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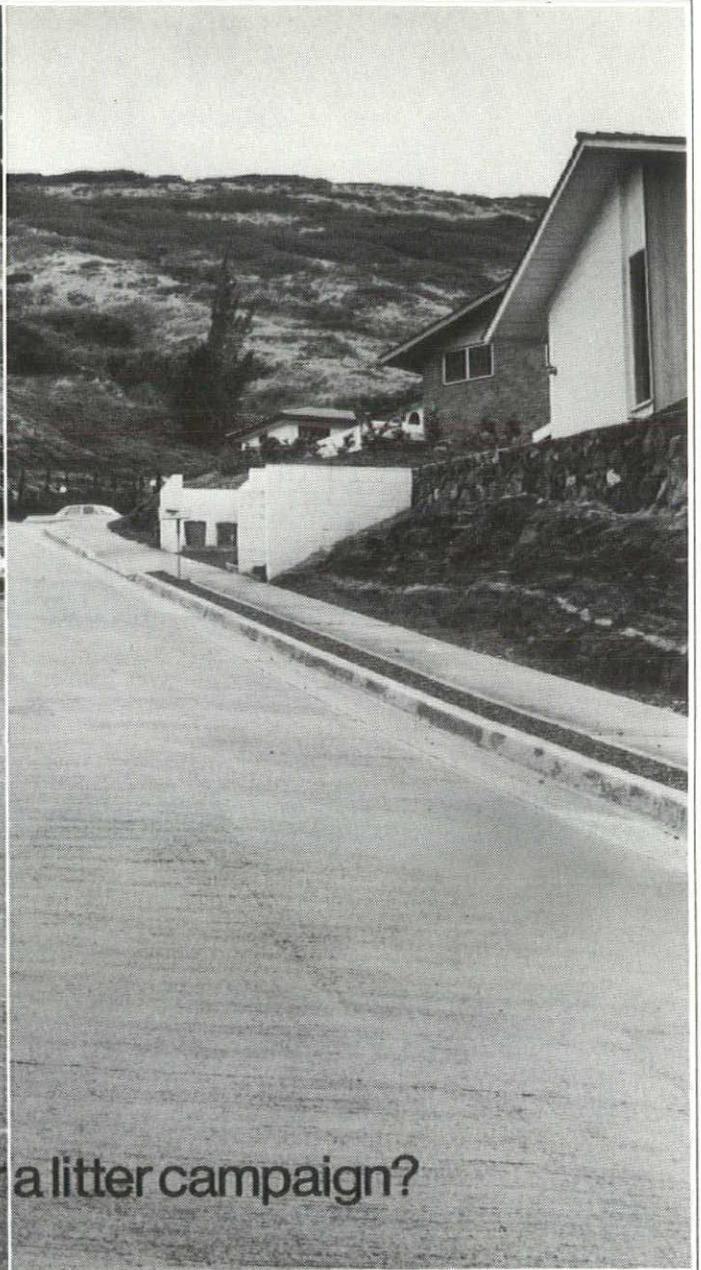
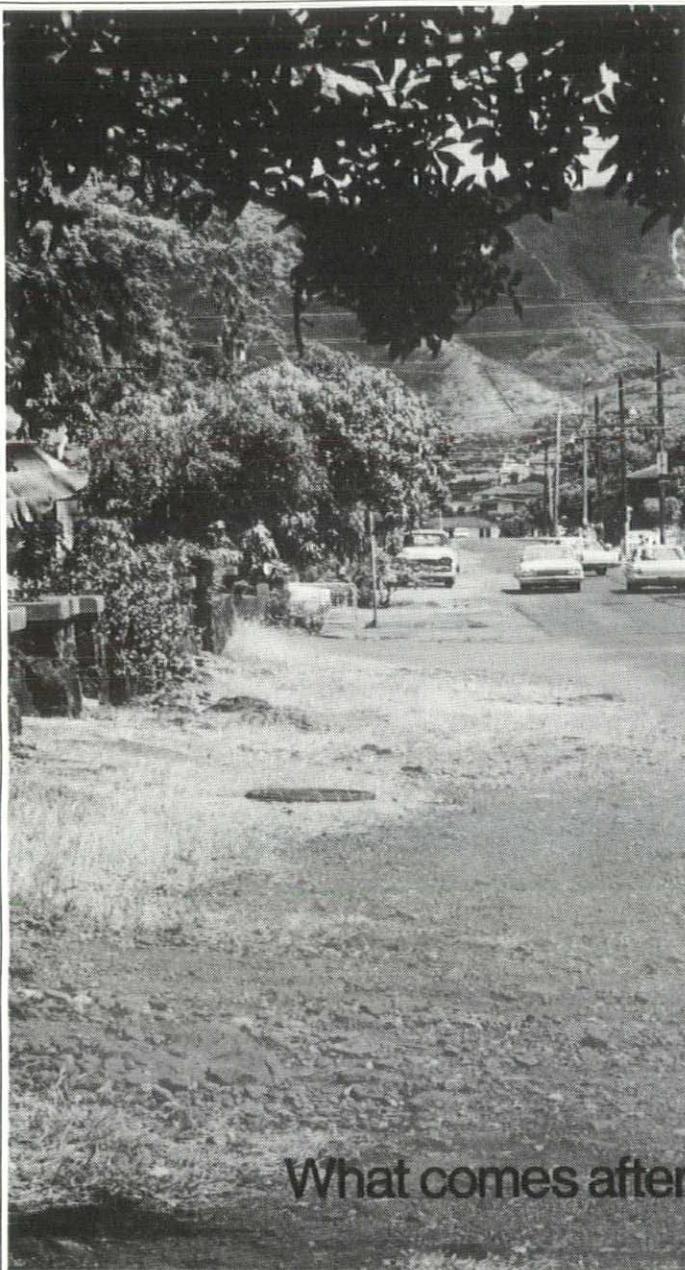
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An architect must create . . .
(Photo by Rick Golt)

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Don Dumlao AIA

The Hawaii Chapter AIA has just taken two important steps in its community and professional effectiveness.

First, with the formation of a political action task force the Chapter has openly declared its willingness to get involved where the long range decisions are made for Hawaii's future. Rather than continue the notion that political action should not be a part of the design profession's direct and open involvement, the Chapter, as the Institute before us, has recognized that effectiveness in contributing our expertise, to insure a better total environment, means getting involved before the major decisions are made. Most of these decisions are made by elected or appointed officials and too often are based on political factors rather than sound, considered professional judgement. The scale and magnitude of the effect of this kind of decision making policy can no longer be considered acceptable. Although we may be considered neophytes in the political process and are not significantly large politically in number, we do possess the kind of professional ability and expertise required to address today's urban problems. Sid Snyder's efforts in organizing the AIA political action task force should be commended.

The second important significant step was the recent election of Val Ossipoff, FAIA, as a Northwest Regional Director of the Institute. This is important not only because he is the first regional director from Hawaii and

will give us a direct voice on the Institute board, and thus strengthen our professional effectiveness, but it is also the first step in the Hawaii Chapter's quest to form a new Pacific Region.

