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american
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of
architects

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HAWAII ARCHITECT

July, 1978

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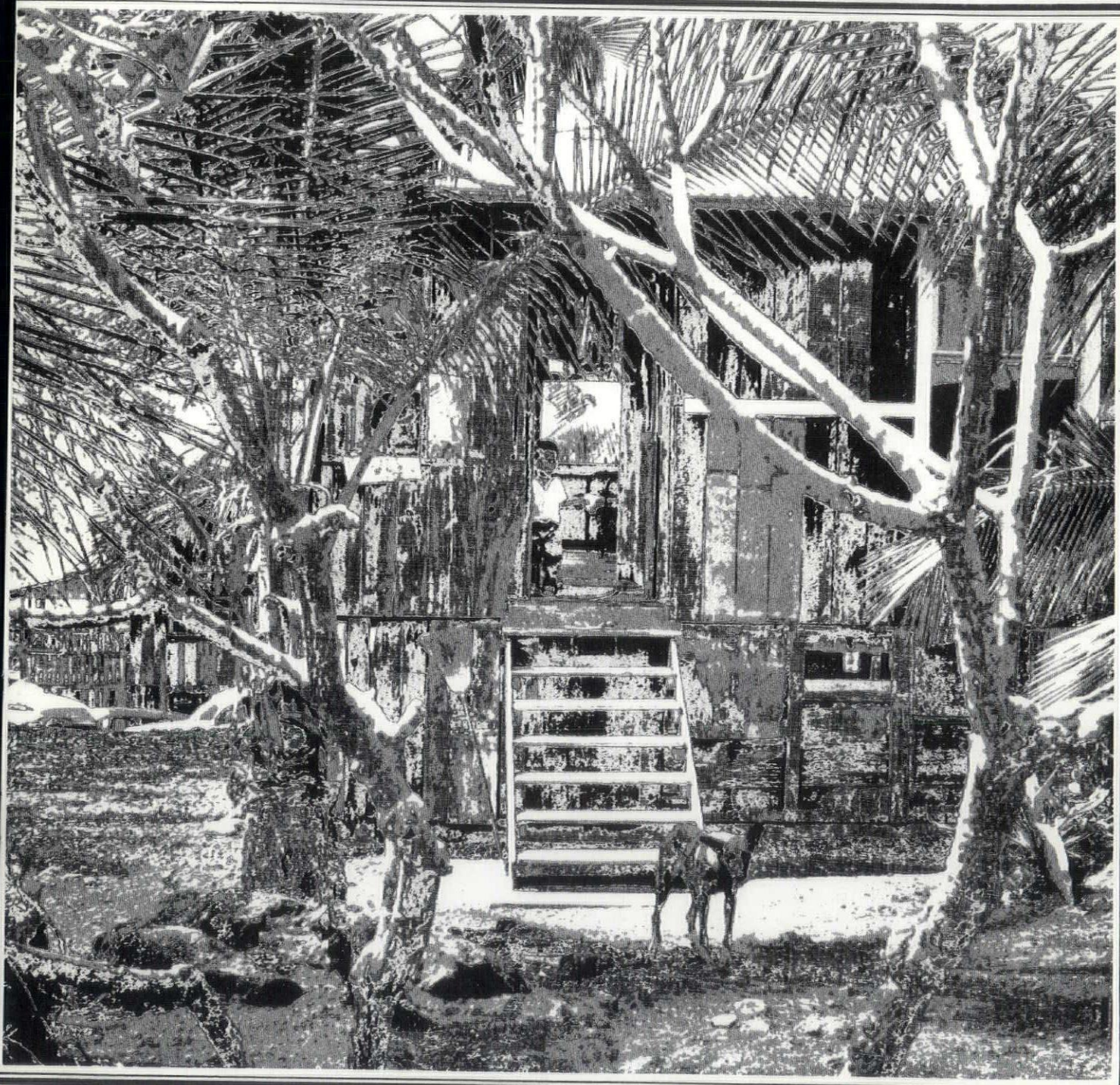

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HAWAII ARCHITECT

July, 1978

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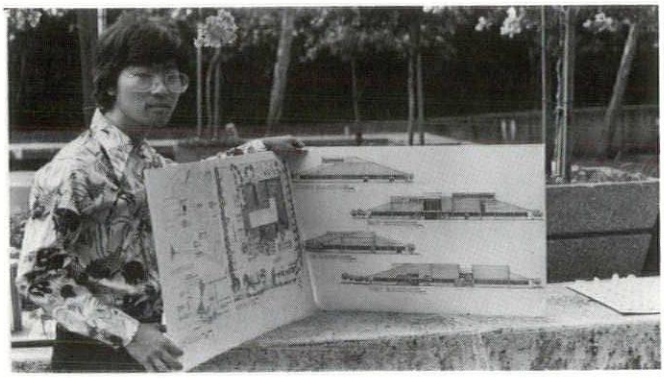
Photo by Rick Golt.

LAURELS

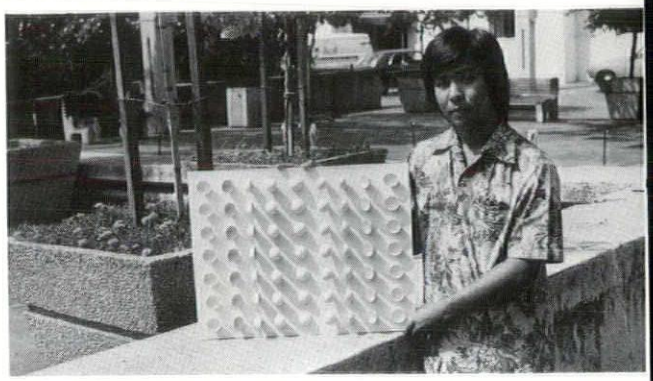
Student Awards

Presented at the Hawaii Society/AIA Headquarters on Friday, May 19, 1978.

These photos show only some of the winners. For a complete list of the successful students—contact HS/AIA.



