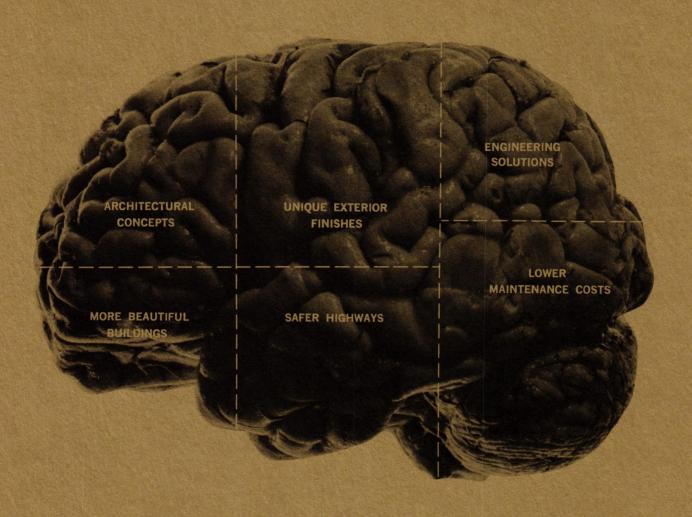
# Ke Kaha Ki'i 。

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HAWAII CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

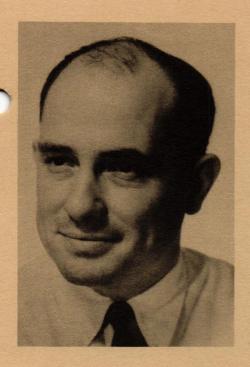


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#### **NEWS FOR THE CHAPTER**

FROM JOE FARRELL, PRESIDENT

#### CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR ARCHITECTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

This is the scheduling of our visiting professors program to provide possible participation for members of the Hawaii Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the community at large.

Briefly, scheduling of visiting professorships for the hours of 4:00 - 6:30 or from 7:00 - 9:00 in the evening. These seminars will be conducted through the University's Division of Continuing Education, unless credit is desired and arrangements are made during the Fall and Spring semester registration periods. Some members of the AIA will act as liaisons and review our course offerings to determine any particular course(s) that would be of interest to members.

In addition to these two possibilities, final arrangements for a week long short course on computer applications for the Fall are being worked out and the Architecture Department would like to have some response from the membership to determine the extent of interest. The cost of the course will be approximately \$100.00 which will include dinners, computer time, and a 100-page course outline and guide. Call Hugh Burgess if you might be interested.

Also, the Architecture Department would welcome any suggestions that you or other members might have for visiting people during the next two years.

#### CONNECTICUT RUNNING CHARLES DuBOIS, FAIA, FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF INSTUTUTE

The following are some brief statistics about Mr. DuBois for chapter members to consider:

Background: Public Schools, Savannah, Georgia, Ga. Tech., B.S. in Arch., U. of Penna., M. Arch. Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts, France, (Trustee) AIA 1942, Connecticut Chapter 1958, (Past President) Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (Design), 1964 Private Practice, Architecture, Urban Design, Hartford, Conn. Best known work, Constitution Plaza. U.S.A. member, Urban Planning Group, International Union of Architects.

Any member who has a particular feeling one way or the other about Mr. DuBois, contact any delegate or myself or any of the Executive Committee members and let us know your opinion.

### NEW NATIONAL ASSOCIATE CATEGORY TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE CONVENTION

The following is copied out of the Institute's Board's minutes indicating a new classification of National Associate. Please read it carefully and respond to any of the delegates, the Executive Committee, or myself as soon as possible.

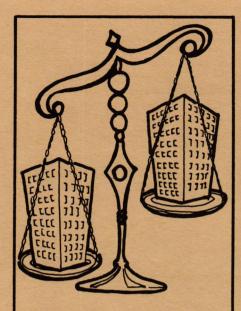
For the decades ahead the growth

and development of the Institute and the profession rests squarely on the graduates of the schools today. To insure its future, the Institute should nurture its investment in ASC/AIA by providing a category of national membership that will close the gap between student status and certification as an architect and eligibility for corporate membership. The attainment of competence through the acquisition of the learning and the skills requisite to practice is largely the responsibility of the schools. Achieving a professional degree from an accredited school should be recognized as the key opening individual national identification and association with the Institute.

