

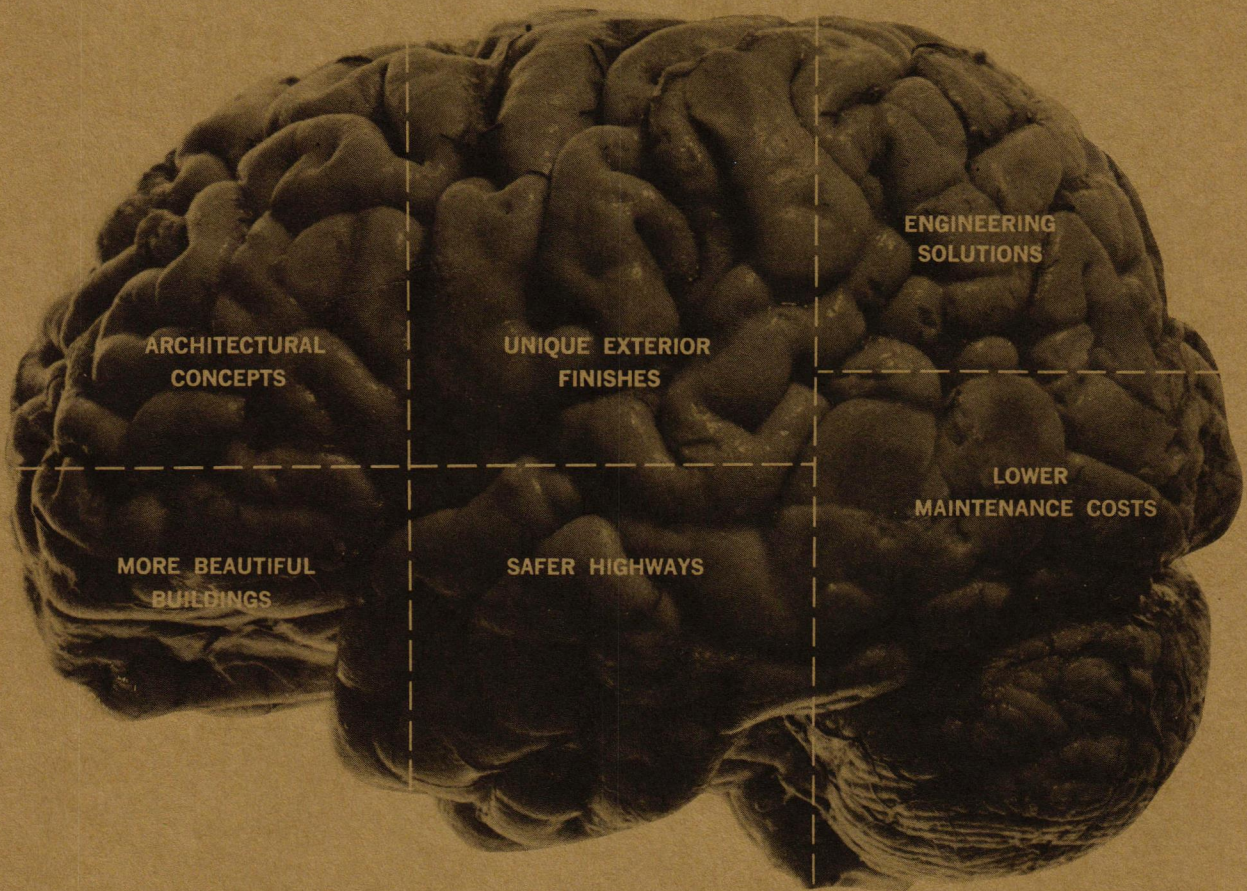
Ke Kaha Ki'i

SEPTEMBER, 1971

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HAWAII CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



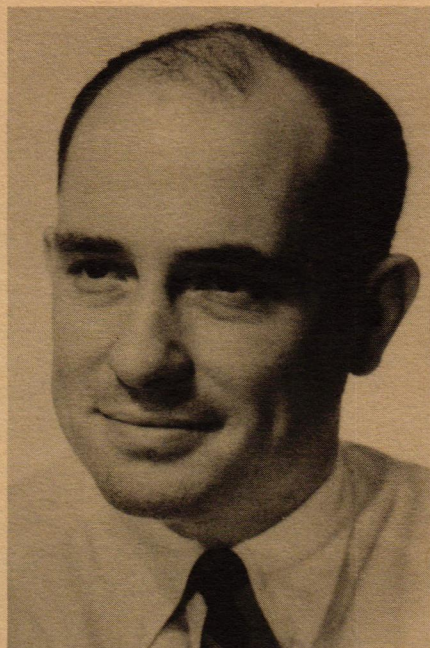
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NEWS FOR THE CHAPTER

FROM JOE FARRELL, PRESIDENT



THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY COUNCIL

The newly formed Construction Industry Council, consisting of the presidents of the Home Builders Association, American Institute of Interior Designers, American Institute of Architects, ASHRAE, General Contractors Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, Construction Specifications Institute, Illuminating Engineering Society, Producer's Council, Inc., Consulting Engineers Council, American Institute of Planners and Builders Report Pacific, has been meeting monthly under the presidency of Gil Salfen of Producer's Council. This potentially beneficial and powerful organization is now proceeding to become organized to the point where there can be some beneficial action in the near future. For all of the AIA members, I would like to state here the tentative purposes and objectives and invite comments and ideas in an effort to better these goals.

PURPOSE (First Draft Proposal)

The Construction Industry Council was formed to solve interrelated design and construction problems and to provide discipline within the industry for the purpose of bettering our man-made environment.

The CIC's cardinal aim is to provide a forum for fair, impartial and logical analysis of problems confronting the various segments of the industry in their cooperative dealings. The goal of the Committee is to come to "mutual solution which will benefit the entire indus-

try and community."

The Committee seeks close liaison between varied industry interests to provide cooperation among all segments from the initial planning stage of the construction project, to preparation of working drawings and specifications, actual construction and completion.

The Committee is, in effect, a catalyst for dramatic change within the construction industry, seeking—through equity, fairness, concern and mutual respect—to promote a sense of "teamwork" and mutual harmony.

OBJECTIVES (First Draft Proposal)

1. Communication between member organizations.
2. Combining efforts to meet industry problems.
3. Lessen the duplication of efforts among members.
4. Education through exchange of information.
5. Centralized group to aid Government agencies in the areas of:

Research

Studies—Economic and Feasibility
Consultation
Planning
Building Codes and Standards
Zoning Codes

6. To establish guidelines so that all segments of the building industry can work harmoniously, efficiently and cooperatively.
7. To seek equitable solutions to industry-related problems, and to formulate logical guidelines which delineate clearly the functions, duties and expected per-

formance levels to which those in the building industry should adhere.

8. To prepare and disseminate these recommendations to all segments of the building industry.

9. To campaign for industry-wide acceptance and adherence to the recommendations.

10. Gain stature in the community through publicizing purposes, objectives and accomplishments in order to better the community through our influence and efforts.

11. In cases of National or highly important issues facing the world in which our efforts would greatly help the CIC might become involved.

ORGANIZATION

Initial Standing Committees: Finance, Public Relations, Legislative, Education and Program.

Initial Subcommittees: Building Team Management and Permit Processing committees.

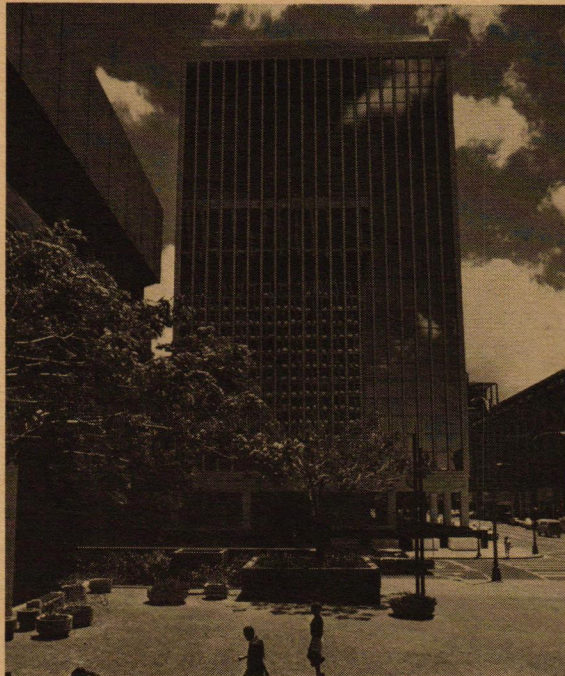
More subcommittees to be organized as the needs arise.