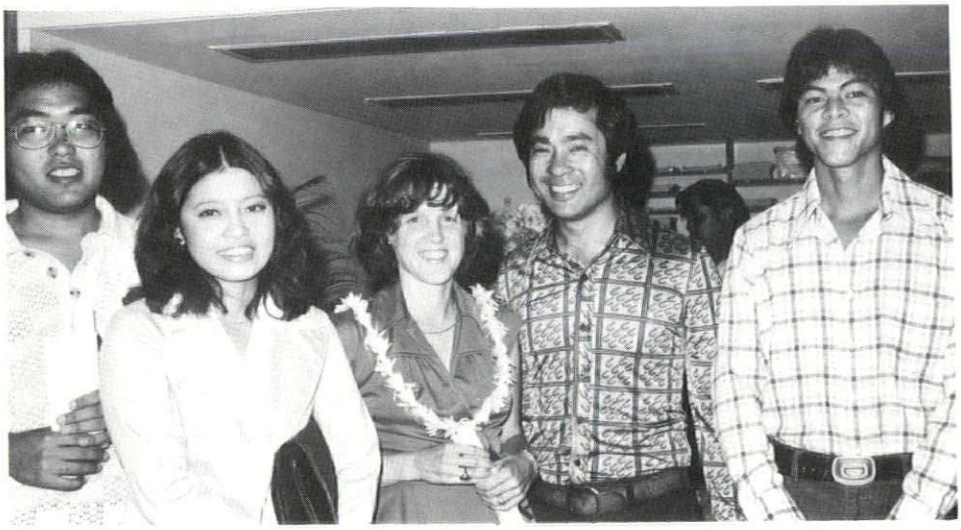
Alan Tarumoto



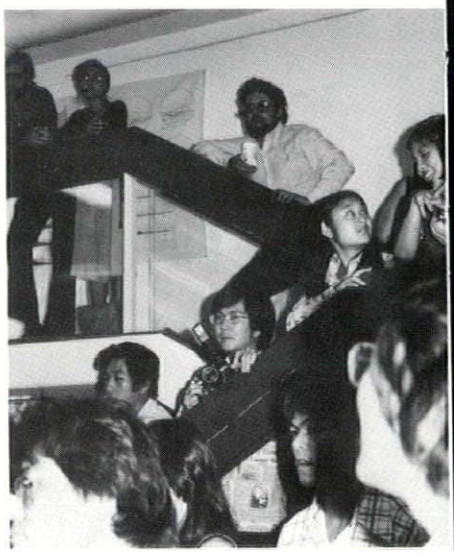
Wade Terao

"The young people in our schools today have the responsibility of shaping and preserving the environment in which they will live tomorrow. We have an obligation to provide them with every available means of developing their sense of awareness to the best qualities of both natural and man-made environment."

—VIOLET A. SCOTT
Reprinted from June, 1978 HAWAII ARCHITECT

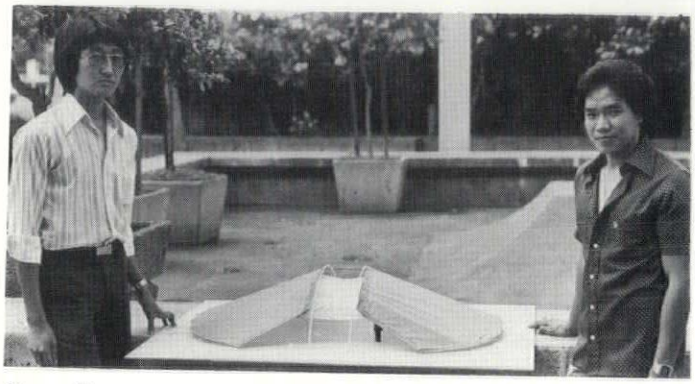


Left to right: Brian Takahashi, Kathleen Kawano, Katherine Goishman, Warren Ho and Clyde Hironaka.



Onlookers at awards

The future designers and architects of tomorrow stepped into the limelight to show us their sense of awareness and understanding of the natural and man-made environment.



Gary Tamashiro (l), and Edwin Rahardjo.

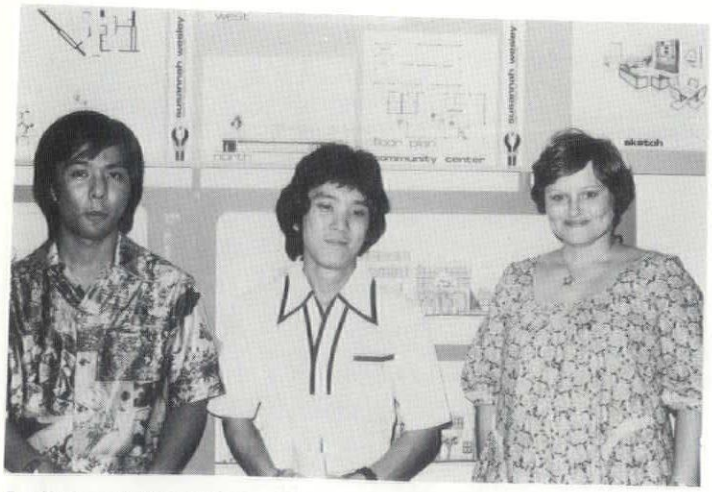
Jurors: Franklin Gray (l.) and friend and . . .

"Architecture is probably the single most important factor in the physical makeup of our society . . . It is therefore vital that we educate our youth in the quality of architecture and its effect on our lives."

—Elmer Botsai, FAIA

Reprinted from June 1978
HAWAII ARCHITECT

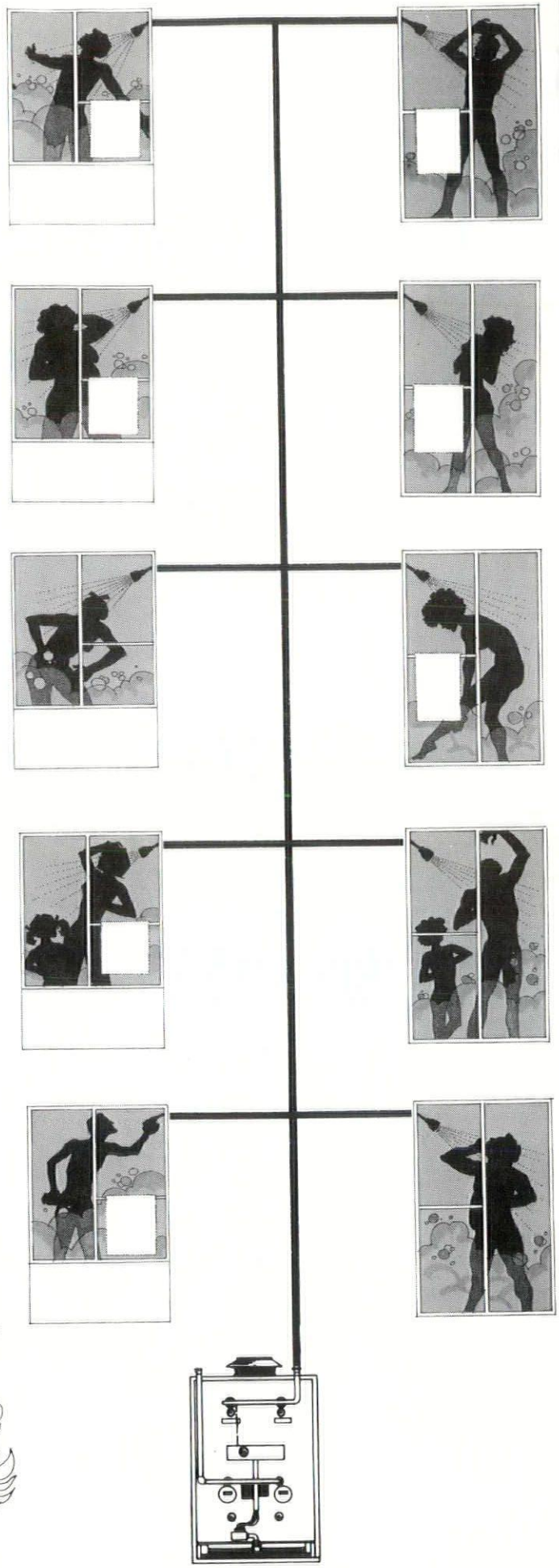
Mark Nakamura



Left to right: Wade Terao, Keith Tamura and Ruby Shupper, president of ASA.

