance from the home of missionary Reverend Dwight Baldwin) by a Chinese merchant from Honolulu.

Later, the American government leased the building from the king to use it as a marine hospital. The whaling industry created a need throughout the Pacific for hospitals to care for sailors who were disabled, sick, and abandoned by their ships. When the heyday of whaling was past, many seamen’s hospitals were demolished. Lahaina’s is the only one still...
Standing.

The structure has also been used as a store, a Buddhist church, a school for girls, an apartment building, and most recently, an office building.

Schulz used an archeological survey done in the early 1960s for background information to faithfully restore Seamen's Hospital. The hospital was rebuilt to original specifications, reusing the same stones, "although we cheated a little bit and installed reinforcement," he says.

THE RESTORATION OF THE 150-year-old building was completed in 1981 and Lahaina Restoration may use it as a museum in the year 2000, when they get title to it.

Another Schulz restoration project, Hale Pa'i or "House of Printing," at Lahainaluna High School is already a museum. Begun in 1831 by missionaries, the school, the oldest institution of secondary education west of the Rockies, operated one of the first printing presses in Hawaii.

THERE WERE NO RECORDS of Hale Pa'i, so Schulz researched the project. The building is constructed of native material-coral or lava field stones cemented with mortar made of burnt coral. To duplicate the original structure, which used 2x4s, wooden members milled in California were ordered. That's because these days the 2x4s at the lumber yard really measure 1 1/2" by 3 1/2." To determine what type of wood was used for the original window lintels that carried the weight of the walls, samples were sent to a mainland lab. The answer came back "ohia trunks." The windows had been painted white and everyone assumed that was historically correct. But when Schulz scratched through the layers of paint, the color next to the original wood was turquoise-blue. He had the color matched and used it to return Hale Pa'i to its 19th century appearance.

"I FIND SUPPLIERS HAVE a tremendous enthusiasm for restoration and go out of their way to help," says Schulz. "Also the kamaaina families went searching through their old photographs so we could see what the buildings looked like."

Turn-of-the-century photos provided a model for the reconstruction of the gate-house at Hale Pa'a hao, "Stuck-in-Irons House," the Lahaina Prison. Other Lahaina restorations for which Schulz was consulting architect include Wo Hing Temple and a 1910 plantation house next to Seamen's Hospital.

Next, plans are to rebuild the Bell Tower, a separate structure immediately adjacent to Hale Aloha, an existing church that was built in the 1850s and restored by the County in 1974. When restored, the two-story stone belfry tower will be the tallest structure in Lahaina.

Linda Mather is a public relations associate with Grapevine Productions, a Maui PR and design firm.
Healing ‘body and soul’ through design

Homeless Housing

Approximately one out of every 100 people in Maui has no home—a higher percentage than San Francisco, one of the nation’s worst cities for homelessness. The problem is clear, but the solution is not so simple. The answer may lie in innovative reintegration programs for the homeless, a philosophical concept that was achieved in designing the Ka Hale Ake Ola homeless resource center on Maui.

THE KA HALE AKE OLA PROGRAM, developed by Maui Catholic Charities (MCC), is unique from other housing projects in Hawaii because it offers programs and skills training for the homeless, in addition to shelter, to help
1001 Bishop's lobby demanded an attractive entrance encompassing durability and ease of maintenance. The answer lay in Walnut and Roman beige hues of Travertine, a classic yet practical Italian marble import. Walls, escalators, floors and balcony areas reflect its beauty and versatility. Marble. There's 1001 uses for it.

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residents re-enter the general community. Once residents have made a successful transition, Ka Hale Ake Ola continues to follow their progress through visits and social gatherings. Most important, program graduates serve as role models and resources for future residents of the facility.

In 1990, we were asked to deliver an architectural solution which not only fulfilled the physical requirements, but also met the budgetary constraints.

THE CHALLENGE WAS to design a facility which captured the “spirit” of the reintegration program. With no precedents to follow, we were tasked with translating an innovative homeless/training concept into a functional architectural design.

Creating a 48,164-square-foot facility (total area of all buildings) which exudes the Ka Hale Ake Ola philosophy required putting ourselves “into the shoes of the homeless.” The design called for the physical integration of a community resource center containing a dormitory for single women, dormitory for single men, and commercial-type kitchen, common dining room, primary-care medical clinic, classrooms for ongoing training, counseling offices and administrative offices; six residential buildings which feature 72 self-contained studio and two-bedroom units with kitchen and bath; child-care center; laundry building; garage workshop and multipurpose building; and parking stalls for 100 cars, creating an ambience which was simply designed, offering a quaint residential feeling. The combination of site-planning and program objectives was essential to create a facility with a sense of community to override any feeling of isolation that the homeless usually bring with them.