To effect the proposed addition to the membership classification, it is the recommendation of the Task Force that the Board approve and present to the 1971 Convention amendments to the Bylaws of the Institute and the Advisory Form of Chapter Bylaws that provide for the following:

- 1. Maintaining all existing classifications of chapter membership.
- 2. Establishment at Institute level of the classification of Associate member.
- a. Admission, assignment to chapter, and transfer to be the same as for corporate members.
  - b. Qualifications:
  - 1) Employment in a professional

(Continued on page 18)



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#### 'Paradise Improved' Sponsored



The sponsorship of Dr. J. Meredith Neils' forthcoming publication "Paradise Improved: Environmental Design in Hawaii" has been announced by an AIA/ASA joint committee.

A descriptive preview of this exciting book on Hawaii's Environment was presented in Joe Farrells' KKK column last month. After the acceptance by the AIA Executive Committee to support this book, the Architectural Secretaries Association asked if they could participate in raising the subvention to allow publication of the book. The publisher

has made available 200 copies of the book to the AIA, which will be offered to the Design Professions for \$12.50 to cover the subvention.

Later this month members of the design professions will receive a letter requesting their support of this valuable addition to their reference library and understanding of "Paradise Improved."

Task Force Committee: Donald F. Sullivan, chairman; Bob Fox, Millie Harvey, Sid Snyder.

Photo: First Kaumakipili Church.

#### My Daisy Doesn't Droop

BY BEVERLY COZLOFF

It's not easy to convince the AIA that an artificial daisy plant is a thing of beauty. As a matter of fact, I've learned the unliving object is a "NO - NO" — a disaster to the minds of the creative, environmental-minded architects.

Lo and behold, it was only my intention to lift the spirits of a "Blue Monday," to help my morale in strenous moments, and a further reminder that this "executive" is still a feminine, charming woman.

My brown pottery pot holds in it eight lovely daisies. They're cute, realistic, have white petals, green leaves — just like any real flowers. They need no water; have no brown, insect-eaten spots. My daisies need little dusting... and they do not collect flies.

HOWEVER, to the AIA, I PLEDGE that upon receipt of two grown, living, breathing and real plants (such as a rubber tree, bamboo, areka palm) and



one small potted flower plant for my charming desk, I shall very happily give up — EVEN DESTROY my undrooping, plastic, realistic-artificial daisy flower plant.

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#### HUD's Operation Breakthrough Assessed

Time schedule for HUD's Operation Breakthrough seriously restricts it to merely an implementation program for new techniques. This is the view of a committee established by AIA.

In a formal report just released, the committee said: "There is precious little time for lengthy new development cycles. However, if no new physical system innovations appear in the finished products (hopefully, there may be one or two), several significant contributions still have the possibility of being made."

The report is abstracted in the March issue of the AIA Journal.

HUD received more than 600 Operation Breakthrough prototype proposals – 236 for complete housing sytems and the rest for advanced research and development. In the final selection, only nine sites were chosen and matched with an equivalent number of site planners and developers; 22 manufacturers were selected to provide systems for demonstration projects.

Relevance also is missing — the demonstration of intermediate densities (20-25 housing units per acre) typifying urban community scale. Instead, project densities are either of the surburban sprawl category (8-12 units per acre), or 30 or higher, the pattern of central city congestion.

The committee urged AIA to endorse and lend professional assistance to the Operation Breakthrough effort.

The profession has a vital contribution to make, the committee concluded, in dispelling these mystiques by rigorously analyzing its own problem-solving role, by actively participating in evaluation of the new efforts and methods, and by establishing a constructive discourse with government and industry.

#### KKK Kover

Oropesa Espana Cathedral, located in the village of the same name, 80 kilometers west of Madrid. View is through a castle (now a government hostel) tower embattlement.

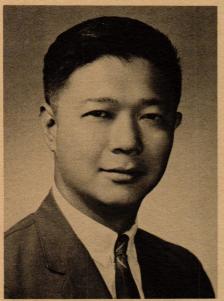
Rick Golt is the photographer of May's cover and center spread photos.

Golt Photographic Art creates interior graphic elements to suit architecture. A recent example is a cut sugar cane mural, 8 x 16 feet at C. Brewer & Co., Hilo offices.