Photos by
David Waite and
T.E. Garduque, AIA

How To Save Money Building A Building:



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Architectural Education at the University of Hawaii

by HENRY J. LAGORIO, AIA
Director of Research
Chairman, Graduate Studies

Within the past two years, architectural education offered by the Department of Architecture, University of Hawaii at Manoa, has been subjected to substantial revision and change. Recent actions undertaken by the faculty are a clear indication that the department has redefined educational objectives at both undergraduate and graduate levels of study to focus on a professional orientation.

The problems faced by the architect and schools of architecture are much larger in scale and more complex than ever before. They demand a much surer approach in assessing the social and technical requirements of a building or building complex, especially within the current urban context and energy crisis. This implies a much better understanding of what are the physical, economic, and social implications when fully exploited. Methods for obtaining and processing relevant data to yield rational answers to many problems require derivation from a strong educational foundation.

The capacity and capability to conduct advanced study and significant research dealing with the physical environment requires a strong school of architecture to assume leadership. With the reorganization of the Department of Architecture on the Manoa campus of the university, including the addition in 1976 of a new departmental chairman who also holds office in Washington, D.C., as president of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), and three new faculty positions in 1977, a way is now open to pioneer in the orientation of profession education.

Hawaii is the one place in North America to develop a professional undergraduate program and a research-oriented graduate program keyed to community, state, professional, and national needs and those of other countries bordering the Pacific Basin. Research conducted by a staff of a strong and viable architecture department on the Manoa campus will be most productive.

The academic year 1977-78 witnessed the following significant changes in curriculum offerings within the Department of Architecture:

1—Introduction of a 5-year undergraduate, professional Bachelor of Architecture degree (B. Arch).

2—Modification of the Master of Architecture degree program (M. Arch). At the undergraduate level, the Bachelor of Architecture degree is now seen as an appropriate way for the prospective student in architecture to enter the profession. As a recognized professional degree it is perceived as offering basic skills and expertise in preparation of advancement into the profession in partial fulfillment of educational requirements for registration.

Within the introduction of the new 5-year Bachelor of Architecture degree, graduate work in the department is no longer viewed as a continuation or extension of undergraduate education. The two degrees are regarded as having distinct and separate objectives, particularly when dealing with architecture as a profession affecting the physical environment.

The principal objective of graduate work in architecture at the University of Hawaii is to focus on specialized, independent study and research as means of making a contribution to the development and expansion of the body of knowledge identified with the advancement of the profession, after the candidate has demonstrated the capacity to successfully complete undergraduate work relevant to architecture as a profession.

Accordingly, graduate work in architecture is seen as providing opportunities for specialization and research, while at the same time extending one's knowledge of the profession.

Students applying for admission to graduate studies whose educational objectives and/or academic experience do not qualify, or prepare, them for independent study in specialized areas or research activities should anticipate being redirected to the Bachelor of Architecture program and work toward obtaining a second undergraduate degree as a first professional degree in architecture prior to applying for admission to the graduate level.

Redefined educational objectives . . . to focus on professional orientation.

It is intended that graduate work be reserved for those who are interested in specialization by emphasizing a specified area of concentration within the field of architecture. Only those applicants with the highest qualifications and scholarship will be accepted for study in the "options" identified for advanced work within the graduate program.

Students who do not indicate adequate preparation for admission to graduate work will be required to complete additional preparatory work before becoming candidates for the Master of Architecture degree.

Formerly the department offered a 4-year Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) degree in environmental design, with options in construction management and landscape archi-

Continued on Page 8

U.H.

Continued from Page 7

tecture, which can be used as a terminal degree or substantial preparation for an advanced degree in architecture or landscape architecture. As it was considered a "pre-professional" degree, in itself it is not normally considered satisfactory for admission to the various state boards outside Hawaii.

On Nov. 17, 1977, the regents of the University of Hawaii approved the introduction of a 5-year professional Bachelor of Architecture degree. This first professional degree will be available to qualified candidates for the first time in the fall of 1978. This newly developed curriculum leads to the professional degree of Bachelor of Architecture with study options in architecture and architecture/interiors.

As it represents the first professional qualifying degree, most students planning to enter the profession are expected to apply for admission at this level. Accordingly, the department accepts freshmen directly from high school, or more advanced students from community college levels, as declared majors.

The primary goal of the new 5-year Bachelor of Architecture program in the Department of Architecture at the University of Hawaii is to provide the student with a program which assists the intern architect to become a competent and responsible professional. The program is designed to prepare the graduates to assume rapidly their role in the more traditional fields of architecture as well as furnish them with a comprehensive background on which to build additional skills and expertise as they mature and grow. It is also our hope to establish a lifelong desire for the learning process and, thus, insure society of capable design professionals.

The department intends to provide such an education for the residents of Hawaii, as well as for residents of the Pacific Basin, and the mainland. The quality of this professional education should enable graduates to practice with equal proficiency within the state, on the mainland, or in the Pacific Basin.

The professional nature of the program has created, and will expand, many links with programs beyond the Department of Architecture, such as law, engineering, PUSPP (Pacific Urban Studies and Planning Program), the East-West Center, and the Continuing Education Program.

Within the objectives of reorganizing graduate work, it is clear that a few key areas be identified as options of concentration in which the department possesses the necessary expertise to advise, counsel, and assist the graduate students in attainment of their educational goals. It was, therefore, evident that the focus of graduate work be on selected problem areas of concern to the state and its constituency. The reorganization is correlated to realistic needs relative to the Pacific Basin, the architectural profession, and the institutions of higher education within the State of Hawaii.

The Council of Graduate Schools in the United States clearly indicates that "several related master's programs should be offered so that faculty of each may contribute to and gain strength from the others." It is important that faculty have different specializations in order to expose the student to several points of view and to staff the committees which supervise or examine degree candidates.

After a careful and comprehensive assessment of the issues of concern to the state and nation from an architectural point of view, graduate work in the department should entail 48 units of work toward a Master of Architecture and focus on six "options" (areas of concentration) as follows:

1—Urban Design

2—Transitional Cultures—Tropical Architecture

3—High Technology—Tropical Architecture

4—Architecture/Business Administration (tentative)

5—Architectural Development (tentative)

6—Architectural Research (tentative)

In terms of student equity, rather than start all suggested options at once, particularly during the transition stage of the reorganization, it is proposed that their introduction be phased according to the availability of existing resources and faculty expertise. Of the six aforementioned areas, the urban design option has received tentative approval for introduction in the fall semester 1978.

The second and third areas—High Technology-Tropical Architecture and Transitional Cultures-Tropical Architecture—are identified for development during a second phase targeted for the fall semester 1979.

The last three options will comprise a Phase 3 and Phase 4 introduction in later years as the reorganization plan is evaluated. Relative to the Architecture/Business Administration option, planning discussions have been held with the College of Business Administration. As decisions are made on this area, information will be disseminated to potential students and to the public.