WE EMBARKED ON THIS UNIQUE program by visiting and studying successful transitional-housing programs throughout the country, extracting the best components of these programs and introducing innovations that addressed the needs of the Maui community.
The facility is located on five acres in Wailuku leased to Ka Hale Ake Ola agency by Maui County for a 55-year, $1-a-year lease. The facility utilizes an open-space planning concept, and is intended to become a totally self-contained operation with plans for expansion in the near future. The contractor, Devcor, completed work on the $5.5 million project in January of 1993. Occupancy began in mid-February.

THE FACILITY IS LOCATED near a major planned residential project, close to jobs, services, and schools, and was made possible through substantial funding and support from the State of Hawaii, the County of Maui, the Harry & Jeanette Weinberg Foundation and the private sector. Richard Miyabara, AIA, was the project principal.

- Richard M. Miyabara, AIA, principal and vice president, Gima Yoshimoto Miyabara Deguchi Architects, Inc.
- SMS Research Survey (Maui Catholic Charities)

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A matter of definition

Waterproofing

Waterproof and water-repellent coatings are often used interchangeably in the construction and maintenance industries. Waterproofing implies the application of a protective coating that "prevents passage of water or vapor." This quality, however, does not work well with cementitious structures because concrete and masonry are porous (breathing) and retain moisture. In fact, coatings that allow passage of vapor are preferred.

A major problem with non-breathing coatings is that vapor created when the sun heats up a coated surface, cannot escape through the protective coating to the outside. Trapped vapor creates blisters which, ultimately, puncture.

COATINGS THAT CAN BREATHE and prevent passage of water are desirable. Waterproof coatings must also be effective above or below grade, in all climates and when exposed to high winds.

Tests have been conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to establish waterproofing criteria (TT-P-0035 and TT-C-00555). These tests establish a coating's ability to 1) resist accelerated weathering, 2) resist wind-driven rain, 3) resist mildew growth and 4) transmit vapor.

Manufacturers of waterproof coating systems offer products which often exceed laboratory test specifications. For example, TT-P-0035 specification tests waterproof coatings resistance to wind-driven rain of 90 miles per hour. Some products exceed laboratory tests simulating 140 miles per hour wind-driven rain. These products are in demand in typhoon-prone areas such as Guam, Okinawa, Japan and the Philippines, where wind velocities some time reach 200 miles per hour.

Water-repellent materials prevent penetration of water above grade when placed over a sound surface with only small or no cracks or joints. Water-repellent coatings usually do not exhibit structural strength and their performance may be considerably below that of waterproofing materials.

Most water-repellent materials are clear and non-yellowing, so as not to alter the appearance and texture of surfaces. This quality is appealing for architectural concrete where aesthetics are important. Water repellent and waterproofing systems offer definite benefits. The benefits of water-repellent materials are more often misunderstood than those of waterproof materials.

WHETHER TO SELECT a repellent or waterproofing coating system is often pre-determined. If the end result is to be naturalness of natural stone a clear water-repellent system is the solution. A quality water-repellent coating can also be applied to structures which are not exposed to constant 90 miles per hour wind-driven rain for extended periods.

If the cementitious structure is to be colored or texturized or is subject to wind-driven rain in excess of 90 miles per hour for extended periods, a waterproofing coating system that "breathes" will provide the highest degree of water protection and durability under various climatic conditions.

For additional information or questions concerning waterproof or water repellent coating materials, contact Augie Apicerno, Bonded Materials Co., Honolulu.
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Former HC/AIA President Dies

Honolulu architect Gordon Bradley, AIA, a director at Wimberly Allison Tong & Goo and past president of the Honolulu Chapter/AIA (1961), died of Leukemia at The Queen's Medical Center on March 28. He was 66.

Bradley, who rejoined WAT&G in 1985, managed many of the firm's major projects in Hawaii and throughout the Pacific Basin, including the Department of Navy Pearl Harbor Naval Brig.

He started his distinguished architectural career in Hawaii when George "Pete" Wimberly of Wimberly and Cook hired him in 1951.

A native of Spokane, Wash., he married June Hammerlin of Aberdeen, Wash., in 1948 and graduated with a bachelor of architecture from Washington State University in 1951.