#### ARCHITECT'S SKETCH

BY J. M. NEIL

The Financial Plaza of the Pacific and the new Business Administration building on the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus are both the most visible work in Honolulu by Leo S. Wou and symbolic of his background and design philosophy. Both drew on highly cosmopolitan and sophisticated design concepts and required a wide variety of professional skills to accomplish. Leo himself embodies a cosmopolitan back-



Leo S. Wou

ground so varied as to be compatible only with a cultural setting as rich as that found in Honolulu and San Francisco.

Born in Tientsin, China in 1927, Leo went to Shanghai at the age of nineteen to study electrical engineering. After three years in that program he emigrated to the United States and telescoped a four year curriculum in architecture into two years, receiving his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1950. When his former teacher, Louis Kahn, went to New Haven to supervise the construction of the Yale Art Gallery, Leo went along. While working there in 1952-53, he availed himself of the opportunity to study with Josef Albers, Christopher Tunnard, Pietro Belluschi, and Buckminster Fuller.

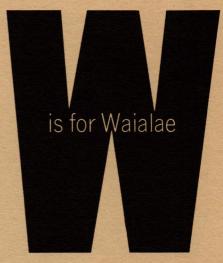
Leo soon found the opportunity of balancing theory learned at Pennsylvania and Yale with practice in planning for large, complex commissions. While with Edward Durrel Stone he was involved with hotels in Panama and Beirut, and, during his military service, directed 60 German architects and engineers in designing military and dependent facilities in northwest Europe. After his military duty, he joined the

(Continued on page 12)





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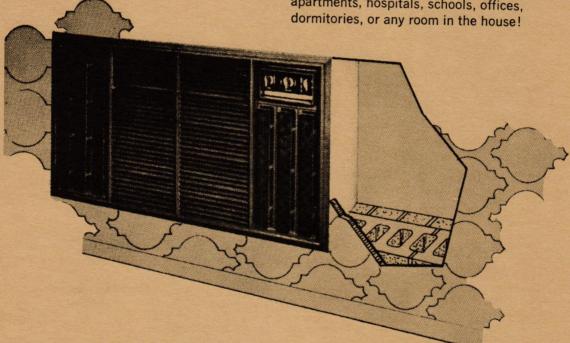
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### The Plan's the Thing!

Reprinted from the HONOLULU ADVERTISER, Saturday, October 7, 1967.

Gate Keeper: And on earth you were . . .?

New Arrival: I was a planner.

G.K.: You were a planner. What did you plan?

N.A.: Cities, I planned cities. And regions. I planned regions, sometimes. But mostly cities.

G.K.: I see. That city over there . . . not that one ... the one under the pinkish yellowish grayish cloud ... that's where you came from. isn't it?

N.A.: Yes, that's it, good old...

G.K.: Did you plan that?

N.A.: That's where I came from, all right, I was the head planner there, but no, I didn't exactly plan it.

G.K.: I don't understand. You planned cities . . .

N.A.: And regions ...

G.K.: And regions ... You were the head planner. But you didn't plan the city?

N.A.: Well no. You see, a planner doesn't exactly plan cities. He

makes plans for cities.

G.K.: Maybe I'm a little rusty . . . all these languages, you just wouldn't believe it, six hundred from Africa alone. Anyway, I thought a plan meant you say this is how we are going to do it. Then you go ahead and do it. They say the Other Fellow has a grand plan for sparrows and the like.

N.A.: Well, yes and no to your definition. A plan is like saying, "This is how we are going to do it." all right. Only we don't do it.

G.K.: I'm afraid I don't . . .

N.A.: You see it's this way. Planning is a process, it's continuing, it's ongoing. You have to keep updating the comprehensive plan

G.K.: Comprehensive plan?

N.A.: Maybe you heard it called the master plan.

G.K.: Master plan?

N.A.: Well yes, the general plan. Once you've made it, you've got to revise it, because things change. You can't beat change, can you? You've got to accommodate to change.

G.K.: So you make a master plan, or a comprehensive plan, or a general

plan. Then you fix it up a little, erase a line here, add a line there ...

N.A.: It's not quite that simple. First you make a plan in, say, 1950. You start it in 1950, that is, and you finish it in 1955. But by 1955, it is out of date, things have changed, your data are obsolete. That's why the data bank.

G.K.: Then you erase a line . . .

N.A.: No, it's very technical. In 1955. you start to prepare another plan. You have to more or less start from scratch . . .