It was tentatively decided to set up two boards, a Policy Board consisting of the 11 presidents and an Administrative Board consisting of 11 people from each of the organizations, hopefully someone who would remain on the board of the separate organization for a number of years. At the beginning the Policy and Administrative Boards will meet together and after organization is firm, it is anticipated that the Policy Board will

Continued on page 4

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Pacific Coast Electrical Association (Hawaii)

PRESIDENTS PAGE Continued from page 3

meet one or twice a month while the Administrative Board will probably meet every other week. There will be a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer. It is initially thought that the chairman would preside over the Policy Board while the vice chairman would preside over the Administrative Board.

BYLAWS (Tentative)

A By-Law Committee will be set up but in order to get started quickly, the board may adopt the Chicago Council's by-laws which can be adjusted to our needs as time goes by.

Since this is such a very important matter to our entire industry within the light of new methods of constructing buildings and the cooperation needed, I would appreciate as many written responses in the next few weeks to this article as can be. Thank you.

Ke Kaha Ki'i

Editor / Beverly Cozloff

Feature Editor / Charles Sutton

Publisher / Crossroads Press, Inc.
P. O. Box 833, Honolulu, Hawaii
96808, Telephone 531-4137

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be directed to the publisher

Circulation / Hawaii Chapter, American
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KKK Cover

Cover photo by Rick Regan.

A door in Moiliili.

Cover Credit Correction

The sculpture picture on the cover of Ke Kaha Ki'i last month was photographed by Gerald Charles Dumlao, head, department of sculpture, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan (brother of our Don Dumlao).

KE KAHA KI'I

Message from Board of Water Supply

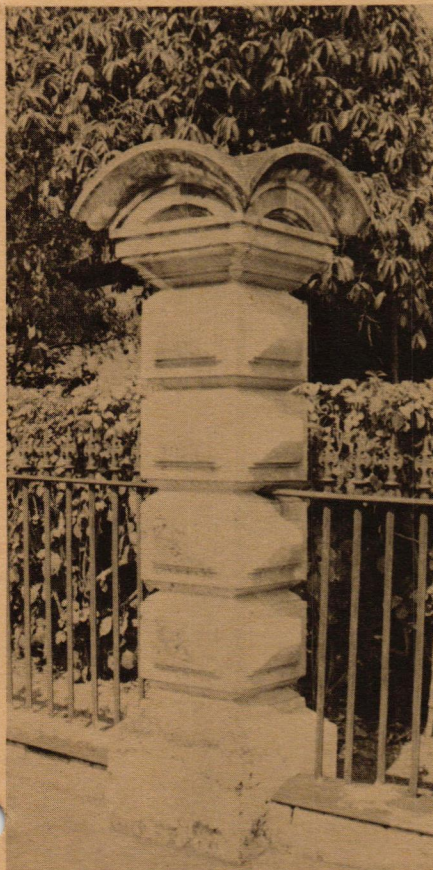
The Hawaii Chapter, AIA, is in receipt of the latest List of Approved Backflow Prevention Devices from the Board of Water Supply. Call the AIA office or Takeshi Uyesugi of the Board of Water Supply.

This is in reference to the following:

1. City and County of Honolulu memorandum dated June 22, 1970 to all engineers and architects from the Director and Chief Engineer and the Director and Building Superintendent on the subject "Criteria for Handling Drainage Discharge from Buildings and Appurtenant Structures".

Continued on page 7

Where Am I?



ANSWER ON PAGE 7

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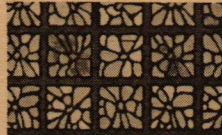
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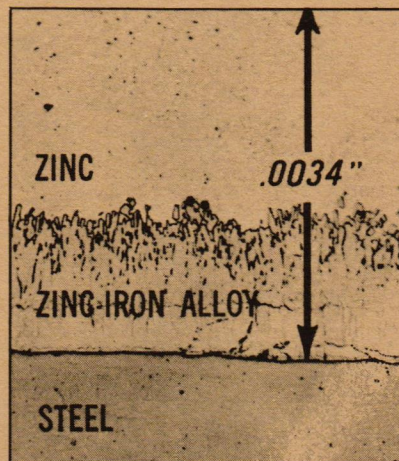
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National Reports on Component Public Relations

Last March, the national AIA Public Relations Committee and staff requested help in evaluating Institute PR programs on both national and component levels. Questionnaires were sent to each component for this purpose.

PR at the Component Level

Questions dealing with component PR activities were intended to find out the general scope and extent of local and state-level efforts.

The great majority of chapters maintain speakers' bureaus and use AIA's visual aids (primarily films) in conjunction with talks — mostly to civic and business groups, schools and colleges. Almost all maintain some sort of liaison with local newspapers, radio and TV stations; the majority grade their efforts in this area as only fair. Half of the respondents said that chapter representatives had appeared on local TV "one to 10 times" last year. Almost half reported local use of AIA's one-minute TV spots occasionally or frequently.

Most components conduct design awards programs; a few also give awards for achievement in craftsmanship, architectural journalism or other allied professions or arts. Two reported awards programs honoring local non-architects who have been instrumental in improving the quality of community design. Many chapters host receptions honoring legislators, government officials and civic leaders, and over half participate as a group in local planning efforts.

In spite of all this activity, respondents were harsh with themselves when it came to rating their own component-level PR activities. The greatest number rated their own efforts only fair, and said that local use of national PR tools was barely adequate.

We did request that you tell us about any local and/or state level PR programs which you consider particularly worthwhile or unique. Answers ranged from participation in local arts festivals and Earth Day observances to setting up and manning Community Design Centers. Members of several components had volunteered their time and professional help to community businesses and residents after a variety of disasters — fire, earthquake, etc. Some components were already politically active — participating in governors' conferences, offering critiques of urban renewal proposals — and others were making their ventures into the political arena. (We plan to publish details of some successful local-level programs as a series of PR Case Histories which will be distributed to chapters.)

Films

Almost all chapters own prints of major AIA films and use them frequently or occasionally, reporting public reaction as good-to-excellent.

Highest praise went to "A Child Went Forth," with "No Time for Ugliness" a close second (most respondents pointed out that the relative effectiveness of the film depends on the audience to whom they are directed). Almost all of you told us you would welcome more films; suggestions for subject matter ranged far and wide, but most suggestions fell into the categories of (1) the architect's role and scope of his services (with emphasis on "the new role of the architect;" and (2) "awareness" films to stimulate interest in good design. (Films currently in the planning stages include one on development of Community Design Centers, and

another on weekend recreation in America.)

PR Literature

Most of you rated AIA's printed PR aids "very good" and cited "Your Building and Your Architect" and "Designing a Better Tomorrow" as the items distributed most frequently. (We are at work on an updated version of "Better Tomorrow," written and designed to be more appealing to today's youth who may be contemplating careers in architecture.) First and second choices for new literature topics were advice on business development for the individual office and help on chapter PR programs. Two-thirds of you said that you would like the Institute to conduct a PR seminar in your area this year or next — again, with emphasis on PR at the chapter/individual office levels.

National PR Programs

Most respondents felt that the AIA's national PR program is well handled within budget limits. The most frequent criticism you directed at national efforts was that they either don't filter down to the local level or have no local application. Respondents wanted more printed matter, more movies, etc., promoting the use of architects; again, they asked for help in setting up chapter and office PR programs.

Films were ranked as the most valuable of AIA's PR tools, with "handout" literature, TV spots and the national ad campaign running close behind. Although numerous respondents gave AIA's newsletters high marks, many pointed out correctly that these publications are primarily intended for internal communication, not PR.

We asked for your comments, pro or con, about either national or your own local public relations program — and we got them. They ranged from encouragement — ". . . definite improvement in the quality of national PR effort — keep it up!" — to expressions of dissatisfaction with specific segments of your programs, or ours. Many of you made a plea for better communication between Headquarters and components, which is one of our primary goals for 1971 and 72. You cited budget problems at the local level, and we have them nationally, too. But we are constantly trying to develop a program which will best serve the needs of our members, and we appreciate the valuable input we received from you through these questionnaires. Please don't stop now; let's keep the communication group!