Bradley went into private practice with Stanley Wong in 1955. He designed the Honolulu Elks Club, the State Office Building on Maui, the Hilton Hotel in Okinawa and many others. The Junior Chamber of Commerce Building, which Bradley and Wong designed in conjunction with Lemmon, Freeth and Haines, received a HC/AIA design award in 1956.

From 1971 through 1973, Gordon Bradley was Director of Public Works for the Trust Territory of the Pacific headquartered in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands.

Upon his return to Hawaii, he became president of Hawaii Architects and Engineers and then headed Lyon Associates Inc. (Belt Collins & Associates) where he managed the design and construction documents for the $90 million remodeling of Tripler Hospital.

Beside serving as president of HC/AIA, Bradley, an AIA member since 1952, also served as a chapter's director in 1962, 1976 and 1977. He chaired numerous committees, including organizing and hosting the Northwest Region AIA Convention in Honolulu in 1982.

His greatest tribute was his outgoing, loving personality, recalls Wimberly. "Aside from being one helluva architect, 'Gordo' was the nicest guy you could ever meet," remembers Wimberly. Bradley’s first employer in Hawaii and long-time friend.

Kurt Mitchell, AIA, president, AIA Honolulu Chapter, and president and CEO, Kober Hanssen Architects, Inc., said Bradley was "a humanitarian who helped people in need."

"Gordon earned the respect of his peers — young and old — as well as competitors," said Mitchell. "He was my mentor and helped me in the early years of my career when I worked for Architects Hawaii. He was interested in preserving Hawaii and Hawaiian culture and this is important to me. His death is a personal loss as well as a loss for the profession."

Bradley is survived by his wife, June; mother, Hidur Berkey of Spokane, Wash.; sons Bruce William; Scott Stephen of Tacoma, Wash.; Todd Harold; daughter, Collette Jensen; and six grandchildren.

Architect Leaves Church Legacy

George W. McLaughlin, AIA, ME, a former Honolulu architect who designed several churches here, died March 17 at his home in Las Vegas, Nev., at the age of 83.

McLaughlin, whose successful career spanned over 60 years, moved to Honolulu in 1957, where he was associated with the architectural and engineering firm of Law and Wilson (now Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.), before forming his own company, Architects and Engineers Corp. of America. He also designed many condominiums and residential homes.

In Hawaii, he designed several churches, including St. Augustine Church at Kalakaua and Ohua avenues, the Prince of Peace Lutheran Church in Waikiki, St. James Church in Palolo and Holy Trinity Church. Among his other works are the Pavilion condominium and the Library for the Blind in Kapahulu.

McLaughlin's career started in Chicago as a draftsman for the 1933 World's Fair.

He is survived by his wife Elizabeth; daughter, Joan Hanley; sons, William and Dennis; a sister, Margaret Regnier; a brother, Walter; and 12 grandchildren.
Carol Sakata, FAIA

Carol S. Sakata, FAIA, a principal and executive vice-president, CDS International, was admitted to the College of Fellows of the AIA, April 1. Sakata will receive the FAIA medal at the June AIA National Convention in Chicago.

Sakata, the first woman in Hawaii to be selected for this honor, joins a group of distinguished fellow architects including Elmer E. Bostai, Bruce Etherington, Christopher J. Smith, Dennis T. Toyomura, Donald D. Chapman, Hans H. Riecke, Edward Sullam, James L. Loftis, Donald W.Y. Goo and Charles R. Sutton.

Dan Chun, president, Hawaii State Council/AIA, said the architect, a CDS employee for 21 years, has contributed to the advancement of AIA

Students Build Toothpick Bridges

The seventh annual Toothpick Bridge Building Contest for intermediate and high school students was held March 5 and 6 at the Kaahumanu Shopping Center in Kahului, Maui.

Sponsored by the Department of Education’s Maui District and the AIA Maui Chapter, the contest was part of a county-wide “Spotlight on Education” program.

Winners included, in the intermediate school division, the Waena Wahines team, Maui Waena school, first place; the Bridge Building Co., Kalama, second place; and S&S Architects, Iao, third place. In the high school division, winners were the KKTA team, Maui High, first place; The Dragon Track, Hana High, second; and Onipa’a Pa’e team, Baldwin High, third.

AIA Maui committee members included Victor Pensado, Calvin Higuchi, AIA, Linda Lange, Sotirios Biniaris, Brian G. Boelter, AIA and Steve Heller, AIA.