There is good justification for forming a Pacific Region with Hawaii as its point of origin. Our area is large and isolated from the Mainland, our design considerations are unique, communication and transportation progress has made architectural practice in the Pacific international, and the world focus and attention in the Pacific and Asia demands Hawaii increase its involvement.

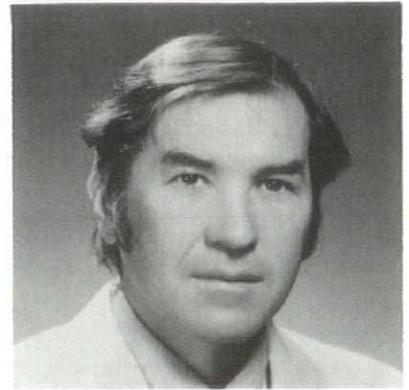
The potential of the Pacific Region and the role the Hawaii Chapter AIA within the Institute has long been recognized by our colleagues on the Mainland but has not as yet been given the attention it deserves by our membership. Joe Farrell, AIA, our immediate past president, attempted to draw attention to this potential but with the failure of the 1971 Institute Restructure, progress was temporarily set back. With the passage of the 1972 Institute Restructure, Hawaii gained the opportunity of obtaining the second Regional Directorship from the Northwest allowing us to try Regional responsibility "on for size."

At the December 1972 Institute Board meeting, Val will join Bob Fehlborg, AIA, the present Regional Director, in actively representing the interest of all AIA members in the Northwest Region. An important step forward for our Chapter.

Co-Editors Named to Hawaii Architect

The Editorial Board announces the selection of Robert M. Fox and James Reinhardt as permanent co-editors of the Chapter magazine, "Hawaii Architect." Bob and Jim have served on the Editorial Board for the past eight months, providing sketches, articles, and leadership in determining format and distribution policies. During this time the Hawaii Architect's distribution has greatly increased and featured articles written by civic leaders outside of the architectural profession. It is expected that this trend shall continue in an effort to more closely relate the architectural profession with the community it serves. This is a difficult task and our thanks go to Bob and Jim for accepting this appointment.

THE EDITORIAL BOARD



Bob Fox



Jim Reinhardt

Phase III A Statement of Policy

When the Editorial Board was created in December, it promised to give strong direction and a sense of purpose to the HAWAII ARCHITECT. The time between then and now has been primarily one of learning . . . how to get the magazine together. In the process, the magazine matured significantly. The issues focusing on the University of Hawaii and on development in Hawaii were steps toward the magazine's potential.

With the assumption of a joint editorship by Fox and Reinhardt HAWAII ARCHITECT enters a new phase of its evolution. The Editorial Board will continue to provide guidance, and several of its members will be responsible for specific continuing assignments. The new editors will have the responsibility for the actual production of the magazine, for the selection of focus and

features, and for editing copy.

The basic direction established over the last 6 months will be continued. AIA involvement with the community and community access to the AIA, the involvement with the students and faculty of the University of Hawaii, and non-architects writing about their views and experiences with architects and the building process — all these will be continued, in fact strengthened. Each issue will focus on a central subject, featuring several and often conflicting views. Topics involving building, professional practice, professional responsibility, the environment and education, and even some of the agencies we all deal with, will be featured in depth. We are going to consciously avoid "telling ourselves what we already know and want to hear."

The circulation list has been reviewed and expanded. Duplication is being reduced (wives won't be sent issues at home, in addition to their husbands' office copies, unless specifically requested). Key legislators and community figures are being added (the August issue went out to an additional 500 key community figures).

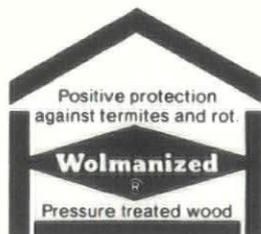
The graphics of HAWAII ARCHITECT are currently under review. Chris Smith has agreed to act as the Graphics Editor. This input will be apparent soon.

HAWAII ARCHITECT as it enters PHASE III seeks to inform and stimulate Hawaii's architects, and to urge them to take on their community responsibilities.

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Government Activities Discussed in Houston

By FRANK HAINES, FAIA

At the Houston Convention, interspersed between the business sessions, rooms were set aside for discussions with leading public officials so that architects might gain firsthand knowledge of some governmental activities.

1. Gen. Rebh and Robert Isaacs explained the dramatic Post Office Facilities Construction Program, which is now being handled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A very significant number of large projects will be built during the years 1972-77 and approximately \$2 billion dollars in construction will be contracted each year during that period. After that, the program will reduce in intensity because the revolutionizing of the Post Office mail handling capabilities will have been accomplished.

2. Walter Meisen, General Services Administration Buildings Commissioner, described the drastic change in the method of providing office space for Federal agencies. Starting next year, rent will be charged to all agencies on the basis of the going market rate and the \$4 to \$5 million dollars per year resulting will be set aside in a revolving

fund for the construction of Federal buildings. Projects already approved in design will be constructed on the conventional purchase contract basis, but within 3 years a system in which offerers will provide a price for construction and financing will be implemented. The GSA is also interested in construction management proposals to assist them in their program on both a national and local level. Responsibility of the construction management firms, who would receive a fee of about 2 per cent of the construction cost plus reimbursables, would be to work with the A/E during the design stage and with the contractor during the construction phase.

3. Robert Blake of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, and chief of the research & development facet of the organization, spoke about the implementation of seven thrusts that could hold promise for delivering more responsive facilities. Some of the thrusts are well-developed and others are still in a primitive stage. **Value analysis** envisions a procedure of review of cost vs. value received for a proposed

solution and **comprehensive planning** involves overall predesign and construction planning to accommodate the short and long-range aspects of a particular health care, educational or welfare program, including the relationship of the facility to the community.

HEW is also considering **phased design and construction** to allow the concurrent development of construction concept along with design concept. **Life cycle costing** refers to the long-term cost implications of today's decisions, including future operation and maintenance costs, cost of interest, cost of alterations, and cost of the user-tenant operation of the facility. Architects will be encouraged to employ the systems approach to building and will be required to respond to the Presidential directive on **energy conservation**.

Finally, **post evaluation** will consist of a critical investigation and response by the users of the facilities to its intended and present use. Examples of these thrusts as applied to current projects throughout the country were described by Mr. Blake.

Students Reorganize, Ask Questions

By GREG HAMMERS and GREG MICHAUD

A basic reorganization of the student chapter has taken place this summer.

Action is the key word. Lack of action has caused many students to lose interest in both the student chapter and parent AIA.

To this end, small action-oriented projects including campus improvements, seminars, lectures, curriculum reviews and renovations have been initiated.

Students especially want to reach the community. These are the people who can teach the students what is needed for Hawaii.

If they believe that architects and urban planners in fact do have a clearer vision of society, these same community people can influence the politicians with

their votes.