**MESSAGE FROM BOARD
OF WATER SUPPLY**

Continued from page 5

2. Board of Water Supply's "Cross-Connection and Backflow Prevention Program".

The use of dry wells and/or injection wells for the disposal of drainage discharges from buildings and appurtenant structures, in many instances, may be detrimental to ground water resources. We therefore request that you inform the Board of Water Supply during preliminary planning stages if such methods of disposal are being considered for the projects you are designing. In this way, acceptable and satisfactory means for disposal of these discharges can be resolved during the early planning stages rather than after design work has been completed.

We would also like to review all plumbing system plans, other than those for single-family dwellings, with respect to cross-connection and backflow prevention requirements during preliminary design stages. This procedure will eliminate subsequent delays, changes, and additional costs which may occur after construction has commenced.

The Board of Water Supply will, after its review, stamp its approval on applicable plans with respect to the disposal of drainage discharges through dry wells and/or injection wells, and on all plumbing system plans with respect to cross-connection and backflow prevention requirements. Two stamps will be used on applicable final tracings, one for each of the items reviewed.

Arrangements have been made with the City and County Department of Public Works and the Building Department to have all plans regarding these matters not previously approved by the Board of Water Supply referred to us for review and approval before final action for approval is taken by these departments.

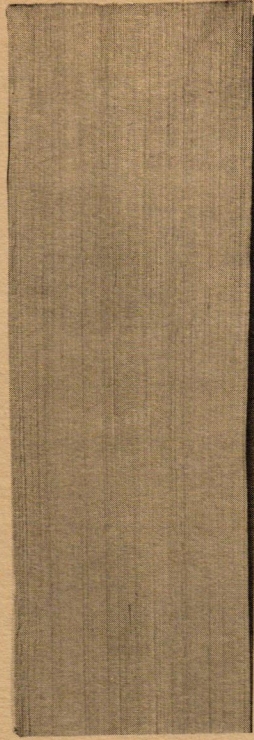
The procedures as outlined above will be initiated on August 2, 1971. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Mr. Lawrence H. Y. Whang at 548-5232.

**Where Am I?
Answer**

NUUANU HOTEL

Photo credit:

By Gerald L. Allison



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Shopping Without Autos

Sunday malls, with autos barred from normally teeming streets, are a big success in Japan. The following report appeared as an editorial in the Japan Times, an English-language daily.

When the idea of shutting out automobile traffic from the main shopping districts in Tokyo (on Sundays) was first proposed, there was bitter opposition, mainly from shopkeepers, and a great deal of skepticism all around.

In spite of the fact that the plan had proved successful in other countries, there were cries that it would mean the death of business on Sundays. The protesters ignored the fact that Asakusa's Naka-Mise Dori had closed its roads to auto traffic for decades as have the most successful shopping arcades in other cities throughout Japan.

But the uproar over smog and the increasing traffic congestion finally swept the day. Osaka beat Tokyo to the punch with its Sunday "Pedestrians' Heaven." On Aug. 2 last year, Tokyo followed suit with much trepidation. Gov. Minobe personally took to the streets to win support for the program, appearing among Sunday strollers in a gaudy sports shirt.

Now we observe the first anniversary of the pedestrian mall in the capital. What started as an experiment has caught on and the biggest shopping areas today would not have it any other way. In Shinjuku, where 300,000 persons turn out on "Pedestrians' Heaven" every Sunday, shopkeepers are even proposing that vehicles be banned on Saturdays also.

In the Yurakucho district, owners of specialty shops in the big, modern office buildings lining Naka-dori now close the street to all automobile traffic for one hour at noon every weekday. In many areas throughout the capital, local

neighborhood groups have obtained police permission to close certain thoroughfares to autos during the height of the morning and evening commuter rush, and during hours when children are going to and from their schools.

Of course, there were troubles at first. In Ikebukuro, gangsters used the occasion to set up street stalls. In Shinjuku, helmet-wearing students pestered strollers for signatures and donations to their campaign funds. On the Ginza, police complained that stores were going too far with their sales gimmicks and were obstructing traffic.

But these troubles have gradually worked themselves out. Sunday used to be a slack day on the Ginza before "Pedestrians' Heaven." Shops and restaurants on the back streets used to close shop. But now, according to one shopkeeper, "Pedestrians' Heaven" has given us a seven-day week in the place of a six-day week."

Ginza has a steady turnout of 160,000 to 170,000 every Sunday. Shinjuku leads with almost double that figure. Shops in Ikebukuro say business has increased 10 to 20 per cent. Only Shibuya and Asakusa of the capital's main shopping areas are unenthusiastic. And in the case of Asakusa, it's only because it has always had "Pedestrians' Heaven."

In Shinjuku, the shopowners are planning a giant "Shake Hands" campaign with 33 candidates for the Miss Young Japan crown from around the nation and entertainers kicking off the anniversary program. On the Ginza, the department stores are taking the lead in focusing attention on the success of the pedestrians' malls.

The festive atmosphere is support for minds constantly open to new ideas and alternatives.

NOISE!!

Some avoidable noise sources from Joan Hayes, chairman, Citizens vs Noise, which contribute pollution to the urban scene and reduce the quality of life in the city.

1. Excessively powerful air conditioner for the needs of a building—I know of one building where additional equipment had to be ordered to run the machines at less than full power . . . even so, the noise reverberates through the upper hallways and apartments and probably spills over the roof edge onto lanais, as well as roaring outward and upward. Too much power is a common noise source.

2. Failure to insulate the piping which carries cooling water down through each floor of the building, so that each room in each apartment can have its individual temperature control. Probable failure to have insulating coup-

ling at each floor. Result—hum that records a noise far above the FHA's maximum for minimum quality house . . . in a luxury apartment.

3. Failure to properly ground water pumps to the extent that railings in a hallway vibrate to the touch, the hum is loud, and a tenant, unable to obtain help through her condominium board because others apparently suffered in silence, had to retain a lawyer. After seven months, during which her bedroom was unusable, a settlement was reached, although at this writing no corrective work has been done.

4. Individual air conditioning fans in each room of a centrally air conditioned building so powerful that the sound of the moving air is far above the FHA maximum acceptable for sleeping.

5. Air conditioning fans whose air blast is so strong that sitting in the draft it is acutely uncomfortable, and avoiding it difficult—air direction is almost impossible to change in built-in systems. Why can't they use the same kind of controls so often used in kitchen fans where you dial the degree of force?

6. Roof-top air conditioning units with no attention to the noise limits in the CZC. Heretofore enforcement has been minimal. In time it will have to be as automatic as in the fire safety,

plumbing code, etc.

7. A swimming pool in a common area—half under roof—so placed that the noise is amplified as if by a megaphone . . . to the discomfort and dismay of neighbors across the street.

8. Placing the chute for refuse so close to the door of a large refuse closet that the door is automatically held open while waste is dumped. There was ample room to place the chute far enough inside so the door had to be closed first. Placing such a closet opposite the entrance to an apartment so designed that sleeping quarters are exposed to the noise.

9. Failure to weatherstrip a refuse closet door so that it does not bang shut.

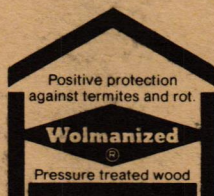
10. Use of louvres in noisy areas. They do not close completely, therefore do not block out as much noise as a solid pane of glass. Buildings in mixed commercial-residential areas, or less than 50 feet from a street, probably shouldn't have louvres. Perhaps double-glazed glass should be required.

11. Placing refuse collection centers so that a prplonged noisy trundle of iron-wheeled bins (perhaps rubber-tires would help too) creates additional noise stress.

As I collect more, I'll forward them.