"The primary goal . . . is to provide the student with a program which assists the intern-architect to become a competent and responsible professional."

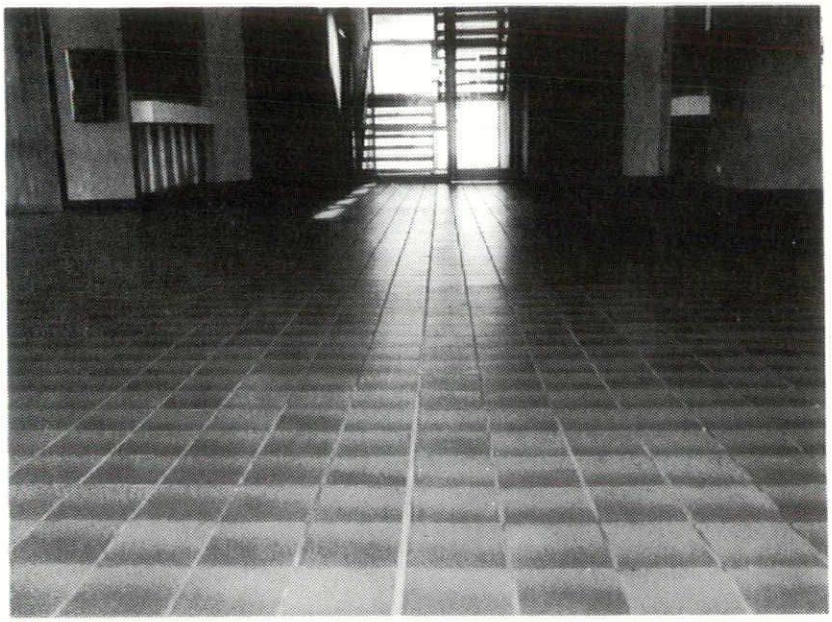
The Architectural Development and Research areas will need a strong base-building phase before they can even be considered as separate elements. Of all the emphases contained in the reorganization plan, they involve a theoretical base which is an indication of a mature graduate program. Their focus will be on scholarship, creativity, basic and applied research at high levels of endeavor. The two options will be aimed at reaching the licensed professional practitioner who requires a research base to create and develop new areas of concern to the architectural profession.

This program could be tied into the offering of a "retread" program for professional experience and

Continued on Page 22

Operating Engineers Union Builds New Headquarters—Beautified with Ceramic Tile

Architect: Philip R. Ladd, AIA
Contractor: Murchison Construction
Ceramic Tile: Installed by craftsmen—members of International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen, Local 1 of Hawaii, AFL-CIO.



Ceramic Tile Floor Galleria of the new Harold Kanohoalii Lewis Building at 1432 Middle Street

A wide open galleria with beautiful floor of Hawaii earth-color Ceramic Tile pavers makes the new headquarters of Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO, one of the most attractive new buildings in Honolulu.

The pattern of the tile, the open design of the building fit Hawaii. Philip R. Ladd was its architect and Murchison Construction the builder. Both original design and good workmanship are there, not the least being the skills of the master craftsmen tile setters of the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen.

Both Harold K. Lewis, financial secretary of the Operating Engineers, for whom the building was named, and Wilbur Higuchi, who leads the Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen, take pride in this project with Higuchi's crews especially proud of their contribution toward this building for fellow union members.

It all adds up, of course, to one more of many excellent Ceramic Tile, Marble & Terrazzo installations in Hawaii—materials used more and more by Hawaii's architects, interior designers and developers because of beauty . . . extra saleability . . . complete durability . . . plus easiest and lowest cost maintenance of all.

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INDEX

Intern Development Program

by COLIN SHIMOKAWA

"A structured program through which intern-architects may sharpen their skills and gain the knowledge they'll need, not merely to qualify for the registration examination, but more importantly to enter the profession at the highest level of competence and with the best possible head start."

IDP, the Intern-Architect Development Program, a professionwide internship program developed jointly by the AIA and NCARB is based on the following four concepts:

Concept 1—recognizes that intern-architects are entitled to advice—the best advice the profession can offer.

Concept 2—recognizes that intern-architects are expected to acquire skill and knowledge in certain critical areas of professional practice and accordingly, those areas are identified and described in the IDP Practical Training Syllabus.

Concept 3—provides for a system of recording, measuring, and assisting the intern-architects' progress in acquiring their experience and/or exposure. This recording system not only enables intern-architects to assess their own education and training process, but it also guides professional sponsors and advisors in determining the advice they should offer the intern-architect. Finally, this system provides registration boards with much more qualitative information on the education and training of the intern-architects who become candidates for the professional examination.

Concept 4—offers intern-architects greater access to learning opportunities than ever before.

The evaluation of an 18-month pilot program has recently been completed and the program is currently being pioneered in California, Iowa, New Jersey, and Texas. Each state is committing itself to the implementation of two basic IDP requisites. First to accept recordkeeping, forms, guidance services, seminars, and supplementary education materials as being applicable to all intern-architects within its jurisdiction and secondly to adopt standards of internship parallel to the IDP Training Experience Requirements.

An HS/AIA committee of Don Goo, Glenn Mason, and Colin Shimokawa is presently organizing efforts to implement an Intern-Architect Development Program in Hawaii. The structure of such a program has not been fully established and will depend largely on the amount of interest and feedback from potential participants. HA