The other great clog in the machine — economics — has to come from the business sector.

A new group called the Environmental Development Council has made contact with the architecture department. The membership consists of developers such as Dillingham, Lewers & Cooke and Amfac.

To use their words, "We are funded by our members with the objective of opening up channels of communication for a better understanding of how economy and ecology can work together for an improved environment."

The students have been involved in asking many questions; only a few have been answered.

Our ideals have fallen to the wayside

like so many rotting seeds.

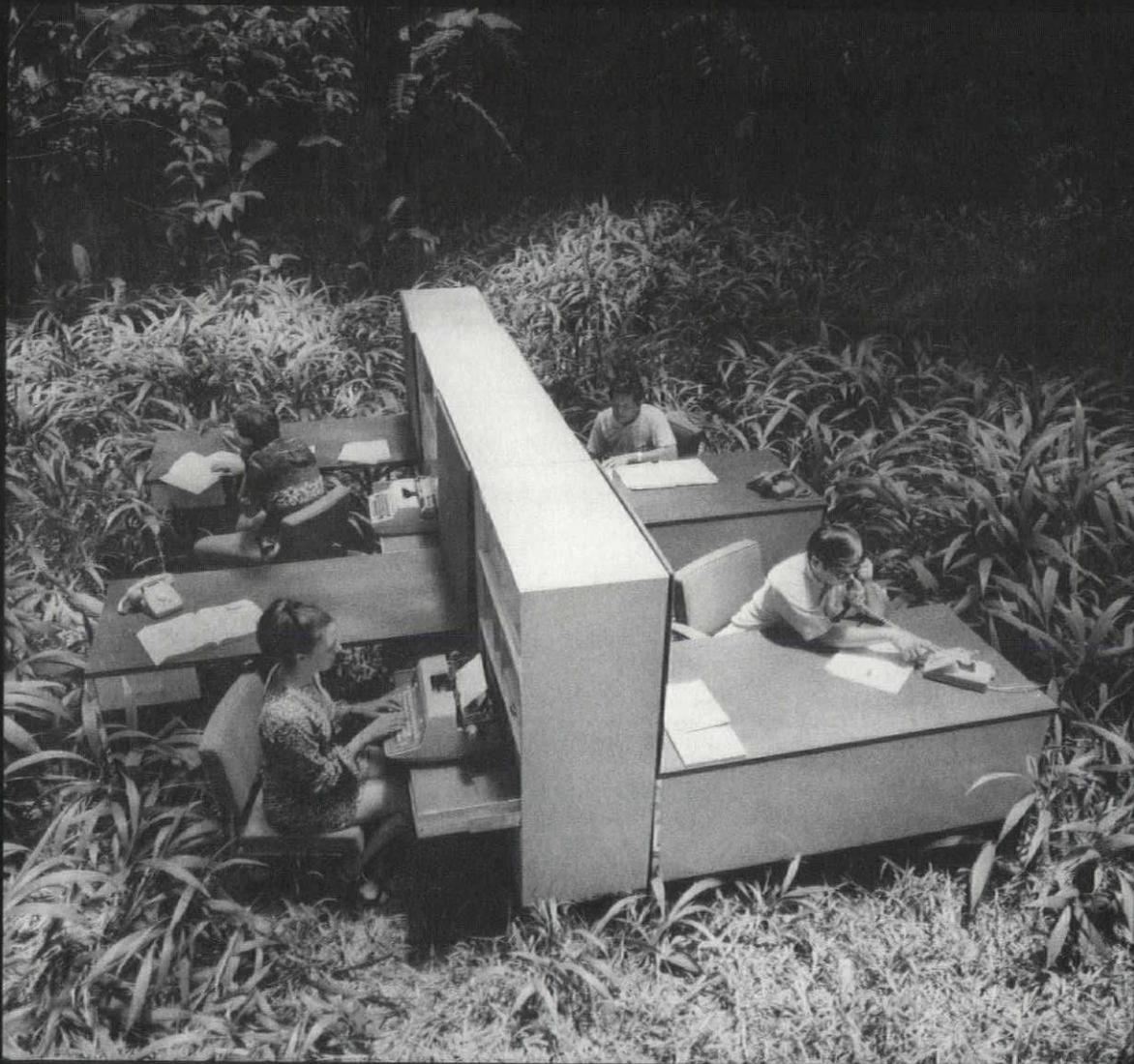
We see architects and urban planners, potentially the creators of society, lie as dead spirits.

In truth, how do you break the grip of a society that holds money and property higher than human values, than the life of a tree?

Modern architecture, progressive economic reforms, contemporary furniture, avant-garde, Le Corbusier, a list of new, the new commercials.

Huh! Nothing is as modern as a leaf, which assimilates and contains all of the above.

Animals, plants of all kinds, humans, the body — it's wonder, the human spirit, — are still the vanguard of evolution.



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Northwest Regional AIA Conference Report

By VLADIMIR OSSIPOFF, FAIA



Alaska has a land area which approaches one-third of the total area of the 48 continental United States, with about one-third the population of the State of Hawaii. With all this space, albeit most of which is uninhabitable, Alaska seems to have the same problems we share with the rest of the world — sprawl, environmental damage, land speculation.

Anchorage, a city of 130,000,

sprawls over 110 square miles of flat land at the head of Cook Inlet and prides itself as an All-American city, which means that it has the same ugly approach from the airport and the same nondescript main street as any other All-American city of comparable size. Surrounding the city is a beautiful mountain range, usually white, but at this time of year with just scattered vestiges of snow. The aim, of course, is to attract more people, more visitors, to get the Trans-Alaska pipeline going, to unthinkingly further despoil the surroundings.

But you can't fault the architects with this kind of thoughtlessness. Here was a conference at which the architects didn't concern themselves with their own particular and usual problems of earning a living, but addressed themselves to the much longer and important problems of Land Use. The subject was tackled in prepared talks, in discussion panels and in rap sessions by planners,

the Attorney General, commissioners, educators and more. A subject explored at length was the report on urban planning of the AIA National Policy Task Force. The subject was very ably handled by Archibald Rogers, president-elect of the Institute. Our State Senator, Kenneth Brown, found himself (to his own surprise I think) on a panel discussion during which he described our Land Use Law, generally recognized as being one of the most advanced in the nation.

Though as usual one comes away with a sense of nothing really having been accomplished, such an evaluation has to be unfair. Everything having to do with a society's behavior is involved, is time-consuming, and is to be measured not in years, but decades, and even more surely, in generations. Arch Rogers promises a persistence. That which now may be making only a "ripple," through persistence may result eventually in a "tidal wave."

21st Annual Northwest Regional Conference

By SIDNEY SNYDER

Theme of Conference: To Be Involved.

HIGHLIGHTS

Vladimir Ossipoff was elected for a three-year term as Regional Director to the Institute.

Ty Sutton, president-elect, reported on Hawaii Chapter's involvement with the Institute's National Growth Policy.