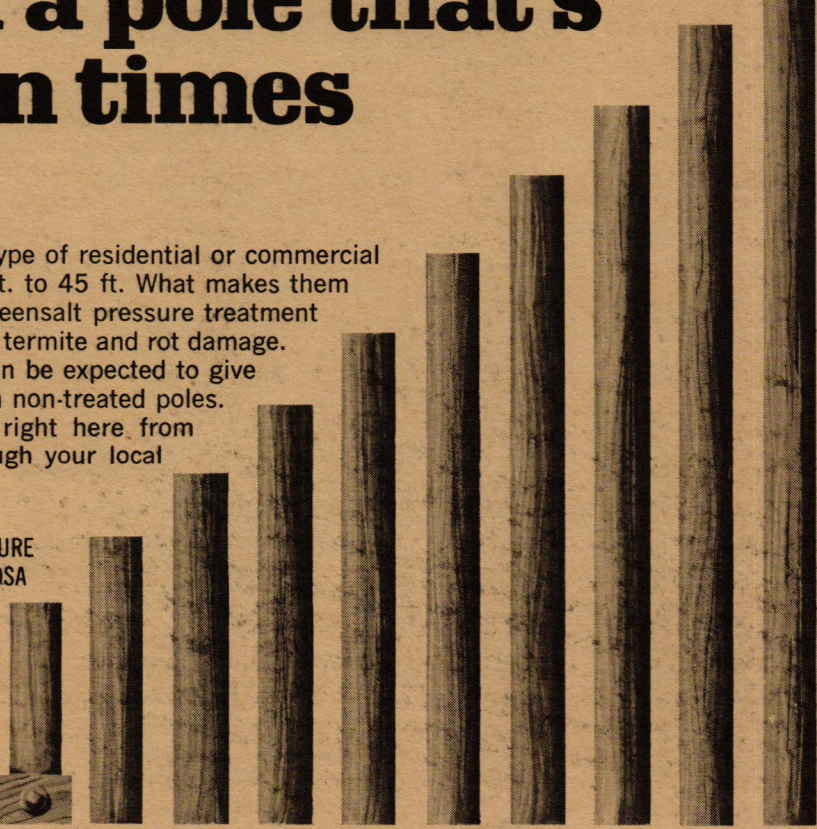
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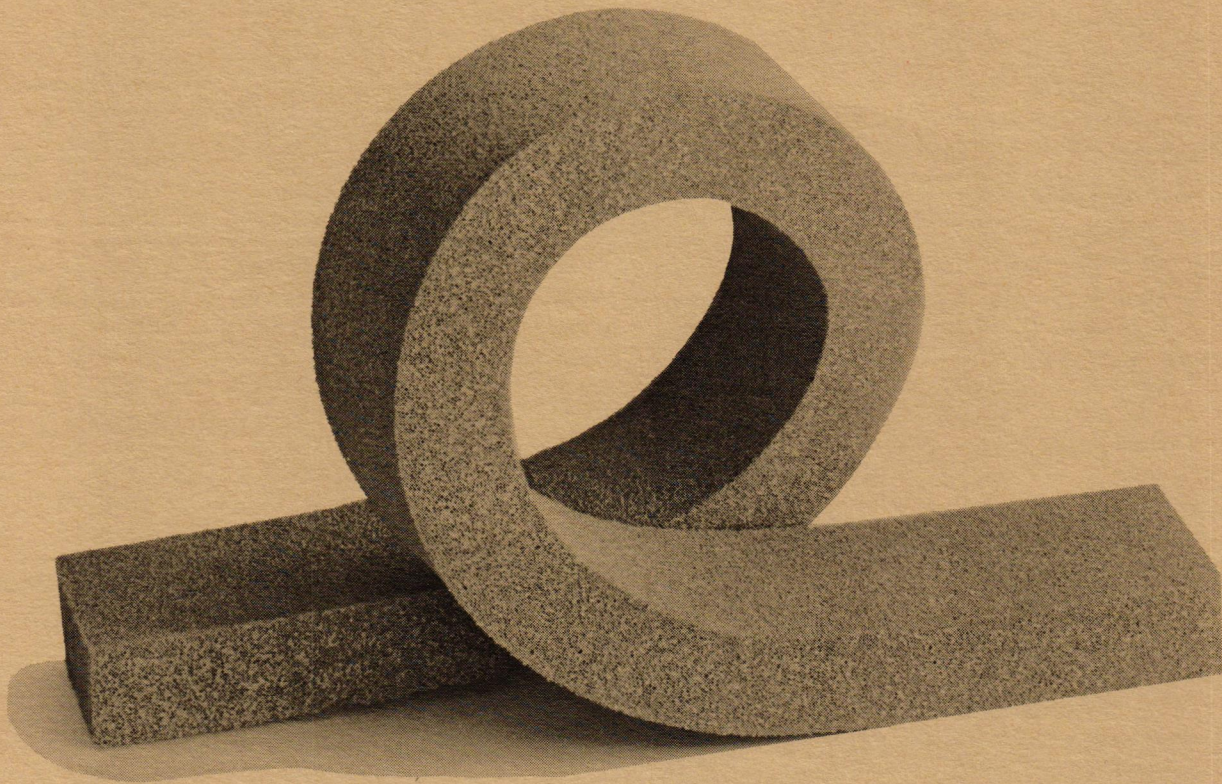
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“REGIONAL A NEW IDEN ARCHITECTUR

A Paper Derived at th The Philippines

By A. Bruce Etherington
Chairman, Dept. of Architecture
University of Hawaii

DEFINITION OF A REGION

The past 75 years has seen a radical change in the cultural and growth patterns, and the political-economic development of the world. This has been accompanied by a steady erosion of traditional values and ways of life in all countries.

These changes have not been uniform from one country to another but rather have been, in some instances, wildly erratic and wholly exaggerated in their emphasis of one aspect or another of the problem of development.

Various geographical areas have responded to development, for example, according to the kind of colonial rule exercised prior to independence, (or statehood) the kind of economic assistance provided by one or another of the great powers, the physical resources of the area and the ethnic make up of the people involved.

Fortunately, a certain commonality exists from one developing region to another, thus permitting certain denominators to be ascertained and development therefore, of propositions peculiar to each region. Africa, for example, presents a different set of problems from South America.

THE PACIFIC-SOUTHEAST-ASIA REGION

In our case, a region which shows a sufficient number of common problems of development to warrant closer study

is a slightly rounded triangular shape extending along the western rim of the Pacific Ocean from Taiwan to New Guinea then eastward to the Hawaiian Islands. This area includes Hongkong, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and the islands of the South and Central Pacific Ocean.

Typical of the common denominators for this area are that —

1. All have some racial intermixture ranging from black through brown and yellow to white.
2. All are either surrounded by or intimately connected with the sea.
3. All have some or all regions of fairly recent volcanic origin.
4. All share a wet humid tropical climate.
5. All include at least two religious faiths and some include up to four.
6. Almost all are in a transition state from a rural-agricultural to an urban industrial economy.
7. All are experiencing overwhelming urban in-migration.

In fact, it can be fairly said that the countries lying within our triangle have more in common with one another in a physical and cultural sense than they do with London, Peking, Washington, Moscow or Sydney.

THE POLITICAL ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE

Probably one of the most disruptive events in development is the migration of artisans and labourers from the country to the city and the resulting urbanization of what was originally an agricul-

tural society. This phenomenon has generally been associated with increases in industrial growth and accompanied by a continued upward spiraling of urban in-migration and population growth and density.

One of the keys to orderly development therefore, lies in solving the problem of coping with the continuous flow of migrants to the city by providing them with work, housing and a viable social and cultural environment.

Of these problems that of providing housing and contributing to the social and cultural environment through urban design falls mainly on the shoulders of the architectural profession and forms the basis for the proposition that political and social stability is directly affected by the physical and cultural urban environment.

The corollary, of course, to this proposition is that architects must be aware of their responsibility in providing the appropriate environment.

THE PROBLEMS OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

Also intrinsic to this proposition is the importance that local and national cultural and social values play during the transition period from traditional to modern, that is; from an agricultural to an industrial economy and the recognition that a new formula is needed to soften the impact of urbanization by an intelligent blend of the old with the new.

It is quite obvious to the acute observer that the geographical, ethnic, cultural and religious characteristics

ARCHITECTURE: TY FOR THE L PROFESSION''

Annual Convention of n 2nd June , 1971

within our triangle are not all the same kind of mix that exists in other parts of the world. Yet we find that the technical and inevitably cultural influences of the more developed regions are already beginning to dominate and obliterate indigenous cultures and life styles of our own region.

In architecture, opposition to the encroachment of the ubiquitous "international style" has usually taken the form of revival and protection of previous indigenous and often times primitive styles that prevailed before the ascendancy of western technology and colonialism. This path, thus far, has proved to be fruitless since the forms, materials and techniques can no longer cope with the population densities, economic structure and changing life-styles of the countries of this region.