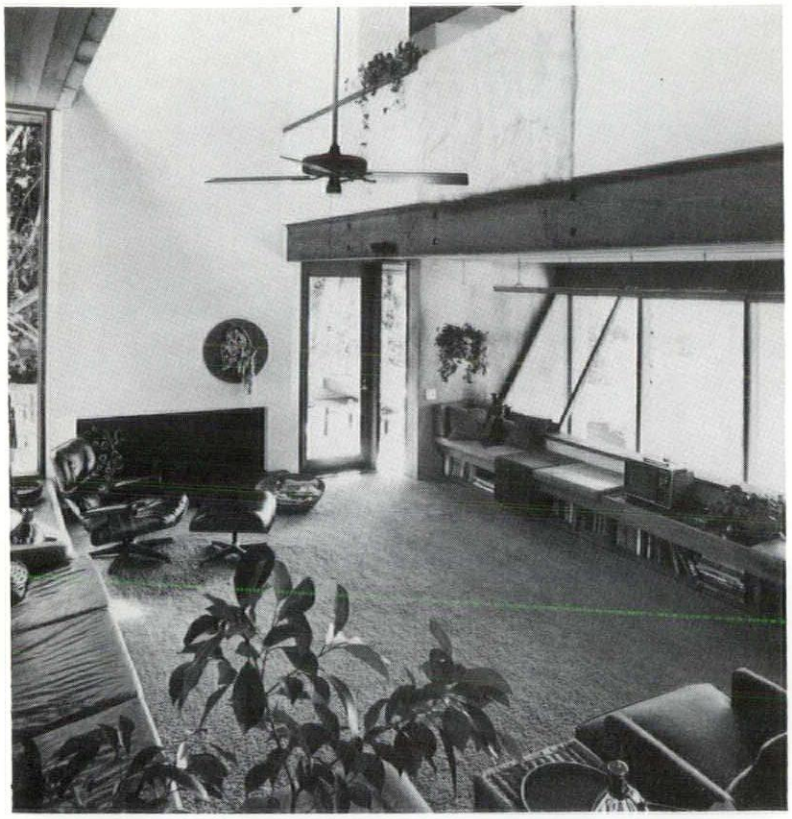
LAURELS

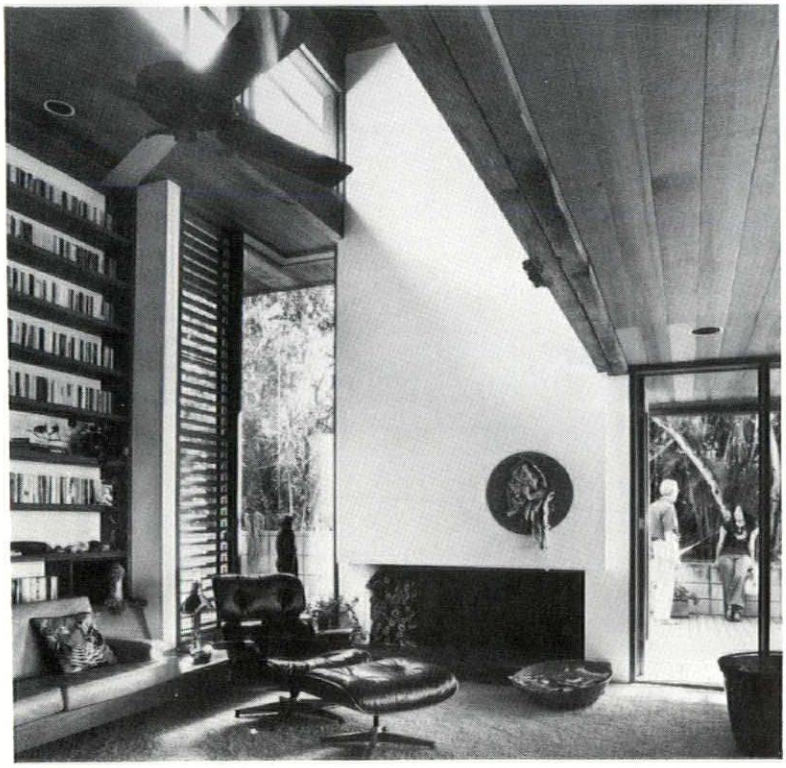
HS/AIA Merit Award

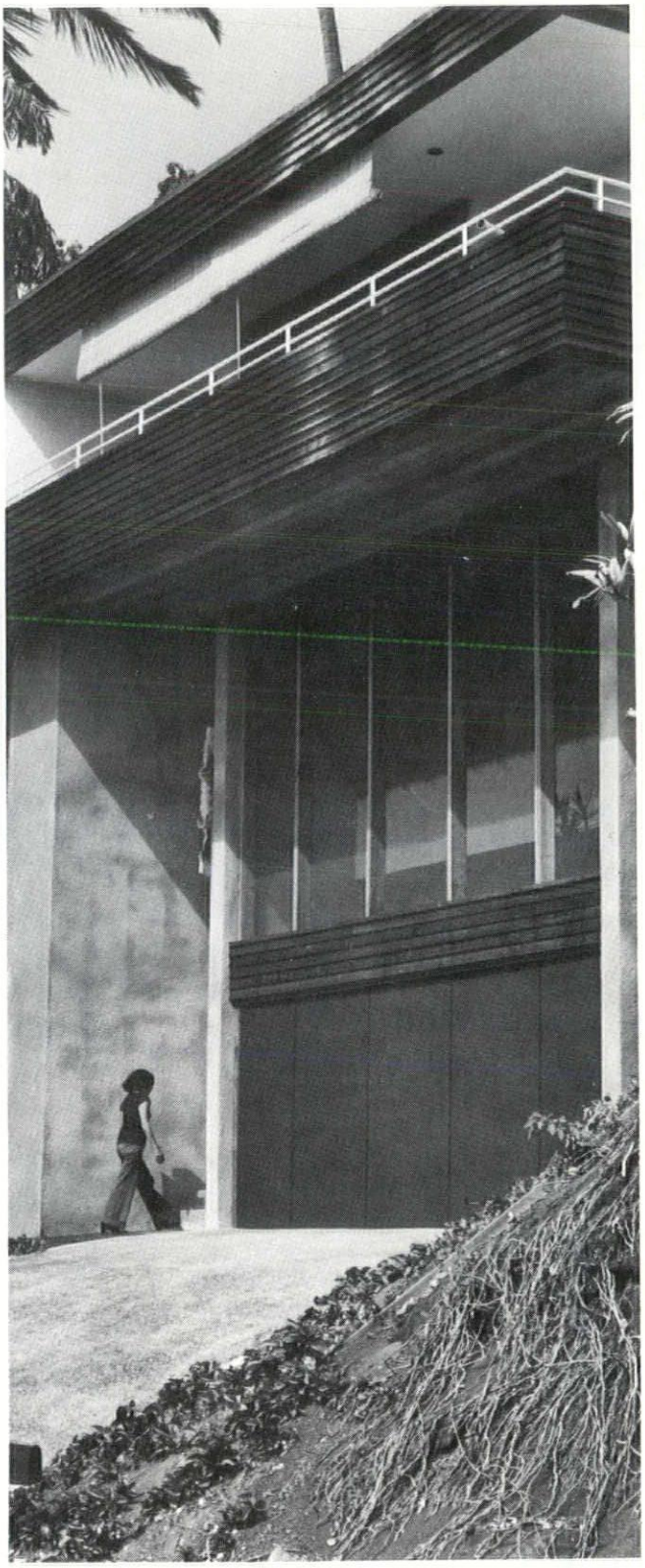
Residential

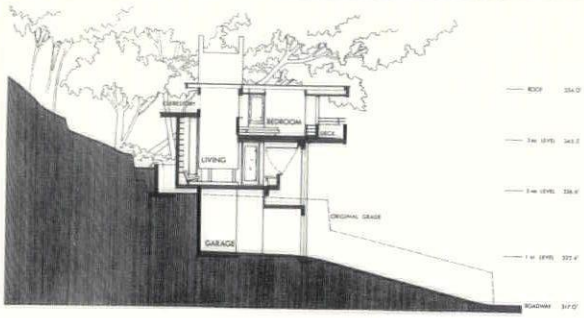
Meyers/Detweiler & Associates, Architects