Establishment of the Regional Council of the Association of Student Chapters.

Resolution: The members present voted for the following resolution: . . . That the National, Regional and local Chapters of the AIA go on record as volunteering the use of their joint resources, capabilities and committees to assist the

native councils and national and state agencies in creating the most appropriate and enduring policies in this period of dramatic change.

The resolution refers to the Alaskan change of land ownership from communal to fee simple and the architects' concern to be involved.

Statements by Archibald Rogers, president-elect of the AIA Institute.

1. National Policy is being carried forth in 1973 by finding research programs on a committee level. These projects indicate that architects are having a greater impact.

2. Institute is trying to get the Brooks bill to the Senate floor before

October 1, 1972. The AIA is free to lobby in both the Federal and state legislatures.

3. Membership continues to grow and interest is on the increase.

4. Rogers hopes to get a competitive situation where more architects may be involved earlier in projects and be compensated to compete for government projects that currently go to a few large firms.

5. Architects may have a period of 10 years before their newly found credibility will run out. Their result will be only good buildings and not words. To design to the climate, to conserve power needs, to maximize geographical benefits, we need to invite the land user into the design process.

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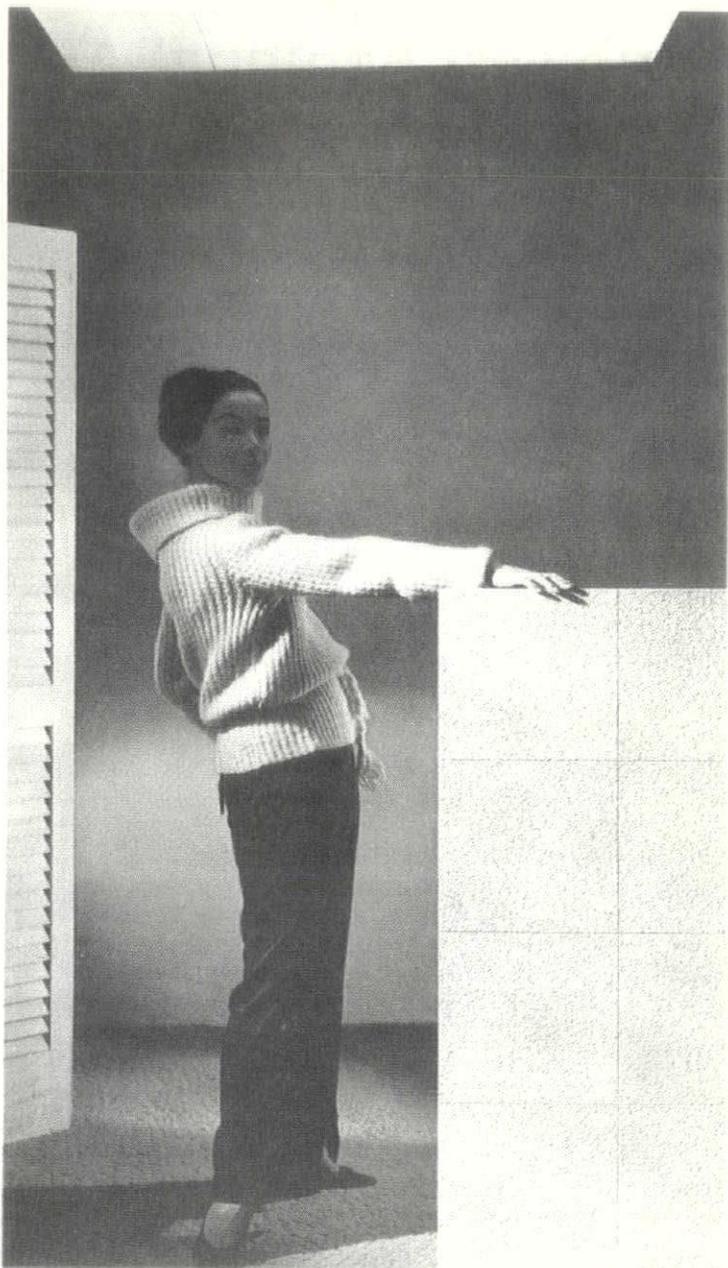
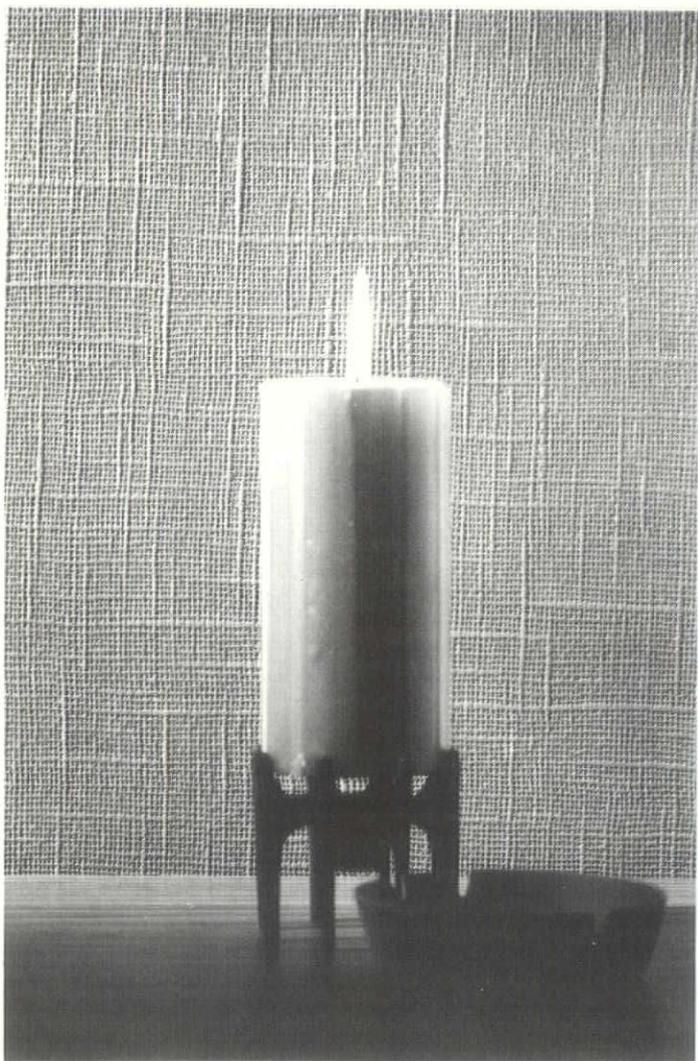
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'Consider suing the architect or engineer...'

A memorandum, written by Edward B. Howell, president, Risk Analysis & Research Corp., San Francisco, for the California Council, The American Institute of Architects.