A REGIONAL-NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Hence the significance of contemplating an architecture based on regional needs becomes more important if we view it as one of the possible vehicles for not only preserving cultures now existing but also as a possible alternative to the wholesale adoption of European and North American architectural standards.

With improved communications a regional architecture for our South-east Asia-Pacific triangles becomes a viable proposition developing as it should, common solutions to common problems of the region, thus encouraging a way of life and economic and physical growth more natural to the peoples within the region.

It is obvious that some kinds of synthesis in architecture would occur between the region and the rest of the world and between the countries in the region itself. This could possibly lead to a new regional architecture as well as national architecture for the countries within the region as they develop their own unique solution within a regional technical, cultural and economic framework.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

The corollary, of course, to this proposal is that architects must be aware of the importance of the appropriate environment to achieve these objectives and that their professional training must in turn reflect this awareness. It is logical to assume, therefore, that architectural educational institutions within the countries themselves should train architects to solve the problems of housing immediately at hand and in terms of local resources, technical abilities and social needs. In other words, architects should develop housing and urban design solutions which show a sensitivity and awareness to local conditions and needs.

The question is, of course, where and what kind of professional education have current practitioners in the South-east Asia-Pacific triangle received and is it appropriate to solve the problems of urbanization in this region?

An additional question framed in the same context would ask if the schools of architecture show an awareness of our unique problems in their programs.

To answer the second question a

survey of 28 schools of architecture, within our Southeast Asia-Pacific region, including 6 from the Philippines, and one from Hawaii was made to determine the range of awareness and effectiveness in regional and national architectural problems in their respective countries.

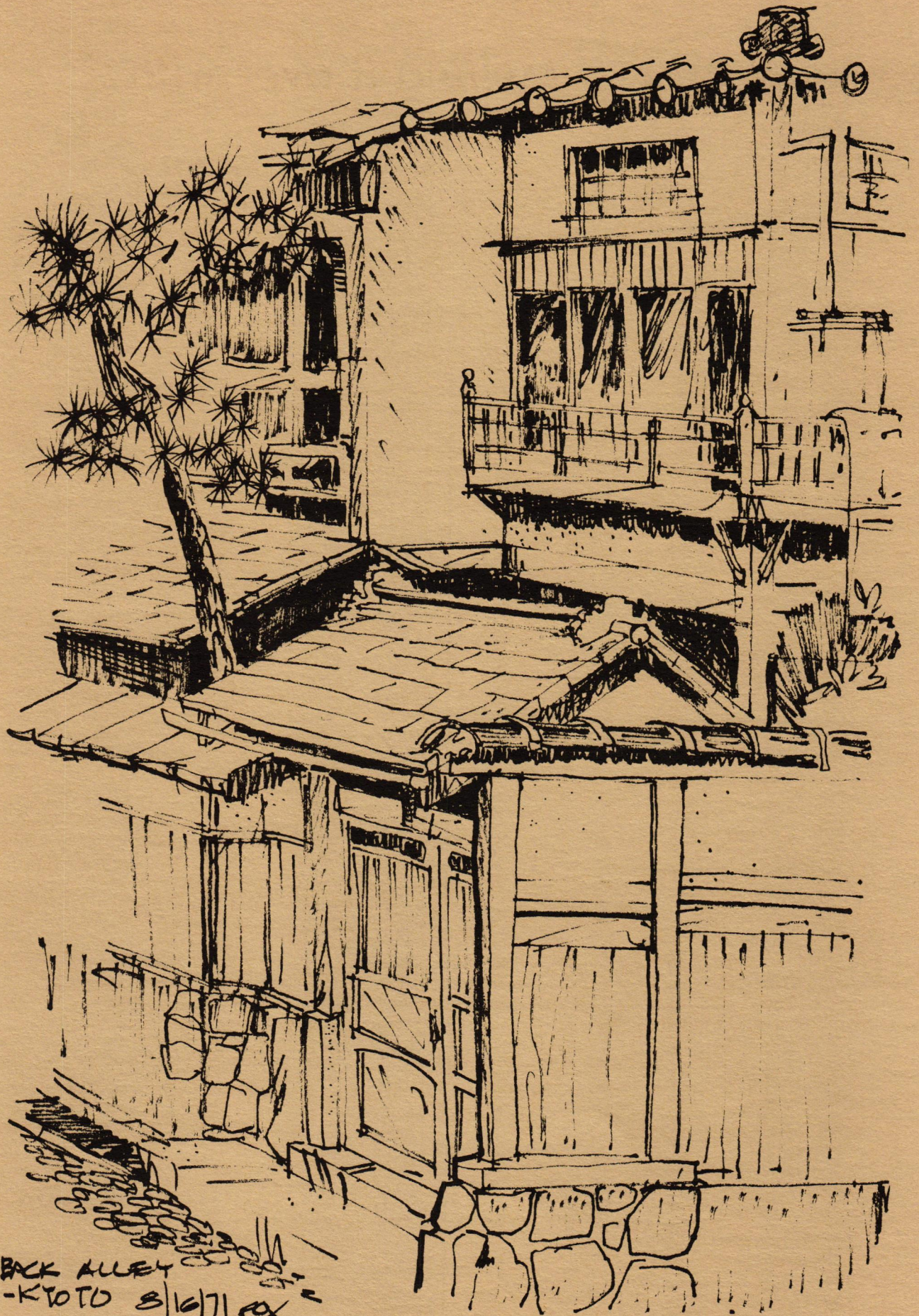
Certain aspects of professional training and institutional effectiveness were singled out as having an impact on the regional and local aspects of housing and urban design and as indicators of the awareness and effectiveness of the school in training professionals to meet the needs in their developing countries.

The results of the survey indicated that on the whole graduates and schools displayed little awareness of the potential role that they could play in the development of their countries.

THE NEO-COLONIAL PHASE

Another profound influence on development are the professional societies who have traditionally formed one of the strongest links between world powers and their colonies. Today, although colonialism has largely been abandoned, the professional links remain unchanged and often account for the kind of practice presently extant in the former colonies. These societies are often only faintly aware of their individual and national identities; at least in a cultural and professional sense. As a result national identity has been closely linked to colonial precedents often resulting, in

Continued on page 22



BACK ALLEY
-KYOTO 8/16/71 FOX

Sketch by Bob Fox



Recently elected to the College of Fellows, a lifetime honor bestowed for outstanding contribution to the profession, Gerald L. Allison accepts Congratulations from Robert Hastings, FAIA, president of the American Institute of Architects.

Environmental Posters Ready

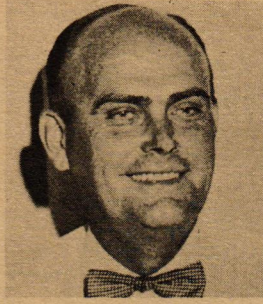
The September 1 issue of the MEMO will carry a notice that sets of posters, based on AIA's series of environmental quality ads, will soon be available from chapter offices. We can supply the posters to chapters at cost, which amounts to \$1.50 per set of four — but only in units of 25 sets (100 posters). That amounts to \$37.50. You are free to price the individual sets any way you wish. The posters are being made available on the same basis to AIA's student chapters. They will not be sold directly to individuals by the national AIA.

Orders should be sent to the public relations department at headquarters.

Wage Survey

Mel Ferris, executive secretary of CCAIA, has forwarded to the Hawaii Chapter a copy of their 1971 Wage Survey and Job Classification Study. It is available in the office to any members interested.

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Well, I guess the longer we wait the tougher things get.

The tough thing I'm talking about is a new carpet from Burke. And what a carpet!

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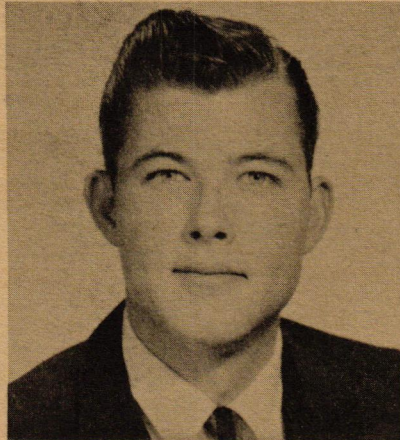
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Work Study Program



By Frederick Elliott

Work-Study Program

How many architects recognize that they have a responsibility for unknown progeny? If an architect is asked if he feels the "profession" should take an active interest both in architecture students and the general type of training they are receiving, he will probably say yes. But how many architects would agree if they were asked to personally contribute either time or money to help their future replacements attain the highest level of quality possible. Admittedly, many – if not most – architects are not always in a position to do all they might desire, but the point is that as the commitment of personal involvement begins to zero-in, the fewer the affirmative responses that are given.