G.K.: From whom?

N.A.: Not Old Scratch. That's just an expression. Means you start all over.

G.K.: Then nothing was worth saving?

N.A.: If you had a good base map, you don't have to do that all over. Don't stint on the base map. I always say, do it carefully the first time and you can use it for a lot of plans. Except consultants, of course, consultants always have to make a new base map.

G.K.: So you start a plan in 1950, then another one in 1955, and a completely new one in 1960 . . .

N.A.: Except for the base map . . .

G.K.: ... except for the base map. Then still another one in 1956, and then ...

N.A.: We were really just getting going on the next one when I had to leave. I expected to have it ready for public hearing in late 1968 or early 1969 - data bank and simulation models and all the new techniques speed things up. I wouldn't be surprised if some day we got things so we could turn out a new comprehensive plan annually.

G.K.: A new one every year?

N.A.: PPBS, too.

G.K.: I beg your pardon?

N.A.: PPBS. You've got to have it if you want any Federal money.

G.K.: I see. Let's get back to that city of yours. From here it looks pretty messy - when the smog clears enough for me to see it. Now it looks that way because it got rebuilt according to a new plan every five years, is that right?

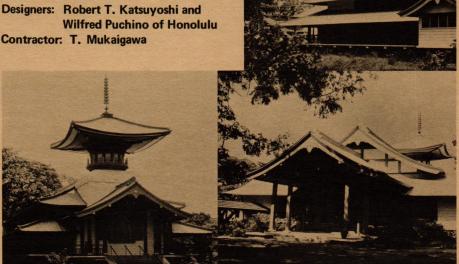
N.A.: Oh no, you don't seem to understand. You see, a plan is an ideal.

(Continued on page 13)

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#### ARCHITECT'S SKETCH (Continued from page 7)

firm of Ketchum, Gina and Sharp and served as project architect in charge of the New York State Office Building Complex in Albany, a 360 acre development.

Coming to Hawaii in 1959 for a vacation, Leo was so impressed with the environmental controls he found here that he established his own firm in Honolulu in 1960. Even though he set up a second office in San Francisco in 1968, he continues to participate in every project undertaken by Leo S. Wou and Associates. Living with his wife and children, Leo makes his home in Honolulu overlooking Diamond Head Road, and commutes every week or two to San Francisco. Since he relies primarily on mental designing rather than the drawing board or the modeling room. the time taken flying back and forth to the Mainland is never wasted.

Leo S. Wou and Associates manages to do an amazing amount of work, considering its small staff. With about 20 people, the two offices maintain an average annual design program of over \$20 million. By working as a united task force, the firm finds it no difficult feat to produce a highly elaborated design proposal in two or three weeks.

Leading the firm Leo sees himself as a synthesizer of the client's needs into appropriate, workable, and aesthetically superior forms. Although not given to quoting Frank Lloyd Wright, Leo could agree that "form and function are one." Unlike Wright, he feels that "aesthetics can be programmed" since there are universal standards of beauty variably perceived by human beings. Some observers may be tempted to lump one of his designs into some stylistic school. Leo prefers to focus on responding to the challenges of individual commissions. The result has been a wide variety of structures impressive alike to the passerby and the national architectural press. We have every right to be proud of Leo Wou.

#### Ke Kaha Ki'i

Editor / Beverly Cozloff
Feature Editor / Sidney Snyder
Publisher / Crossroads Press, Inc.
P. O. Box 833, Honolulu, Hawaii
96808, Telephone 531-4137

#### Calendar of Events

JUNE 5

PAN PACIFIC AWARDS PRESENTATION
Pacific Club 1451 Queen Emma Street

JUNE 12, 13

REGISTRATION EXAMS
Hawaii State Board of Registration

14, & 15

University of Hawaii Architectural Building
Applications: 1010 Richards Street, 1st Floor

JUNE 20 - 24

AIA NATIONAL CONVENTION Detroit

#### **HMSA Cost Reduction**

Until this week there was an insufficient number of architects joining in the new HMSA plan to obtain the cost break. This advantage has now been brought about by Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones & Farrell with their some 58 employees joining the Hawaii Chapter, AIA, HMSA plan. Due to the size of that firm, they were able to have a cost advantage over the smaller architectural firms, but in the spirit of helping each other, LFHJF were convinced to come into the program.