The foregoing phrase starts a paragraph that appeared in a publication by attorneys who belong to the Plaintiff's Bar. The article relates the many ways in which an architect or engineer can be sued. While such an article may be cited as just an example of what architects and engineers may expect in the future from the Plaintiff's Bar, it seems apparent that the tone and approach of the article is symptomatic of the entire trend in professional liability claims. The frequency and impact of professional liability claims has reached such a level that it would seem almost futile to attempt to establish cause versus effect: have attorneys such as those belonging to the Plaintiff's Bar promoted professional liability litigation for their own gain, or has society at large reached an attitude of consumer insistence and power that has created the climate which dictated the attorneys advice, "consider suing the architect or engineer...". In this series of greensheets on the problem of professional liability facing architects, we have endeavored to examine the impact, cost, and hidden costs, of this phenomena. And they are very real ones. So real that we believe they insist upon your action. Perhaps the most proven form of action taken by others to establish a realistic perspective in view of professional liability exposure is the formation of a meaningful and effective loss prevention program.

Architects are not unique in their quest for methods by which they may reduce exposure to fortuitous loss. While the use of formalized professional liability techniques by business is of comparatively recent origin, concepts of seaworthiness, fire prevention, and rodent control date back several centuries. Perhaps it was with the first Workmen's Compensation laws that businessmen began thinking in terms of loss prevention as a science. Even now, the term "loss prevention" brings to mind a whole host of physical aids aimed at reducing industrial accidents: hard hats on the construction worker, goggles on the man using a grinder, saw guards, etc., are all devices born of industrial need. But loss prevention can no longer be limited in concept to this very narrow view.

A viable professional liability loss prevention program for architects will

undoubtedly encompass a variety of techniques ranging from precisely detailed office procedures to the analysis of behavioral patterns that affect institution of claims. In addition to the obvious defense of producing plans and specifications free of errors or omissions, such a program should guide architects in business methods of operation that eliminate any possible charges of negligence. Well-conceived contractual language ranks high as a recommended practice to contravene the acceptance of responsibility for factors over which the architect or engineer has little or no control. In an earlier greensheet, we mentioned the fact that consulting engineers are currently embarking on an effort to bring professional liability exposure into realistic focus through contractual means: limitation of liability. They are using a clause, similar to the following, limiting their liability in their contracts of hire with their clients:

The Owner agrees to limit the Design Professional's liability to the Owner and to all construction contractors and subcontractors on the project, due to the Design Professional's negligent acts, errors or omission, such that the total aggregate liability of the Design Professional to all those named shall not exceed \$50,000, or the amount of his fee, whichever is greater.

The Insurance Trustees of the CCAIA are endeavoring to arrange the necessary funding for an intensive loss prevention program for architects. This will not be an easy task, but they believe it to be a vital one. To be effective, a loss prevention program for architects would include several methods of communicating the message of loss prevention. Production of a manual detailing proven loss prevention techniques would be basic; audio-visual programs would be developed for visual communication and emphasis; seminars would be established to disseminate loss prevention information on a face-to-face basis; all pertinent forms of media would be employed to make loss prevention an effective reality. It is probable that such a loss prevention endeavor would also entail study and research concerning the possible alternatives of obtaining more satisfactory forms of insurance coverage.

But we are getting ahead of ourselves. Surely the first step toward development of an effective loss prevention program is creating the identity with, and the awareness of the need, so that loss prevention can be something more than just a phrase. Is it not time for architects to make loss prevention an essential facet of their practice? Only by doing so, by facing the problem realistically and seeking effective methods such as limitation of liability to reduce exposure can they hope to resolve the enormous impact of professional liability claims. The Insurance Trustees of the CCAIA think that now is the time for action — they are asking you to identify with the professional liability problems architects are facing and to respond with your recommendations and suggestions.

Fairfax Appointed



As of August 1972 Geoffrey Fairfax has been appointed the State Preservation Coordinator for Hawaii, for a two-year term. Jeff's primary function will be to coordinate preservation policy with the national AIA Chapter and to work toward the preservation of Hawaii's architectural heritage, within the framework of national scope. With his deep interest and involvement in the preservation and restoration field, Jeff is in a unique position to contribute a special understanding and talent for this task.

The Far Out Architect in the Far East Market

By GERALD L. ALLISON, FAIA

With Hawaii increasingly becoming the "hub of the Pacific," more and more of its architects are finding an opportunity to extend their practice to the South Pacific, the Orient, and other areas of the Far East. Along with the opportunity for adventure, travel, and exposure to new ideas, the architect will find some real pitfalls that lay in the path to the success of such a venture. Careful study and preparation are prerequisites to foreign practice. As aptly stated in the song, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The architect who assumes that his Western mind is already fully capable of solving the architectural problems of the East can easily perform a disservice to the very people he has been hired to assist. The successful foreign project is only a result of in-depth study of the conditions, mores, cultural patterns, construction techniques, and a myriad of other considerations. It furthermore behooves the architect to consult with other professionals in his field already established within that particular country.

Although many of the developing nations speak of "adopting the Western way" in their architecture, in actual

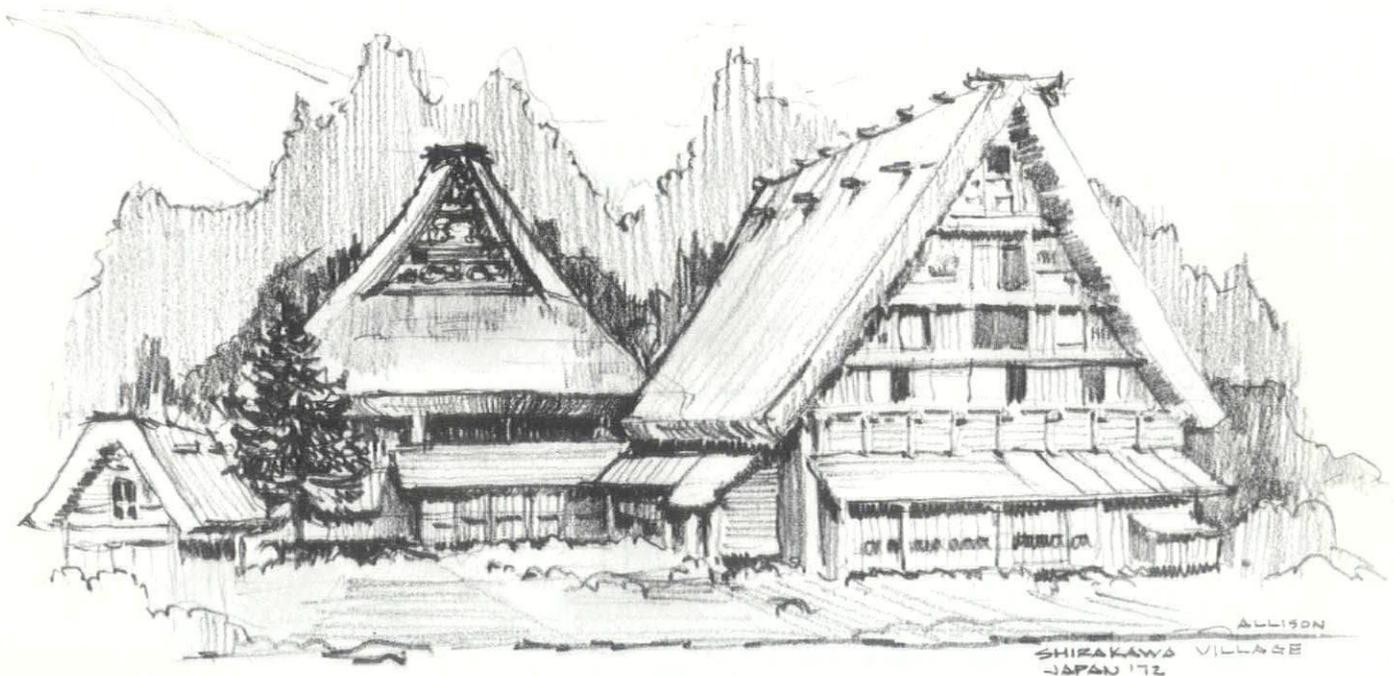
practice and example there have been some dismal failures. Travel through almost any major urban area to the south or west of Hawaii will reveal glaring examples of work performed by Western architects who didn't do their homework. It is not uncommon that a building owner is faced with sophisticated mechanical systems that cannot be easily maintained or serviced in his own country, such as elevators, air-conditioning equipment, generators, and so on. One sees glass curtain walls unprotected from the hot tropical sun, flat roofs in torrential rain belts, and the creation of "bucolic brutalism in Bali."