The profession's "progeny" of course is the current generation of architectural students. This article is concerned with a possible element of the student's education which may prove extremely important in helping the student achieve the highest level of quality of which he is able.

A work-study, or cooperative program, is one in which the student alternates between going to school full-time and going to work full-time (a semester or quarter each). The general philosophy is (and has been borne out

in the schools where the work-study program has been adopted) that the student gains from working full-time within the profession. He is able to apply the knowledge he gains from the profession within the context of his formal schooling and thus be better able to take advantage of his theoretical knowledge. There are, of course, other benefits to the program including: providing the student with an opportunity for self-expansion in a form that would be unavailable in school; providing an avenue of communication between the students and members of the profession; exposing the student to the profession in general, since the earlier a student is able to determine his aptitude and interest, the more time and effort he can save in picking another, perhaps related field, if he discovers that architecture is not for him; enabling the student to earn the funds necessary to allow him to continue his education.

Although the profession would be supplying the jobs for the work-study program, the arrangement would be of mutual benefit. From an economic standpoint, the work-return per dollar would not be as high from a student in the program as from a regular tradesman – particularly during the first working period. However, the profession has acknowledged that there are things more important than a strict work-for-money-spent concern. An example would be all the time spent by the architects in non-professional activities – community affairs and other similar involvements. And what could be more important to a professional than a desire to have a hand in what his profession is to become, and since that power really lies with the current generation of architecture students, the most obvious way for the architect to be involved with the future is to be involved with the students. And this article is suggesting that the best way to become involved with the students is through a work-study program.

Federal Lands Role Urged For New Towns/Urban Recreation Areas

The American Institute of Architects today urged Congress to use federal lands as part of an overall national growth policy in directing creation of new communities and providing recreational areas for the nation's major cities.

The Institute asked Congress to guide management of federal lands so they would become models of good planning for private as well as public sectors.

AIA presented testimony on H.R. 7211, The Public Land Policy Act of 1971, before the House Interior and Insular Affairs' subcommittee on environment.

The AIA's president-elect, Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, said, "The challenge is not only to eliminate past practices which have led to the ruthless exploitation of federal lands, but to forge methods whereby federal lands can serve as positive tools in shaping the quality of life."

Urbahn, a practicing architect in New York City, recommended that Congress explore a policy that would stimulate the construction of new communities on federally owned land, on a lease-hold basis.

The advantages, he summarized, would be elimination of speculation which has long frustrated attempts to improve the urban environment, positive guidance to the location and direction of new growth, and fostering qual-



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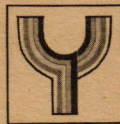


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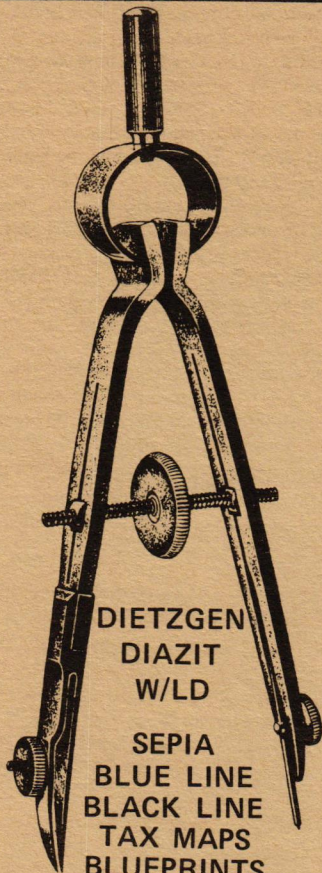
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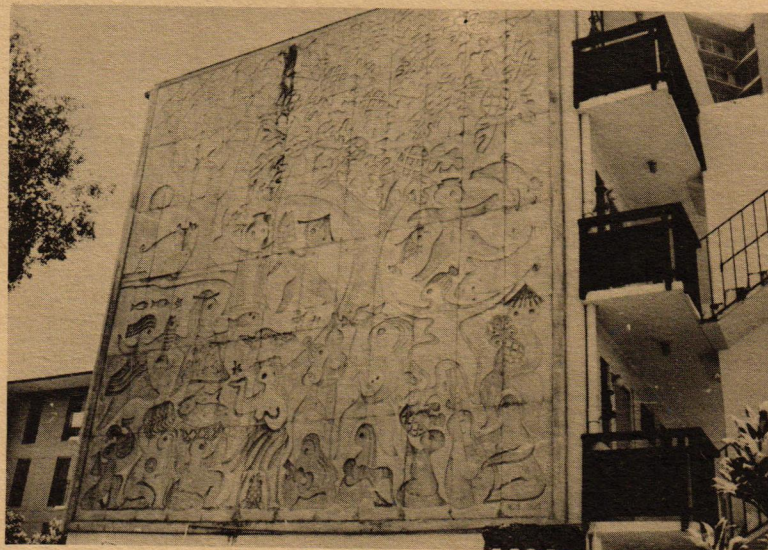
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RELATING TO SAFETY GLAZING MATERIAL

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. A new part is added to Chapter 321, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to be appropriately numbered and to read as follows:

Part Safety Glazing of Glass

Sec. 321- Definitions. in interpreting this part, the following words shall have the following meanings:

“Safety glazing material” means any glazing material such as tempered glass, laminated glass, wire glass or rigid plastic, which meets the test requirements of American National Standards Institute standard Z 97.1-1966 and such further requirements as may be adopted by the department of health after notice and hearing as required by chapter 91 and which are so constructed, treated, or combined with other materials as to minimize the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries resulting from human contact with the glazing material.

‘Hazardous locations’ means those installations, glazed or to be glazed, in commercial and public buildings, known as framed or

unframed glass entrance doors; and those installations, glazed or to be glazed, in residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, commercial buildings, and public buildings, known as sliding glass doors, storm doors, shower doors, bathtub enclosures, and fixed glazed panels adjacent to entrance and exit doors which because of their location present a barrier in the normal path traveled by persons going into or out of these buildings, and because of their size and design may be mistaken as means of ingress or egress, and any other installation, glazed or to be glazed, wherein the use of other than safety glazing materials would constitute an unreasonable hazard as the director of health may determine after notice and hearings as required by chapter 91, whether or not the glazing in such doors, panels, enclosures and other installations is transparent.

Sec. 321- Labeling required.

(a) Each light of safety glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold for use in hazardous locations or installed in such a location within the State shall be permanently labeled by such means as etching, sandblasting, firing of ceramic material on the safety glazing material, or by other suitable means. The label shall identify

the labeler, whether manufacturer, fabricator or installer, and the nominal thickness and the type of safety glazing material and the fact that said material meets the test requirements of American national Standards Institute standard Z-97.1-1966 and such further requirements as may be adopted by the department of health. The label must be legible and visible after installation.

(b) Such safety glazing labeling shall not be used on other than safety glazing materials.

“Sec. 321- Safety glazing materials required. It shall be unlawful within the State to knowingly sell, fabricate, assemble, glaze, install, consent or cause to be installed glazing materials other than safety glazing materials in, or for use in, any hazardous location.

“Sec. 321- Employees not covered. No liability under this chapter shall be created as to workmen who are employees of a contractor, subcontractor, or other employer responsible for compliance with this chapter.