Architects are encouraged to shift over from their present plan into this HMSA group insurance plan because if we can get a large number, the chances are that the rates will go down even lower than they are presently so all of us can enjoy less insurance cost.

#### THE PLAN (Continued from page 9)

You never expect the city to look like the plan. You aren't supposed to achieve it, as the saying goes, just use it as a guide to what the city would look like if you implemented the plan, which you don't. At the same time, the plan must be realistic, it must be based on what exists at the time you are making it. In five years there will be a lot of changes made. So you've got to start over.

G.K.: From scratch? N.A.: From scratch.

G.K.: Except for the base map? N.A.: Except for the base map.

G.K.: Well, I think I begin to see how you came here. You meant well, didn't you? Even though your plans were implemented, as the saying goes?

N.A.: Oh yes, all my intentions were good.

G.K.: You did a first rate paving job.

N.A.: Paving . . .?

G.K.: The road to hell . . .

N.A.: ... is paved with good intentions! So that's where I am, I thought ...

**CURTAIN** 

#### **AIA Forms Available**

The Hawaii Chapter office has requisitioned from the Institute all the many forms and contracts that you will need in your various offices which have been a little difficult to procure in the past. Please don't get your forms anywhere other than the AIA office.

#### **Bylaw Changes**

Proposed Bylaw changes and Business matters for Detroit Convention being held June 20 - 24 may be seen at the Hawaii Chapter, AIA Office. Bylaw changes could pave the way for a regular National Director from Hawaii. Persons wishing to be Hawaii Chapter Delegates to the National Convention this June, contact Beverly, AIA Office. First come, first served.

#### **Planner Wanted**

Physical Planner is wanted for systems wide, University of Hawaii. Please contact Beverly at the AIA office.

#### Office Practice Seminar

C. Herbert Wheeler, Jr., AIA, Architect and Professor of Architectural Engineering at the Pennsylvania State University will give a seminar on August 6 and 7 at the Ala Moana Hotel. Wheeler has been running one of the nation's most successful seminars. Office Practice, new and changing methods, and various phases relating to this topic will be the theme of the seminar. Guest speakers will also be on hand.

There's a limited enrollment; therefore, it'll be on a first come, first served basis. The seminar is in coordination with the College of Continuous Education, University of Hawaii. Fee – \$100.

#### Correction

The collection and clerical cost for HMSA Plan 4 is 40 cents, not \$4.40 as noted in the April, 1971 issue of Ke Kaha Ki'i.





#### **New Roofs for Old**

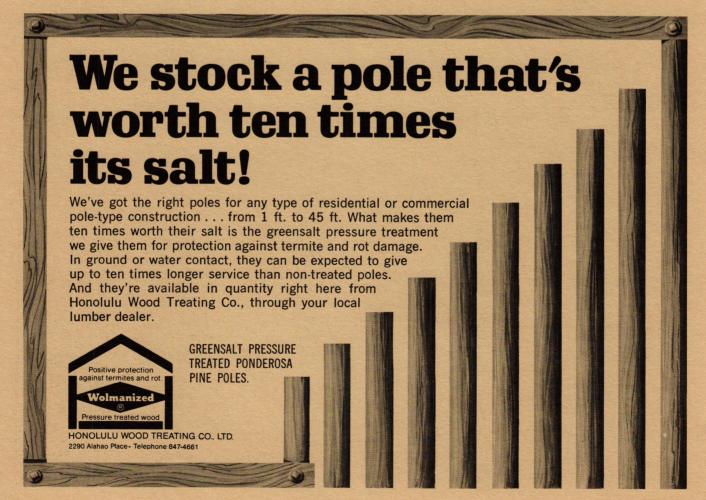
By A. CHARLES LIGHT, FRIBA, Emeritus Professor of Architecture University of Auckland, New Zealand

In what can only be a hasty run over the subject let us start from Honolulu, northern gateway to the South Pacific that is to a huge area of ocean scattered with thousands of islands the majority rarely visited as yet. But as Albert Henry, Premier of the Cook Islands picturesquely put it, "The strong wind of tourism is blowing through the Pacific." With the projected airline development and cheaper fares it is going to blow more strongly and to reach more places. One effect of this will be to emphasize a tendency already apparent in the island territories, a tendency to a concentration of the population in the main centers - in this case where the main airfields are (for example Santo in the New Hebrides or Honiara in the Solomon Islands). Thus the present tendency which is creating the major problem in housing and urbanization, the provision of new urban houses in or close to the main centers, will be aggravated.