In a recent June issue of the Smithsonian magazine was an excellent article on Chandigarh, the highly touted work of the late Le Corbusier. According to this article, even this great architect was guilty of assuming too much knowledge in an area new to him. As a result, much of Chandigarh simply does not work in accordance with the Indian way of life. To quote from the Smithsonian, "Chandigarh is a classic example of what goes wrong when planners apply their own values indiscriminately. They assumed in this case that the architecture would form people in its own image. It hasn't. Where Chandigarh fails to meet the

Indians' needs they are fighting to bend it to their accustomed way of life. It is an established fact that we can eradicate other cultures by imposing our own ways. We do not know what the future of Chandigarh will be, but we do know, from the experience of other countries whose cultures have been eroded through contact with the West, that little is gained by abandoning things that connect people with their past while a great deal of pride and cultural self-respect is lost. Perhaps the Indians can make a truly vital, Indian city out of Chandigarh — but it can only be at the expense of the original concept."

For those interested, the remainder of the article is well worth reading as food for thought.

Assuming that you are willing to expend the time and energy necessary to learn as much as possible about the architectural influences within the foreign area you wish to work, remember to check out the acceptable forms of contract, foreign currency regulations and rates of exchange, regulations regarding engaging foreign services, and liability considerations. Lastly, be sure to temper your newly acquired wealth of knowledge with a bit of humility.





ARCHITECT: Master Builder or Master Planner

By ANDREW CHARLES YANKOVIK
Architect, Environmental Systems Planner, Ecological Morphologist

As a documentary vehicle for man-made environmental change, a Master Plan can be either a valuable instrument for extensive and intensive guidance and direction, or a worthless waste of human resources. Much of its success depends on the strategical planning approach that is adaptively adopted to confront the complex network of environmental problems requiring resolution through the cognitive, definitive, and predictive processes of systems analysis and syntheses, as well as the application of masterful methodological techniques for tactically implementing appropriately phased schemes of action.

If man could possibly achieve an ostensibly "perfect" procedural plan for ordering the elements in his environment, to the responsive satisfaction of all the inter-dependent components of nature, man would thereby, in the process, automatically cancel-out the need for further planning. The very fact that we obviously need so much environmental planning today is indicative of the kind of myopic and hyperopic "master" planning we have previously addressed ourselves to, in the Modern World of yesterday. If we attempt to forcefully eliminate the resulting symptoms of urban decay, and to avoid further environmental blight tomorrow, we must objectively accept the worthwhile planning and design challenges afforded by the organismic demands for an improved quality in life-styles — because, in all probability, the crudely articulated community desires being expressed today will, at least impressionistically, represent the essential nuclear "core" of the refined and programmatic needs of tomorrow.

As architects, planners, policy-strategists, and decisive tacticians, it is our extrasensory responsibility to perceptively focus our instrumental microscop-

ic and telescopic "lenses" to better conceptualize and realize our contemporary community ideals. In his recent book *Utopia or Oblivion: The Prospects for Humanity*, comprehensive synergistic designer R. Buckminster Fuller cites an extraordinary experiment by M.I.T. Professor Gyorgy Kepes, author of the *Vision and Values* series who "took uniform-size black-and-white photographs of non-representational paintings by many artists. He mixed them all together with the same size of black-and-white photographs taken by scientists of all kinds of phenomena through microscopes and telescopes. He and students classified the mixed pictures by pattern types . . . one could not distinguish between the artists' works and scientific photographs taken through instruments. What was most interesting was that if you looked on the backs of the pictures you could get the dates and the identities. Frequently the artist had conceived of the patterns or arrangements before the scientists had found their counterparts in infra-or ultraviolet realms. The conceptual capability of the artists' intuitive formulation of the evolving 'new' by subconscious coordinations are tremendously important."

In the simplest explanatory and descriptive terms, "planning" can metaphorically be equivocated with a viably dynamic on-going "juggling" process whereby the planner or "juggler" on the stage is required to simultaneously maintain, as well as transform, the arrangement of components or spherical "elements" — constantly, while tossing a few out into the audience, as well as receiving others that are being tossed at him — hopefully, cybernetically in empathetic consideration of the tolerable range of operative synchronization limits, parametrically allowable in the human space-time context.

In any event, there is a maximum number of major problem-components (generally five to seven) in any given network which can be successfully dealt with by even the most skillful environmental designer, planner, or "juggler." Professor Christopher Alexander (University of California at Berkeley) in his *Synthesis of Form* dramatically illustrates how this theorem of "Hierarchical decomposition" is applied in several areas of organizational behavioral experience. Systems planner, Sir Stafford Beer, author of *Management Science; Design, Decision, and Control*; et al., reiterates these concepts for industrialization and urbanization applications. The *Systems Approach* by C. West Churchman (an operations researcher), reinforces these ideas and suggests workable methodologies for city and regional planners dealing with changing goals and objectives, cost-benefit analysis, and alternative solutions.

Rarely, does an environmental problem exist in isolation. Invariably, it is a complex part of an interrelated whole network of interdependent problems, interconnected in a problem-set. It is the environmental planner's philosophical and technological responsibility as an artistic-scientist or a scientific-artist, not only to identify this systemic set of operational variables or components, but also to assign priorities and develop strategies for their displacement. In exemplary fashion, before he can solve all of problem A, he must solve some of problem B, and before he can do that, he must solve a specific portion of problem D, and so on, until he can return properly equipped to tackle problem A, which in turn gives him sufficient hindsight, insight, and foresight information to dissolve some of the other fortuitous barriers remaining in the problem-set.