“Sec. 321- Penalty. Whoever violates the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

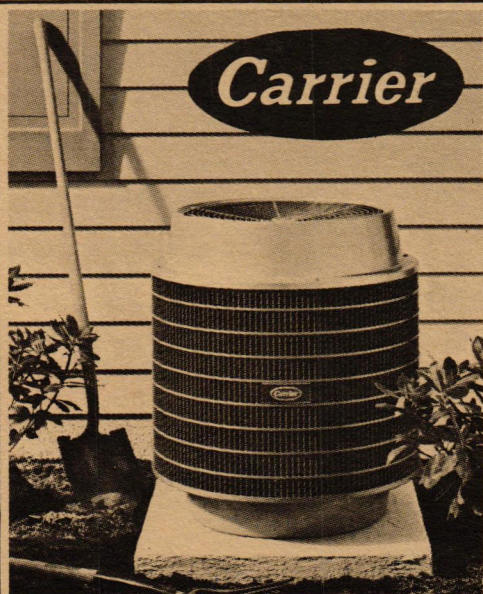
“Sec. 321- Local ordinances. This chapter shall supersede any local, municipal or county ordinance or parts thereof relating to the subject matter hereof, except where the director of the department of health approves such ordinance or parts thereof as meeting the intent of this chapter.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

APPROVED this 28th day of May, 1971

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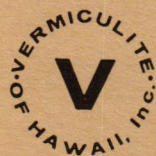


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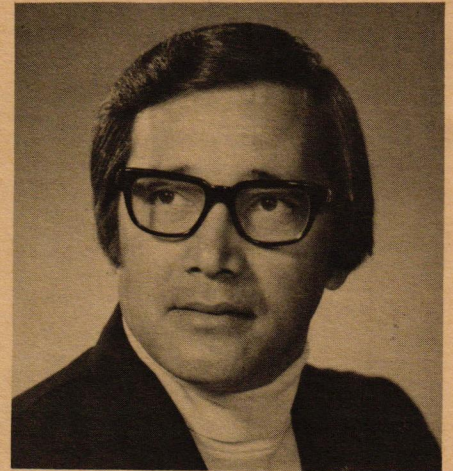
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The President-Elect Reports



Don Dumlao

In the January issue of Ke Kaha Ki'i, I reflected on some of the questions raised by our membership regarding the responsibility or privilege of membership in our Chapter. Since three quarters of the year has gone and we are about to elect new officers for the coming year, I feel it is important to raise the question again and also reflect on what has been accomplished within that time.

It is true that the Hawaii Chapter AIA is a volunteer organization and you can only expect so much participation from the individual member; however, it is equally true that important work vital to our local profession must be accomplished continually year after year. It is for this reason that I must appeal to the entire membership to individually respond when called, and indeed without being called when the chance to respond in the Chapter's and your own interest presents itself.

Among the many things which the Chapter has accomplished this year, the following three are important and need your full support:

- Basic structure
- Bylaw revision
- Financial planning

Your president, Joe Farrell, has spent a lot of time analyzing and simplifying our basic structure in an attempt to better and more effectively communicate with the membership, region and the Institute. Ever-changing circumstances will dictate modification but it is safe to say our Chapter now has a good sound basic structure for responsible response.

The Bylaw revision which is about to be presented to the membership for approval is a good sound simple document. Although most changes are minor and administrative in nature, the following major changes were made:

1. Format—Briefer, easily read and better indexed document.

2. Corporate Membership categories have changed from principal, associate and employee to only one classification or corporate.

3. Annual dues remain the same except all corporate members will pay same corporate rate.

4. Supplemental Dues have been added based on a sliding scale related to FICA tax paid quarterly.

5. Default of dues and assessments policy has been changed to conform to the Institute's policy and to insure cash flow coincides with operating need.

The Financial planning which has been initiated this year by our treasurer, Owen Chock, is bound to have far-reaching effects in the years to come. Owen has gone back as far as 1966 to plot our historic income versus expense, itemized in such detail to give a sound basis for financial projecting and planning. This has got to be one of the major accomplishments in 1971 and also speaks of the kind of attitude needed regarding responsibility of membership in the AIA.

These three elements, structure, policy (Bylaws) and financial planning are the primary ingredients of any successful organization less one; that is people involvement which I consider the most important. The success of our Chapter depends directly on how the membership involves and commits itself, the President or the Executive Committee can only act as a catalyst; the membership by its action or inaction determines the performance standard. Since it is that time of the year, I ask that you reassess your commitment to the AIA and our Chapter and get involved with Chapter and National affairs.

FEDERAL LANDS

Continued from page 17

ity control on land development.

Urbanized areas are expected to double in size by the year 2,000, Urbahn said, in underscoring the Institute's concern about the lack of large-scale, multiple-use, public recreation areas close to large urban centers.

"In looking at the location of federal recreation facilities available to the general public, one is struck by the virtual absence of national parks, forests, and seashores in the Eastern megalopolis," he said.

Urbahn directed his testimony toward the overall need to create a National Growth Policy Board. AIA had previously presented its recommendations for such a board and for creating House and Senate committees to oversee national growth policy to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs committees.

A National Growth Policy Board is necessary, Urbahn said, to establish the comprehensive planning and management policy framework for both public and private lands.

"The first task of the Board," he indicated, "would be to coordinate the activities of federal agencies such as the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service, and the General Services Administration."

Although none of the bills on the use of federal lands calls for such a board, the Institute generally supports H.R. 7211 over H.R. 10049, the Nixon Administration's proposal.

"We believe that the trust of H.R. 7211 in the direction of comprehensive public lands planning and management is far superior to the piecemeal approach embodied in the Administration's bill," Urbahn said.

AIA strongly supports the language of the bill calling for "a systematic program of land use planning" by each management agency overseeing federal lands. But it has reservations about a provision allowing agency heads, after a formal finding, to remove some lands from the planning process.

"There are no federal lands which should not be subjected to planning and management processes," the Institute testimony said. "Even in the case of military installations, the case for withdrawing these lands from planning processes is a rather weak one in an open society."

On specifics of H.R. 7211, the AIA:

A endorsed the procedures it sets up, which "in our judgment, will make governmental decision-making for public lands more accountable to the people."

- supported the requirement that withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres, or of lands for periods in excess of 10 years, or of lands of unique value, be approved by Congress.

- endorsed the stated purpose of reversing the statutory policy of large-scale disposal of public lands, but proposed, in addition, a policy "for acquisition of new federal lands, particularly accessible to heavily urbanized regions."

- strongly supported language in the bill which defines "maximum benefits for the general use" and "net public benefit" as not necessarily representing the greatest dollar return. As AIA understands the intent, an area of unique environmental value - a nature refuge for example - could successfully compete with other uses such as timbering, oil, or mining.

Note: Complete text of testimony is available from the National AIA Public Relations Department.

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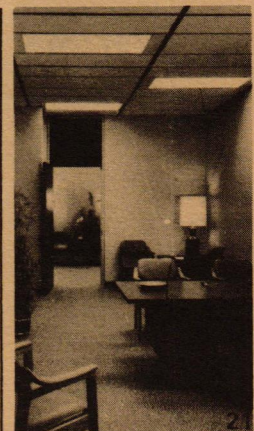
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REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Continued from page 13

the case of architecture and urban design, in undesirable consequences.

It might be significant, therefore, to examine the assumptions upon which most government actions in solving housing problems are based.

As Charles Abrams, UN consultant put it — "The ways and habits of democratic Europe and North America continue to influence most of the less developed world. That part of the world is buying European and American automobiles and their aspirin, duplicating their textile and cement factories, adopting their dress or religions, smoking their cigarettes and often importing the ethical generalizations of their constitution. But there is nothing that Europe and North America can offer the industrializing nations as a quick specific for housing ills. The nations on those two continents are themselves still going through the paroxysms of housing disorders and are still suffering from the afflictions of 18th and 19th century urban malformations.

In the design process, whose principles are supposedly universal, both housing and planning in the regional context is largely ignored in favour of alien standards and norms. This often leads to unworkable and expensive solutions. Housing often has no provision for such elemental considerations as adequate cross ventilation. Imported building materials may run as high as 40% of the total cost in order to achieve a "western" look. Urban design follows patterns and density norms intended for a temperate climate.

SOME PROPOSALS

The possibility of a realistic re-evaluation, however, is greatly enhanced by the fact that thus far, the economic and social commitment to emulate developed countries has only just begun. There are still options open to explore; other life styles, other housing policies.

It would obviously be unwise however, for the governments to adopt as national policy a wholly experimental program in housing. What appears to be indicated is a multi-pronged attack on the housing problem, utilizing all resources available with modifications of housing standards and construction techniques to suit national capabilities, materials and labour skills. Also to be

taken into consideration are the real needs and desires of the population, not as seen through the pages of western text-books, but as a realistic comprehension of the limitations of western life styles and attitudes.

There is, after all, no single path to the perfect society. Mostly certainly western society has discovered limitations in social structure, in housing and in life style. What merit, therefore, is these to be found in adopting that which has already been found to be imperfect?

As a first step in seeking these alternate solutions a number of proposals come to mind which I submit for your consideration.