The Detweiler House



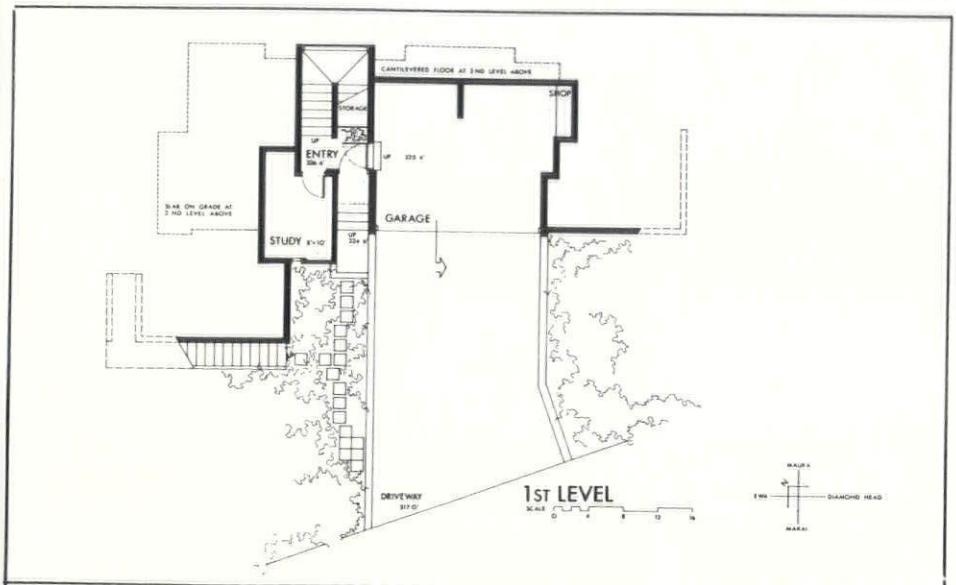


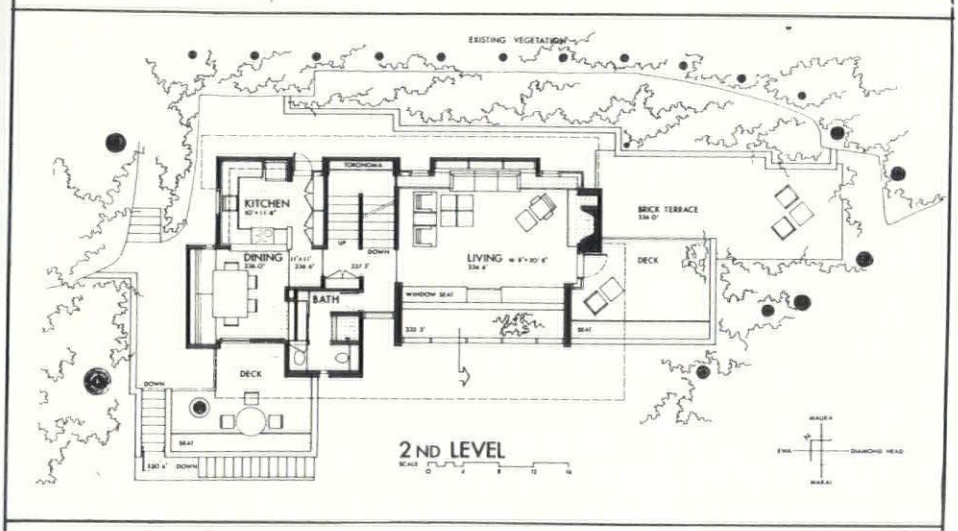


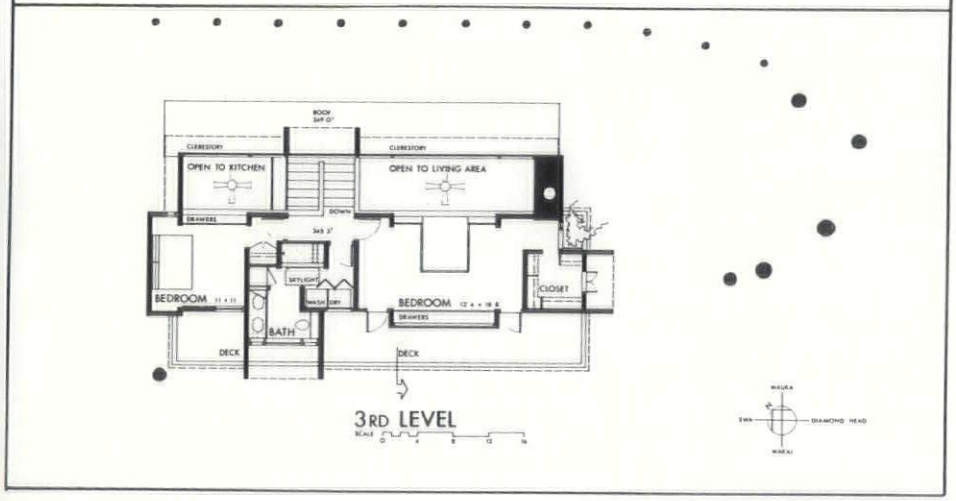


Jury Comments:

A unique design combination integrating air ventilation with window composition. The simple interior spaces have solved a severe site condition problem, allowing for good visual connections between the first and second levels.







GENERAL INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME
The Detweiler House

LOCATION
Round Top Drive
Honolulu, Hawaii

TOTAL PROJECT COST
$98,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Site size ..... 10,007 sq. ft.
Enclosed space .....2,330 sq. ft.
Decks & terraces .....1,055 sq. ft.

COST/SQ. FT.
$35/sq. ft. including decks

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD
May 1974 to November 1975

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
Foundation ..... Concrete block
Exterior walls. Stucco on wood frame
Railings & Fascia .. Exposed redwood
Partitions ..... Gypsum drywall
Roof ..... Exposed beams and wood decking with built up roofing

PROGRAM
A two bedroom, two bath house, with a separate dining-kitchen area. All spaces were to enjoy the mountain and city views and were to take maximum advantage of the cooling trade winds. The majority of the built-in furniture was planned to be completed by the owner at a later date, as was the solar water heating system.

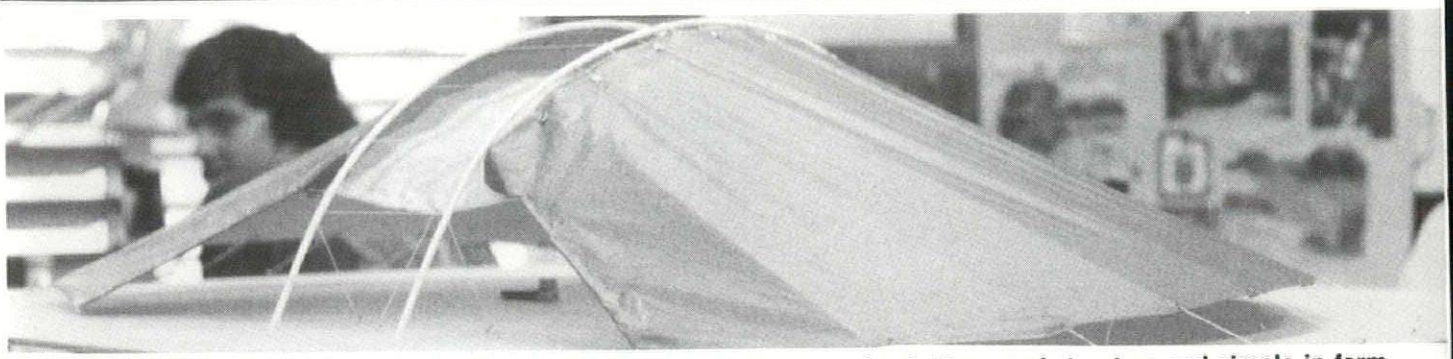
ARCHITECT
Meyers/Detweiler & Associates, Architects

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
Richard M. Libbey, Inc.