This planning process absorbs time of course, and during this time utilization period, more or less problems can be added or subtracted from the complex set — which, in itself is gaining or losing priority status as an environmental condition of “wants” and “don’t wants” or dilemmas. The practical recognition of these recurring real-world situations goes beyond the typical diagram illustrating the linearly engineered input-output-feedback “black-box” principle of design management, because the environmental systems planners’ challenges are much more cybernetic and complex, in that not all of the feedback to be recycled as renewable input reenters the same (statically symbolized) “black-box.” Rather, some of it transcends into other “boxes” which, in the meantime, have necessarily experienced dynamic self-transformation and transposition in and out of the viable open-system.

Above many computer programmers’ door heads, is the constant greeting (reminder-sign) “GIGO” — the acronym of acronyms, which significantly warrants discreet reappraisal of the clerical computer as a premature panacean device for human dependence on artificial machine intelligence. Literally translated, G:I:G:O simplistically and wryly recalls that “Garbage in . . . is equivalent lent to . . . Garbage Out” — an extravagantly expensive manner of regurgitating meaninglessly unstructured, analytical and predictive trending data for forecasting, planning, and design purposes. In complex environmental problem-solving arenas, much more organizational ability is expected from the architect-planner and his multidisciplinary systems modeling and design team, attempting to graphically, iconically, and symbolically define and refine the componential network of major and minor organs operating within and without the pulsational viable organism.

Environmental systems planning problems are — by their very intrinsic-extrinsic nature — interdisciplinary, intradisciplinary, and metadisciplinary. Therefore, the consultant-team-approach is vital to their successful assimilation and eventual elimination. Traditionally, “master” planning techniques have emphasized artistically intuitive spatial rigidity, in contradistinction to scientifically harmonic and timely flexibility. The systems approach is dynamically changing the form of this address.

Contemporary architects historically

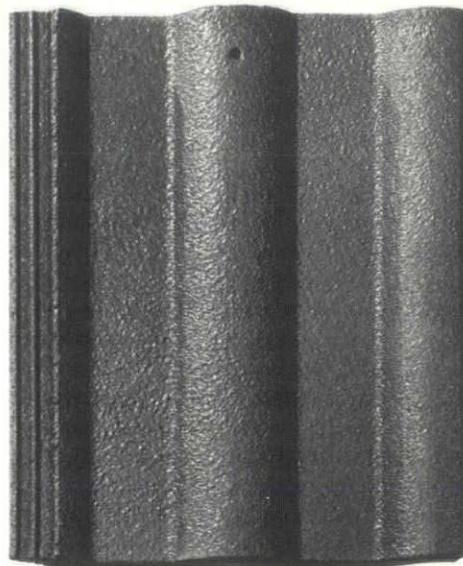
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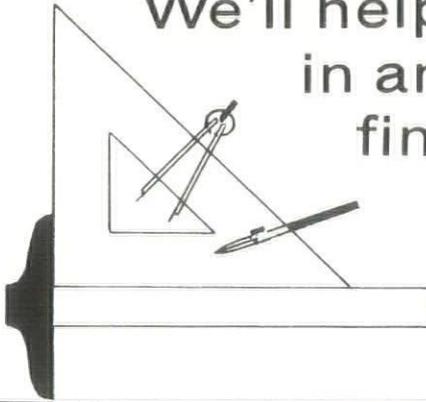
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Yanoviak

(Continued from Page 13)

define their commissions, omissions, and platitudinal missions on the environmental scene today under the semantic cloud phrase "Master Builder," which leaves much to be desired — professionally and paraprofessionally. Hypothetically, it may be suppositionally assumed and subsumed that there is some direct functional connotation between this terminology and that of "Master Planner" or "Master Plan." In this pragmatic age of concentrated specialization, admittedly, more generalistically qualified broad overviews are deftly required to simultaneously balance the numerous multivariuous in-depth points of epistemological view, such as, the psychological behavioristic, and anthropological, the socio-economic, the geo-political, and ecological, etc., if we are to successfully meet the currently presented challenges to resolve environmental planning and quality-of-life problems.

In the architectural, engineering, and planning professions, we are also currently suffering from the enigma of intramural overspecialization and fragmentation. For example, in addition to public policy administrators, there are the regional planners, city planners, master planners, site planners, landscape architects, ecologists, urban designers, architects, interior designers, graphical designers, industrial designers, operations researchers, systems designers, value engineers, production engineers, quality-control and pollution engineers, sanitary, civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, communications, and acoustical engineers, etc. — many who service our environments without effectively organized management systems, or team-leadership qualifications, or properly advanced experimentation facilities. Our resulting environments and life-styles, therefore, have the revealing tendency to proportionately reflect this interactive chaotic mismanagement, design mediocrity, and less-than-superior planning activity, that we continue to categorically cram under the classification labeled "Master Planning," which is obviously in serious need of revision and major reorientation if we are to succeed in our constructive efforts toward comprehensive environmental problem-solving approaches, the improvement of our professional posture, and our capabilities to upgrade our man-made environmental stature.

Aloha, Cherrie!

Hobbits are little people. Shorter than dwarves, but larger than elves, they are readily recognized by their clear minds, easy disposition and furry toes.

Our delegate from the Hobbit population, Cherrie Pratt, resigned as of September 1 as secretary to the AIA. Her husband is enrolling in the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Colorado in Denver.

The prime motivation, it seems, is that the Pratt family roster boasts five West Highland terriers and a cat population that varies from two to ten. With this veritable zoo one almost has to be a veterinarian to avoid bankruptcy.

We will miss the shocking pink hot pants that assaulted our busy Monday morning eyes and we appreciate all that she has done to make our frenetic AIA chapter a better organized office.

May the hair on your toes grow long. Mahalo and Aloha.



Welcome Georgia Runyan

"I have traveled thousands of miles from the East to the West and have finally decided to make Hawaii my home.

"I took a trip to Las Vegas once in 1971 and there I married Ted Runyan, (ETCS) who is now in service in the Submarine Training Center as an instructor. Upon his upcoming retirement in three and a half years, he too will be locally employed.

"I am not any taller than Cherrie Pratt, who left for the Mainland last Thursday. In fact, if and whenever people cannot remember me, I would normally remind them that, 'Remember - I am that short one standing by so and so...'

"It will be my pleasure to serve as secretary for the Hawaii Chapter, AIA - I will do my very best to carry on the functions required of me. With a little bit of luck and little bit of help - I might make it, who knows!

"I will look forward to meeting each of you and welcome the opportunity to be of service whenever possible."

We all welcome you, Georgia, and look forward to working with you for a long time to come!