To appreciate the situation as a whole a background is necessary. If we take only Melanesia and Polynesia the area embraced by them is vast, an ocean area of 25 million square miles but in it the total land area is only some 35,000 square miles. This is made up of the arc of islands consisting of Fiji, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Ellice Islands, the Solomon Islands and New Britain. These including Papua, New Guinea form Melanesia. Another arc of islands consists of Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands and the Society Islands (Tahiti, etc.) These are Polynesia (New Zealand may also be included in Polynesia). With the total land area of only 35,000 square miles distributed in the form of a great number of islands it can be seen that few can be of any appreciable size and that the distance apart must be very great. For instance the Cook Islands consist of 15 islands with a total area of 93 square miles and over 1,000 miles between the most distant of

Professor Light is former Dean of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Auckland and a Consultant in low-cost housing to the South Pacific Commission. He is currently a Visiting Professor in the Department of Architecture at the University of Hawaii. This article is based on the text of a talk entitled 'Urbanization and Housing in the South Pacific' given to Chapter members at the East-West Center on Thursday, April 22, 1971.

them. The islands are either volcanic peaks or coral atolls with their distinct characteristics. Not only are the islands small in area but also small in population and poor. Of the population of one and a quarter million for Melanesia (excluding Papua, New Guinea) and Polynesia, one half million are in Fiji leaving only three quarters of a million (about the population of Hawaii) for the whole of the remainder. These figures are to put the problems in the proper perspective. Of course they do not tell the whole story. For instance the Tokelaus with only four square miles (that area of land high enough to be safe from hurricane seas) is seriously overpopulated and New Zealand is accepting people from them.



Perhaps most important in the housing context is the poverty in terms of resources and trade. For instance, the Solomons with a population of 150,000 has annual trade figures, imports plus exports, of only around \$15,000. As for the Tokelaus, a visitor to Honolulu is likely to spend more in one day than the total yearly trade of these islands.

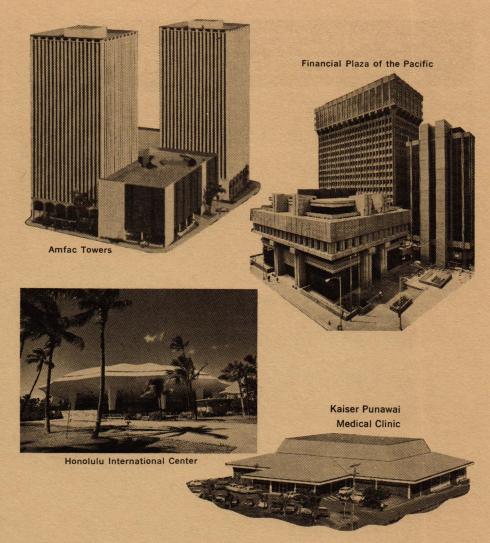
With comparative poverty heading the list of problems on housing and urbanization facing these territories it may be continued with the following. Isolation and difficulty of access, water supply, provision of sanitation, systems of land tenure, the limitation of local materials, and the decline of skills in their use, the shortage of skilled operatives in imported materials or sophisticated constructions, the lack of professional direction and the natural elements of storm or earthquake.

These problems exist in varying degrees in the different territories. For instance water supply is no great problem in mountainous islands though its catchment and reticulation cost money, but on a coral atoll the problem is severe depending on catchment and storage from roofs or desalination. The former relying on weather is 'chancy' and storage a problem, the latter expensive and even in its most inexpensive form requiring constant and regular attention which some of the people seem constitutionally averse to giving.

Let us look at some of these points. Some of the larger territories do have bodies which are responsible for housing with personnel that are skilled and professionally trained. They may be part of the Administration-Public Works Departments as in the Solomon Islands and American Samoa or Housing Authorities are usually expected to work as a paying proposition, yet sometimes with rents controlled by the state, so that they cannot touch the demand for really low cost housing.