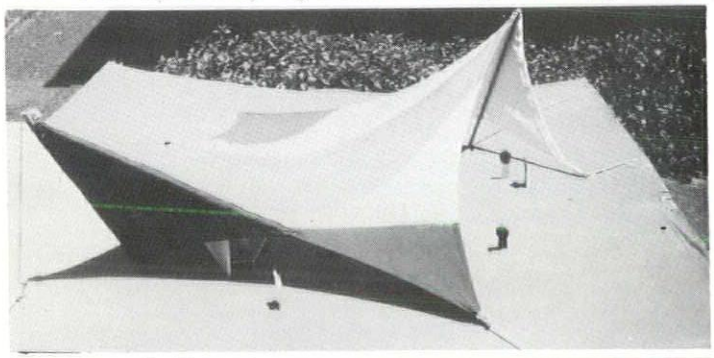
CONTRACTOR
Waialae Builders

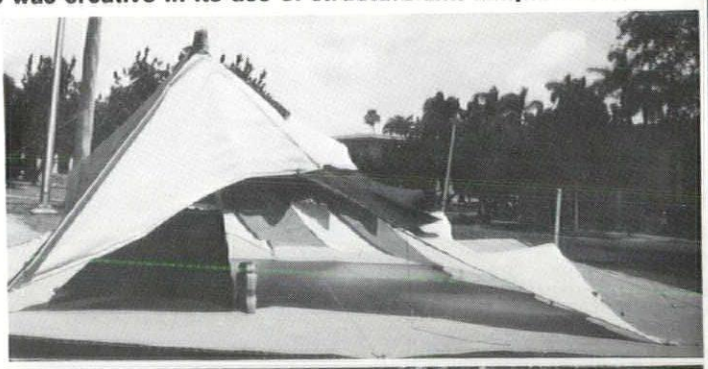
WIDE-OPEN
Photo feature

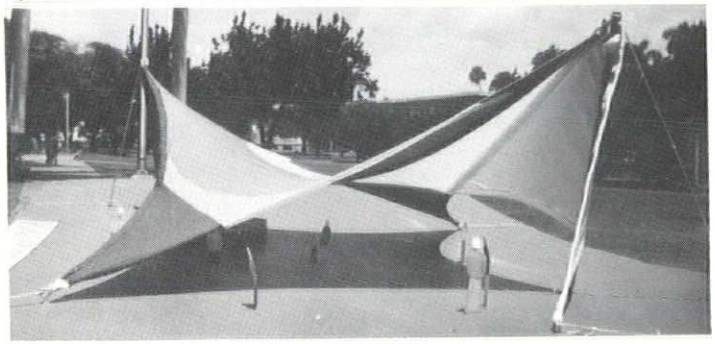
Convention Shelter



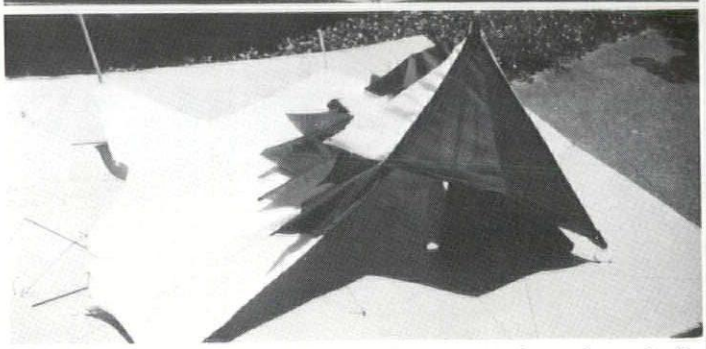
The "Blue Spaceship" by Edwin Rahardjo and Gary Tamashiro was creative in its use of structure and simple in form.



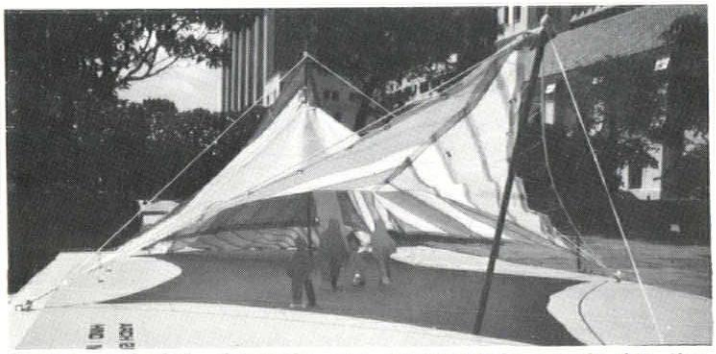




Carol Maeda, Ann Hind and Jay Ogawa designed a remarkably well thought-out design which utilized aluminum masts for vertical support.



Michael Goshi and Lori Takeyama took a hyperbolic paraboloid form and slightly modified it to produce an elegantly simple but environmentally conscious design.



Large, colorful, dynamic are appropriate words for the scheme devised by Merrie Ito, Russell Chung and Michael Muromoto. It contained some thoughtful design features.

Michael Teruya and Dave Enos devised this blue and white tent of great complexity. Actually three separate tents interconnected, it featured air vents and a very interesting form.

When Bob Hartman, AIA, presented his ideas for the 1978 Hawaii Society/AIA convention to his Program Committee, and subsequently to the EXCOM, he was met with broad enthusiasm. To hold it at the beautiful Waimea Falls Park in an attractive outdoor setting seemed a great idea, but what to do about a facility large enough to house the expected 200 attendees?

Hartman had the answer to that one: a shelter, to be financed by HS/AIA through donations and designed and built by University of Hawaii Department of Architecture students.

With Alan Holl, AIA, Society president, and Glenn Mason, Convention Task Force chairman, acting as clients, the students began their preliminary design process on April 24 with a program that included an allotted budget of $2,500 for materials. Professional estimator and construction manager Hal Wheelock gave the students cost data at two meetings and they were on their way.

The jury gathered on the evening of May 10 to view what turned out to be a surprising variety of solutions and evidence of a lot of work in that two week design period. The jury consisted of the two professors; Yuji Kishimoti, AIA, and Jim Levine, ASLA; Gordon Tyau, acting department chairman; Bob Leinan, Waimea Falls Park representative; and Mason and Holl.

Five projects were selected for further investigation and a round of presentations and questions followed.

Other projects included a structure made entirely of cardboard which proved to be the least expensive solution. A shelter for 200 for less than $600? Another project used helium filled weather balloons to give their tent structure form. Still another used steel scaffolding to support a space frame made of white plastic golf club tubes.