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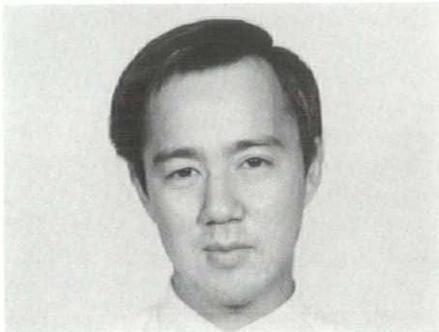
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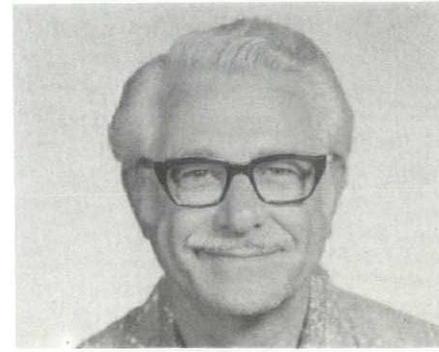
Dennis M. Irie, AIA. Lum, Miyamoto & Assoc. 250 Ward Ave., Suite 215. Partner in Firm. Practicing for several years; B.A., Illinois Institute of Technology. Hobbies: golf and woodwork.



Harper Richards, AIA. 46-453 Hololio St., Kaneohe, Hawaii. Semi-retired after active practice in Chicago with Hague-Richards Associates. Received several design awards, has written many articles for the industry, and was a member of the Chicago Mayor's Cultural Commission in 1968-69.



Bernard Nobler, AIA. 1272 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii; Armour Institute of Technology, Illinois. Received several design awards, including AIA National Honor Award. Active in governmental planning commissions and architectural review boards.



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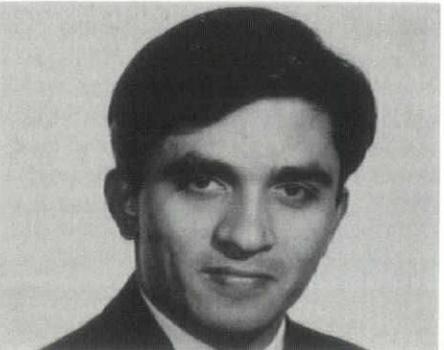
Elvin Aoyagi; Aotani & Oka, job captain. California Polytechnic.



Brian Kobayashi; Hogan & Chapman, architect-in-training; University of Hawaii.



Pravin Desai; Hogan & Chapman, designer; University of Southern California.



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To illustrate a severe short time hazard to a roof deck covering, a test was performed a while back simulating the spiked heels women used to wear. Now days woman's shoes are not unlike the WAC issues of WWII. But, to duplicate the "spiked heel" effect a quarter inch diameter steel rod with flat ends was placed on top of the *Hydro-Ban* covering (Polyvinyl chloride with a neoprene rubber laminate with a 0.030 thickness) under which was half inch plywood. Progressive loadings of 100, 300, 500, 750 pounds were applied using a Baldwin Universal Testing Machine. The load in pounds and the corresponding psi are: 100=2,037.49; 300=3,056.23; 500=10,187.45 and 750=15,281.17.

Here are the results: At 100 lbs. a slight indentation in the plywood substrate, the *Hydro-Ban* showed no scuff marks or cut through; at 300 lbs. there was permanent deformity of the plywood but the material showed no scuffing and cut through; at 500 lbs. the rod penetrated into the plywood 3/32" causing permanent deformation. There was no damage to the membrane. And at 750 lbs. which results in a stress level of 15,281.17 psi, the membrane was not penetrated or cut and still would have acted as a water barrier.

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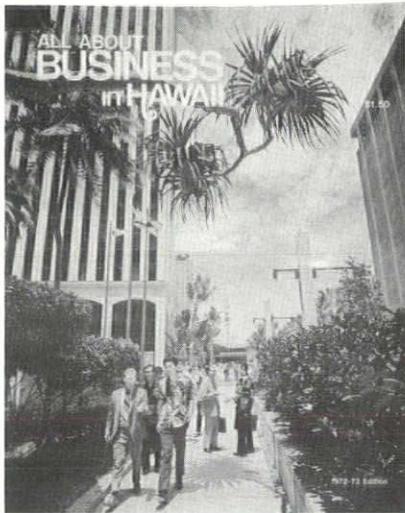
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Hawaii Chapter AIA Year-to-Date Report

The major emphasis of the Hawaii Chapter AIA for 1972 has been internal reorganization for professional, political and community effectiveness. The following is a recap of Chapter activities to date.

MEMBERSHIP

There has been approximately 10 per cent increase in both Corporate and Associate membership since January 1, 1972. The Chapter also successfully advanced three members to FAIA status. The three member are: Francis S. Haines, FAIA; Ernest H. Hara, FAIA; Edward Sullam, FAIA.

REORGANIZATION OF CHAPTER STRUCTURE

Important changes instituted this year:

a. Separation of Administrative and Executive functions.

1) Administrative Policy Committee (the Officers with Treasurer presiding as Administrative Officer – Acts on administrative matters and recommends policy changes.

2) Executive Committee (Officers & Directors – President presiding) – Acts on policy recommendations, approves and directs Chapter activities.

b. Implementation of President-elect system.

1) Under the direction of the President-elect, formulate, budget and organize continuation of Chapter's program for the next year.

2) This year's Treasurer with the

President-elect prepares next year's budget to be approved by this year's Executive Committee, administered and/or modified by next year's Executive Committee.

c. Establishment of Chapter policy manual.

1) Commit to writing all present policies.

2) Generate new Chapter policies needed to implement and improve Chapter effectiveness.

d. Reorganization and separation of communication intent of Chapter publications:

1) Bi-monthly Memo – Unedited membership information document prepared by staff secretary.

2) Monthly Magazine – In depth address of issues and concerns of Hawaii's architects, established co-editors and Editorial Board for the Hawaii Architect to improve quality of content.

e. Improved internal communications.

1) Pertinent correspondence forwarding policy. Copy is simultaneously sent to pertinent committee chairman and Executive Committee liaison.

2) Direct access policy of membership with Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairmen. (Don't wait to talk to President; discuss items directly with Committee where the action is.)

3) Purchased and installed 24-hour telephone answering device to insure prompt action and Chapter Office effectiveness.

Year-to-Date Report to be continued next issue.

A Letter...

As proof that your magazine is thoroughly read I hasten to say that I am overwhelmed with the professional quality of Hawaii Architect in recent months. You have my continued support and admiration. Keep up the fine work and I hope you now feel better!

Vladimir Ossipoff, FAIA.

Ed. Yes, Thank You!

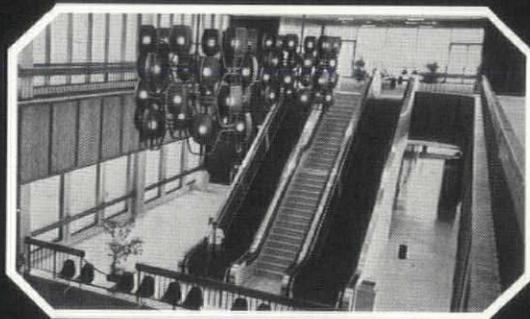
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