In most territories the demand is for the European type of house though in some cases this may be less well suited to the climate than the traditional 'bure' or 'fale.' The difficulty is that the way of life is changing, demanding the kinds of accommodation that are part of the new way of life. The Samoan, Tongan or Cook Islander frequently lives for a while in New Zealand after which he cannot return to the way of life which he abandoned. So he takes with him his new requirements, when he does return, and tries to adjust the 'fale' to suit or build a New Zealand house. This process

(Continued on page 16)



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#### NEW ROOFS (Continued from page 15)

is, I am afraid, irreversible and what is required is a house or complex of houses with the advantages of the traditional ones and the amenities of the European. Funds do not seem to be available to produce this to make the necessary surveys, and scientific investigations followed by experimental projects or schemes. It is easier at present to import a pre-cut easily assembled timber house from New Zealand but it will inevitably be of a standard, allpurpose, all country design - it must be to obtain the standardization required to control the cost and it may be unsuitable from many points of view. This process of importation, whether it be building materials in bulk or prefabricated, brings us up against the absurdity of buying in countries with high standards of living and high wages, which are inevitably built into the cost of the products, goods for use in countries of comparatively low standards of living and wages. Economically it does not begin to make sense. Some administrations even tax imported materials.

The answer which seems obvious is to use local materials. However, I mentioned as one of the problems the limitations of local materials. Good timber is on the whole very scarce and milling facilities too expensive to produce it for the home market. It is exported to provide overseas funds. Thatch and woven materials have a limited life and the latter, in the form of screens, is too valuable as an overseas funds producer to be used locally. Concrete blocks can be made but usually require the importation of cement. Of course, where larger numbers of people are involved in the housing program, as in Suva, the type of building of three or four stories, which so far the Housing Authority has found essential, requires substantial construction. This means the importation not only of many of the materials but the necessary plant and the operatives required for the plant and the techniques employed. Some recent housing blocks in Suva are built in a system of precast and post-tensioned concrete. The cost naturally restricts these to tenants capable of paying the inevitably high (high to many Fijians)

In many territories the system of land tenure prevents the acquisition of land suitable for large scale economic urban development or even on a small scale as on the Cook Islands. The family ownership of land prevents its sale, or

even lease in some cases, except by agreement of the whole family which is usually quite impossible to obtain (the family, consisting of many branches is frequently widely scattered). The acquisition of one parcel of land in Rarotongo would be quite useless as the land is divided into very narrow strips running from the beach up into the mountains. It is understood that this is the case on Oahu, though the strips are wider. To produce an area of a shape which would permit economic group development would mean the amalgamation of many of these strips. There seems to be insuperable difficulties to this by reason of individual strips of land containing special trees and the tombs of ancestors. This is one example of the problem created by a system of land tenure. Another is found in Fiji. Only recently have the Fijians agreed to let their land be leased. "We cannot," they say, "sell Mataquali land (Fijian clan land). We have a duty to unborn generations of Fijian children." Even Fijians have to apply for leases. This recent decision to lease land means that land that has brought in nothing for centuries can now bring in dollars to its owners when leased. So far most leases have been related to tourist development.

In many territories the best that can be done about provision for the potential squatter is to lay out small plots of land with minimum access paths and water reticulation and a core to provide ablution and cooking. Floor slabs may possibly be provided leaving the covering in and the enclosing to the squatter (who now becomes a tenant of a sort) to suit his own requirements. Sometimes the simplest and cheapest enclosure is erected by the authorities for as little as \$500. It will undoubtedly not meet the requirements of the medical officer of health but will be better than nothing or better than the congested conglomeration the squatter would and does achieve if left to his own devices.

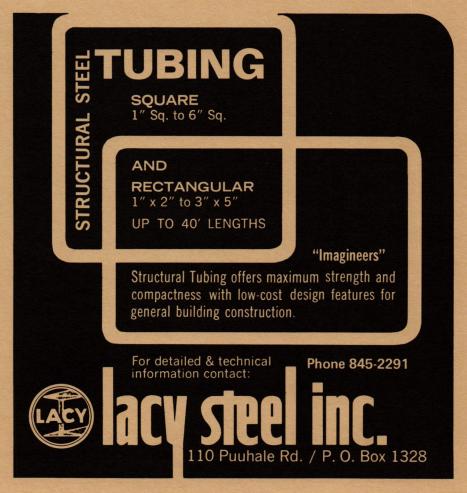
The natural elements can and do present a problem. For instance does one (in low cost housing) attempt to build strongly enough to resist a hurricane with the added expense that this would entail or let the houses blow down and salvage the remains for rebuilding?