Boelter explained entries are built in accordance with approved plans. A jury of AIA Maui Chapter members score the entries. This is followed by a destructive “strength test” during which student teams watch anxiously as weights in one-gram increments are attached to each bridge entry until failure occurs.

Presenting awards, certificates, medals and books on architecture to contestants were Tom Cannon, AIA Maui Chapter president, and new Department of Education’s director Ralph Murakami.

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Spotlighting student projects

AIA/HC Awards

The AIA Honolulu Chapter presented student design awards to University of Hawaii School of Architecture students at a special awards program held at the Campus Center Ballroom, Feb. 25.

Newly appointed Dean of the School of Architecture, Raymond Yeh, FAIA, hosted the event and was the main speaker.

Receiving 100-level studio awards were: Reuben Chock and Leslie Kudo, first prize, for their entry titled “Disney Imagineering: Submergence;” Mark Yoshizaki, second prize, for his “Stone House;” and Brian Major, third prize, “Flower Store.”

Reuben Chock was also presented a first prize award in the 200-level studio for his “Maison de Cuisine Rapide: A Gourmet Fast Food Restaurant.”

First prize winners in the 300-level studio were Lena Kam, Clint Nagata and Tracy Sakamoto for “Disney Imagineering.” Ross Yamasaki and Lori Murata received second prize for their “Statewide Center for the Visually and Hearing Impaired” entry.

The 400-level studio winners were Lester Ng, first prize, for “Palama Theater Redevelopment;” and Charles Kaneshiro, Michael Okamoto and Neil Peralta, tied for second prize with Aaron Akau, Keith Mikami and Lester Ng, for their entries, “Ho’okahi” and “Harmony Park Place,” respectively.

Award presentations were made by AIA Honolulu Chapter President Kurt H. Mitchell, AIA, and Student Design Awards Chair Lewis Ingelson, AIA. Members of the jury were Sheryl B. Seaman, AIA; Sharon A. Ching, AIA; Joseph J. Ferraro, AIA; James Stone, AIA Associate; and Ronald Lee, AIA.
AIA state convention set

The AIA/Hawaii State Council will hold its 1993 statewide convention on Oct. 9 and 10 at the Princess Ruth Ke’elikolani Auditorium, designed by C.W. Dickey, on the grounds of Kamehameha Schools.

BIA Expo set

Bob Haber, President of RWH, Inc. and Mike Souther, Industrial sales representative for HPM Building Supply, are co-chairs of the Fourth BIA Big Island Building Products EXPO to be held at the Kona Surf Resort Convention Center Friday, May 21 and Saturday, May 22. The event is sponsored by the Building Industry Association of Hawaii (BIA) and GECC Financial.

AIA Maui holds golf tourney

The AIA Maui Chapter and the Wailea Resort Company, Ltd., will host the sixth annual AIA Scholarship Golf Tournament, Saturday, May 15, at the Wailea Orange Course. Proceeds will help fund scholarships for Maui’s university students pursuing architectural careers. Contact the AIA Maui Chapter for details.
Magazine Referenced at Public Hearing

Dear Editor,

I very much enjoyed your article on Mount Olomana in the February issue of *Hawaii Architect*. As a state representative for the Windward area, I am very concerned with the protection of this magnificent landmark. I look forward to Part II.

I co-introduced a bill this season, HB 1370, to designate Mount Olomana as a state monument. The *Hawaii Architect* article was used as a reference in testimony provided on this bill at a public hearing on Feb. 4, and the graphics prepared and presented by Andrew Yanoviak helped clarify some of the land use, zoning and environmental issues.

Thank you for sharing the accomplishments of the Save Mount Olomana Association. They are a great example of how effective a committed group of individuals can be in making a difference for the community and the state. I have enjoyed working with them over the past several years.

Jackie Young, Ph.D.
Vice Speaker, State House of Representatives

Reader Lauds April Issue

Dear Editor:

Super Congratulations to you, your publisher and staff, as well as the *Hawaii Architect* Editorial Board for the splendid April issue focusing on ‘Environmental Issues’! The magnificent cover and other color photos by Ms. Monte Costa of Waimea Falls Park featuring Hawaiiana and endangered plants represents yet another historical breakthrough for us! The overall graphical layout (including some very attractive advertisements) and content (including creative architectural design, research, technical, and professional articles) within the new 40-page format, is indeed a marvelous accomplishment!