1. A Regional Conference

Based on the many common denominators and as one of the most effective means of communication, a conference might be held in some geographically central location such as Manila in which the professional societies, schools of architecture and urban design as well as interested government officials might participate.

Several topics might be possible subjects for discussion, such as:

(a) Possible alternative life-styles that might be more appropriate to the region.

(b) A study of alternative design of communication and transportation solutions based on the fact that the region is essentially a water mass rather than a land mass such as prevails in Europe or North America.

(c) Development of curricula and courses appropriate to the region.

(d) Formation of a regional association of professional societies and schools of architecture and urban design.

(e) Work and exchange programs.

(f) Establishment of regional research and data bank facilities.

2. Exchange Programs

A relatively easy way to establish a regular form of communication is through exchange programs between the various schools, of faculty, students and curriculum.

(a) Graduate education within the Southeast Asian-Pacific triangle

would promote professional education and communication between schools and future practitioners and, by this method of cross-fertilization, assist in developing solutions to our unique problems.

To give emphasis to this argument, contrast the type of graduate education presently obtained in geographically, culturally and climatically unrelated centers of architectural and urban design learning such as Boston, Philadelphia, London, and Sydney.

By admission of the graduates themselves, in most cases at least a proportion of their studies are not relevant to solving the problems of their homeland. While one may concede that there may be underlying principles of architecture and urban design which may be universally applicable, it must be recognized that our profession is an applied art and therefore knowledge of the correct application in its regional context must form the basis for a balanced graduate curriculum.

(b) Professional societies could do much to assist in the development of exchanges at all levels of the educational process and even at the professional level.

3. Course and Curricula Development

Based on the proposition that the Southeast Asia-Pacific triangle shares many characteristics in common, it might be worthwhile to see if an educational philosophy would result from an exchange of ideas, philosophies and problems prevailing in and confronting the region. If common ground does exist, it would seem logical to organize and present this material in the form of courses and as part of a school's curriculum.

There is even the possibility that a number of these courses could constitute a "core" of courses common to all schools in the region, thereby assuring a continuous up-dating (through inter-school communications) of teaching and reading material.

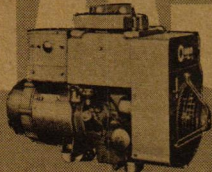
These proposals are offered in the spirit of mutual assistance. Hawaii is no exception to the problem of regional identity. In fact, architecture and urban design in Hawaii have probably been more influenced by the standards and norms of temperate climate, industrialized large land mass thinking than any other part of our Southeast Asia-Pacific triangle.

"There's An

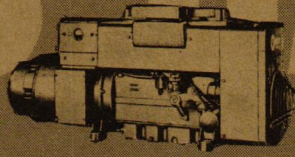


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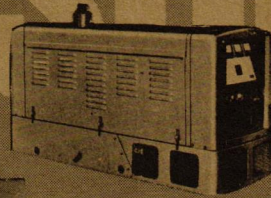
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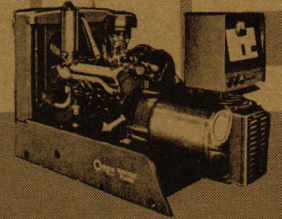
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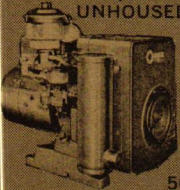
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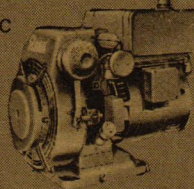
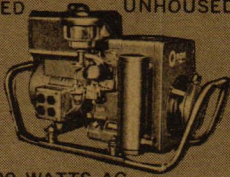
10 to 85 KW, AC, HOUSED



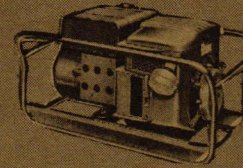
10 to 230 KW, AC, UNHOUSED



500 to 2,500 WATTS AC
500 to 1,500 WATT BATTERY CHARGERS

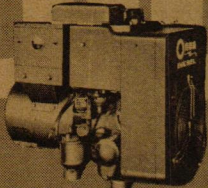


2,500 and 4,000 WATTS AC
HEAVY DUTY

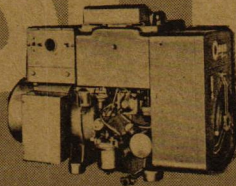


4,000 to 10,000 WATTS AC
5,000 WATTS DC

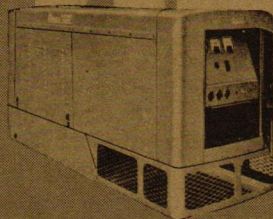
DIESEL DRIVEN



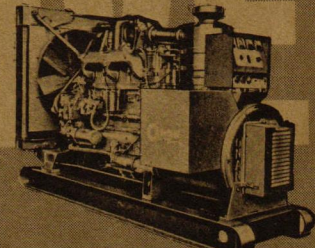
3,000 WATTS, AC, and
BATTERY CHARGER



6,000 and 12,000 WATTS, AC

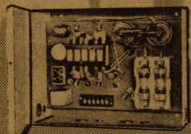


12 to 45 KW, AC, HOUSED



12 to 400 KW, AC, UNHOUSED

ACCESSORIES



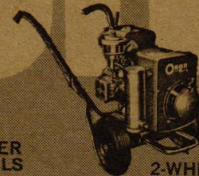
AUTOMATIC
CONTROLS



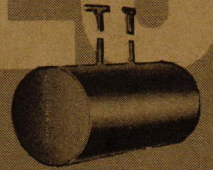
TRAILERS



LOAD
TRANSFER
CONTROLS



2-WHEEL DOLLIES



UNDERGROUND
FUEL TANKS

Electric Plant Information

ALTERNATING CURRENT PLANTS — Available in all standard voltages. Single-phase for all sizes; three-phases for capacities 3,500 watts and larger; 60- and 50-cycle for the complete range. DIRECT CURRENT PLANTS — 115 or 230 volts. BATTERY CHARGING PLANTS — 12, 24, 32 and 110 volts.

Other Plant Accessories

STARTING BATTERIES
VOLTAGE SENSITIVE
RELAYS
TIME RELAY
PLANT EXERCISERS
SIGNAL LIGHTS AND
ALARMS

MANUAL TRANSFER
SWITCHES
BATTERY BOOSTERS
AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE
REGULATORS
PARALLELING
EQUIPMENT

INSTRUMENT PANELS
RUNNING TIME METERS
NATURAL GAS
CARBURETORS
GAS REGULATORS
HEAT EXCHANGERS
FUEL LINES AND FITTINGS

ATLAS ELECTRIC *Company, Inc.*
SALES DIVISION

Main Office &
Warehouse
645 Halekauwila St.
Honolulu, Hi.
96813



Branch Offices
& Warehouses In
Hilo, Hawaii
494 Kalanikoa St.
Agana, Guam
P. O. Box 1994



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

WOOD IS *Wonderful*

Watch it Work Wonders in...



1 PANELING ...

Low maintenance wood paneling gives your apartment, hotel or office the same comfortable feeling it gives your home. It compels people to come in, relax, stay awhile, make friends. Wood paneling comes in many exciting colors and patterns. It's nature's way of saying Aloha.

2 FENCING ...

Fencing of versatile wood allows you to surround yourself with privacy and beauty ... and you don't need great space. Sturdy, but lightweight, wood fencing can create a private world of freedom, serenity and beauty. Enjoy your leisure, privately, with functionally designed, glamorous fencing of wood.

3 DECKING ...

A wooden deck is exciting and enticing as all outdoors. It opens new doors to family fun and living, day and night, throughout the year ... at such low cost.

4 PLANTERS ...

Wooden planters for flowers, shrubs and small trees add a unique touch to the home. They add versatility so that you, the home-owner, can rearrange your garden setting as you wish; or they can also be built-in. Many styles and models are available, or you can build your own from WPAH plans.

5 EXTERIOR SIDING ...

Wood Siding covers and protects exteriors while giving character and personality to any design or architectural treatment. It can be clear or knotty, rough-sawn or smooth — suit yourself. And Wood Siding works in harmony with any building material.

6 PATIO FURNITURE ...

Wooden patio furniture lives with the elements and mellows with age. Made for the outdoors it becomes an integral part of your family's outdoor living. And most patio furniture can be build-it-yourself projects.

Every day wood is at work making life more livable ... and beautiful. Free information on the new things that are happening with wood products is available at our offices. Call us.



What's new
with wood