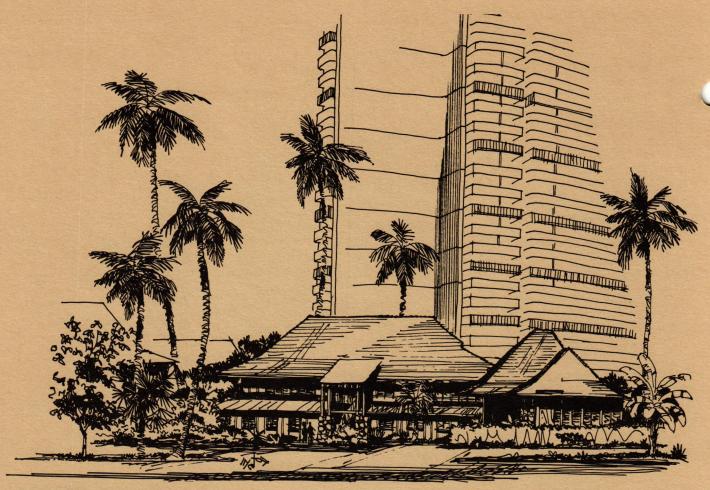
There is, of course, no general solution to all these problems, and decisions by the hundreds have been produced. Each locality has problems peculiar to it, and it is only by a proper examination of these that an answer may be found to them in that locatity. I do not

think it will be done by writing by-laws and regulations or by publishing design codes or building codes but only by precept, by demonstration, by trial and error and by experimentation. It may be that building houses is not the answer to the problem in certain areas; but where there is a population increase and a trend to urbanization, the provision of housing seems to be the only answer. When handled by government, this becomes an equation involving the numbers of houses needed on one side and funds available related to the costs of units on the other. The equation, depending on how you use it, produces the percentage of the population that can be housed or the number of housing units that can be built or, if the pressure be great, to what extent the funds should be increased. To obtain the greatest number of units, the cheapest process of building is followed. This will probably be by the employment of direct labor using bulk purchasing and government administration facilities. But, as government policy is usually to favor and encourage private enterprise, there is something of a conflict. So in practice, in one authority at least, unless tenders of private contractors exceed

(Continued on page 18)







HALEKULANI HOTEL, an oasis in Waikiki
C. W. Dickey, Architect — 1931
Sketch by Bob Fox, Historic Building Preservation Committee

#### NEWS FOR THE CHAPTER (Continued from page 3)

capacity by a licensed or registered architect, or professionally engaged in roles in government, education, research or journalism;

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- 5) use the identification "AIA, Associate Member" after his name.

## FORMATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF HAWAII

On February 24, 1971 the first meeting was held of perhaps the most important new organization in the building industry in Hawaii. It consists of the AIA, the CEC, the CSI, the General Contractors Association, the Producers Council, the Home Builders Association, ASHRAE. the Illuminating Engineers, the Builders Report, the Interior Designers, the ASLA, and the Mechanical and Electrical Contractors Association. The specific goals of this organization are being worked out now and I'm sure will be of interest to all of us, but the significant fact is that for the first time in Hawaii, all members of the building industry are interested in getting together to help each other and themselves at the same time. As far as we have been able to find out, Hawaii is the first state to organize in this fashion. As the goals unveil themselves, I will keep you posted through the Ke Kaha Ki'i.

#### NEW ROOFS (Continued from page 17)

the estimates for direct labor by 10% or more the tenders are usually accepted. Government employed architects carry out the design and standards are determined by previous experience of costs, needs, and accepted or established standards.

It has been suggested in a thesis of a graduate student for the Master of Fine Arts degree in Architecture of the University of Hawaii that housing in the island territories of the South Pacific should follow "an international resource sharing system for construction programs in the South Pacific Commission area." The advantages of such a system are well demonstrated, and it may be the answer. It would, of course, need a suitable body to operate it, and the South Pacific Commission has been suggested as the appropriate, in fact the only suitable body, to do so. It is probably in those territories that have recently achieved independence that a desire to assert their newly acquired nationhood will make them unwilling to share even such a difficult problem as housing and urbanization with an outside body. Such, very briefly, is housing in the South Pacific.

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Ke Kaha Ki'i—A person who draws pictures or petroglyphs

#### KAILUA-KONA (KE-AHOLE) AIRPORT WINS AWARD





What's new