This particular issue is also significant, in that it may assist us in fulfilling our dreams for a much needed semi-tropical ‘UH College of Architecture, Environmental Planning and Design’ in Hawaii. Our new UH School of Architecture dean Raymond Yeh, FAIA (February issue) has served as dean for similar multidisciplinary colleges at Oklahoma and San Luis Obispo for the past 18 years. With this more comprehensive orientation, we will be in a better position to preserve and conserve our unique lands and natural resources including our fragile ecosystems in Hawaii, and to exercise a greater degree of quality control over our built environments, in which architects, environmental planners and designers should be playing a greater role and be more responsibly compensated. *Mahalo nui loa.*

Andrew Charles Yanoviak, AIA
CSI Chair, HC/AIA Environment Committee

Envisioning a unique school of architecture

Dean Raymond Yeh, FAIA

Faculty members at the University of Hawaii’s School of Architecture, under the leadership of new dean W. H. Raymond Yeh, FAIA, are busy stirring the school in a new and unique direction.

Ray Yeh said intensive planning is taking place to develop programs to implement this “vision.”

A five-year business plan is being generated. The plan is sensitive to the needs of students, the School, the faculty, the community, the AIA and the profession. The plan also advocates working with associated professions.

An 18-month work agenda culminating in the summer 1994 with completion of the new School of Architecture building currently under construction, is being finalized. The former University of Oklahoma’s College of Architecture dean indicated the new facility represents a major milestone in achieving the School’s objectives.

Although the plan will not be completed until summer, it is aimed at making the School a unique learning institution.

The School of Architecture currently has 175 students in temporary and crowded quarters. The new facility will allow enrollment of 240 students.

“The school is small,” said Yeh. “But the quality of students is excellent. We have four applicants for each open slot.”

Of particular interest to dean Yeh in accepting the UH appointment was the Pacific focus. “I saw this as a professional opportunity to accomplish something that cannot be accomplished anywhere else.”

The university has a mixed and diversified culture, which Dean Yeh views as “the gateway between East and West.” “Other schools may claim they are on the Pacific Rim,” said Yeh. “We are in the Pacific.”

The relatively small size of the School can be turned into a strength, especially when considering the large number of professionals practicing in small and large firms with “impressive international credentials.”

Dean Yeh sees this as an opportunity for students. “The ratio of students to professionals is small,” he explained. “We will look at establishing a mentorship program for each student.”

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Because of its location, UH could become the center where students and professionals from the West learn about the East. It could also be the place where professionals from the East can learn about the West or come here for professional development.

"Instead of coming here on vacation," he points out, "architects from Asian countries could enroll in graduate or continuing education programs."

The establishment of up-to-date archives at the university, he feels, could be "the central element in the architectural development of the region."

The plan also focuses on addressing mandatory continuing education to maintain AIA membership. Yeh says that professionals "should be able to tap the knowledge and resources of the School."

"Programs will address this new requirement," he indicated. "This means that each faculty member will have a personal responsibility to remain at the cutting-edge of the profession."

Mr. and Mrs. Yeh, who make their home in Hawaii Kai, have a 15-year-old daughter, Emily, 9th grader at Punahou and two sons, Clement, 18, a freshman at Stanford University, and Bryant, 21, a senior in architecture at USC.

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Paul Sanders
Student team wins Tokyo trip
Sand Sculpture Esquisse

Nineteen UH School of Architecture student teams and ten professional teams competed in the 1993 annual Sand Sculpture Esquisse at Kailua Beach Park in February.

The winning student entry, "History Repeats Itself," by Architecture Studio 362 (see cover) won top competition honors and the Sony/Hawaii Visitors Bureau grand prize — a one-week May trip for two to Tokyo.

Winning team members included

Ross Yamasaki, Dean Takasato, Dean Basque, Yvonne Chang, April Asato, Michael Mortara, Curtis Motoyama, Florence Young and Cheryl Gima.

Associate Dean Barry John Baker, AIA, and Assistant Professor Victor Olgyay had the difficult task of selecting the two students to represent the winning team in Tokyo — Ross Yamasaki and April Asato.


Entries awarded honorable mention were "Koolau Rat Race," Group 70 International; "Pogzeki," Gima Yoshimori Miyabara Deguchi Architects, Inc.; and "Save the World," Architecture Studio 672.

Entries were judged by Associate Dean Baker, Inara Kudlwiz of Arthur & Erikson, Vancouver, and Joan Rose, art critic. Assistant Professor Olgyay was event coordinator. • Paul Sanders
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