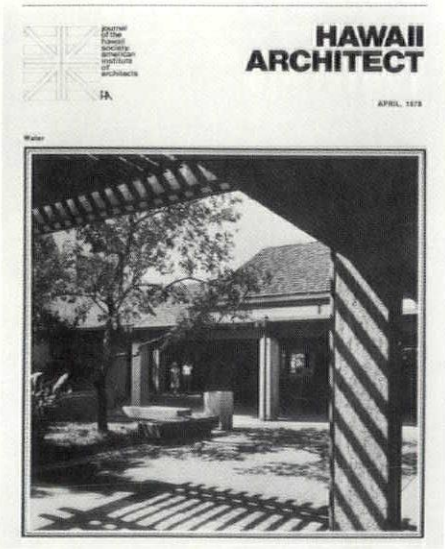
A final decision about which of the projects would be built was left open because all the preliminary designs needed additional refinements and sharper cost estimates. Discussions are proceeding between the Architecture Department, HS/AIA and Omar the Tent Man to decide which of two fine designs will finally be constructed. There is still a lot of work to be done, but Hartman's idea is well on the road to realization. HA

NEW MEMBERS

WILLIAM P. McKINLEY. Professional affiliate. Employed by the Hawaii Community Design Center. B.S. Business Administration and M.S. Urban Planning, Univ. of Arizona. Wife: Susan. Hobbies: photography, tennis, bicycling, woodworking.

THOMAS TETSUO AGAWA. Student affiliate. Employed by Boone & Associates. Fifth-year student, Univ. of Hawaii. Wife: Linda Soyomi Agawa. Children: Leanne 5. Hobby: Japanese classical music.

Apologies



We apologize to Edward Sullam FAIA & Associates for not identifying the firm as the architects for Wailea Town Center in the index and headline of the HS/AIA Honor Award article in the April 1978 issue of HA.

THE EDITORS

AMEN!

In the beginning God created heaven and earth. He was then faced with a class action lawsuit for failing to file an environmental impact statement with HEPA (Heavenly Environmental Protection Agency), an angelically staffed agency dedicated to keeping the Universe pollution free.

God was granted a temporary permit for the heavenly portion of the project, but was issued a cease and desist order on the earthly part, pending further investigation by HEPA.

Upon completion of his construction permit application and environmental impact statement, God appeared before the HEPA Council to answer questions.

When asked why he began these projects in the first place, he simply replied that he liked to be creative. This was not considered adequate reasoning and he was told he would be required to substantiate this further.

HEPA was unable to see any practical use for earth since "the earth was void and empty and darkness was upon the face of the deep."

Then God said: "Let there be light."

He should never have brought up this point since one member of the Council was active in the Sierrangel Club and immediately protested, asking, "How was the light to be made? What about thermal pollution? Air pollution . . ."

God explained the light would come from a huge ball of fire.

Nobody on the Council really understood this but it was provisionally accepted assuming (1) there would be no smog resulting from the ball of fire and (2) a separate burning permit would be required.

When asked how the earth would be covered, God said, "Let there be firmament made amidst the waters; and let it divide the waters from the waters."

One ecologically radical Council member accused him of double talk, but the Council tabled action since God would be required first to file for a permit from the ABLM (Angelic Bureau of Land Management).

About future development God also said: "Let the waters bring forth the creeping creature having life, and the fowl that may fly over the earth."

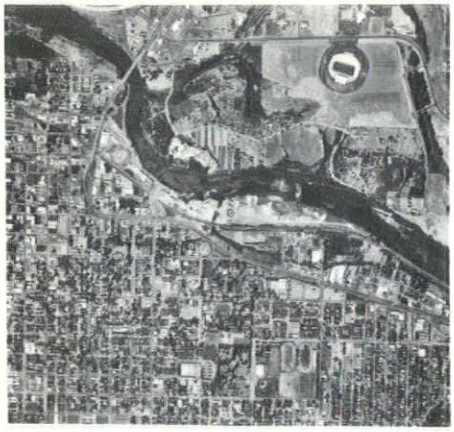
Here again, the Council took no formal action since this would require approval of the Game and Fish Commission coordinated with the Heavenly Wildlife Federation and Audobongelic Society.

It appeared everything was in order until God stated he wanted to complete the project in six days.

At this time he was advised by the Council that his timing was completely out of the question. HEPA would require a minimum of 180 days to review the application and environmental impact statement, then there would be public hearings. It would take 10 to 12 months before a permit could be granted.

God said, "To hell with it!" HA

Editors Note: The foregoing article was entered in the Congressional Record by California Congressman A.J. Hinshaw. It is reprinted from the American Lithographer Magazine.



Winner:

EARL H. KONO,
KURT MITCHELL

City, Eugene, Oregon

If you had to create an aquaculture research park facility on 160 acres at Kualoa Park (next to Chinaman's Hat) which would be required to serve 500 to 600 employees, guests, and family members, 400 to 500 of whom actually lived on the site full time and worked for 10 separate research organizations;

And further, if you were required to create a detailed site design for a

". . . give up landscape architecture as a 'nightmarish' vocation unworthy of all this pain, and frustration."

loop road, housing for 120 families, a sewage treatment package plant, a water reservoir and well site, a solar energy plant, a solid waste removal facility, facilities for on-site drainage of storm water, 10 office research buildings for 10 companies of 15 to 20 employees each, a community center with convention facilities, research ponds, marina facilities, recreation areas, restaurant, heliport, day care center, elementary school and community store so that all worked well together.

And the site design had to meet all applicable laws, codes, acts, zoning, etc., had to respect the rich archaeological ruins in the area, the unusual ocean currents which dramatically influenced the shoreline, the complexity of marine and bird life, the unusual climate and remarkable scenery.

And you, the designer:

- Had to understand the way the geology, hydrology, horticulture, soils, and topography worked.
- Were only a second-year architecture student completely uninitiated into the way the landscape works.
- Were continually being asked

Landscape at U.H.

by JIM LEVINE, ASLA

by your professor to communicate in writing as well as drawings, verbal debate, and argumentative logic.

• Perceived that each of your nine successive jurors was giving you a stimulating though often conflicting view of the essential "objectives" of an ideal research/living/working facility.

• Had to justify your plans and design before the real jury of 14 of your peers.

• Were accused by your fellow peers of not doing a very good job because their design responsibility could not be executed without good enough information developed by you.

Well, I suppose you'd just about give up landscape architecture as a "nightmarish" vocation unworthy of all this pain and frustration.

It was to my great surprise to find, therefore, that these architecture students not only made it through that obstacle course in good shape, but actually enjoyed the punishment. We had a great time! What in the world will come of Hawaii if students actually understand the context of the landscape upon which we all depend for our survival? HA

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U.H.

Continued from Page 8

contain a much larger thesis credit position. It will provide a vehicle whereby the department will meet a most important community need in upgrading architectural/physical planning and design within the state.

The objectives of the Department's curricular changes are correlated to key issues which are relevant to: (1) the State of Hawaii, (2) the architectural profession, (3) the University of Hawaii, and (4) the Pacific Basin. Examination of the educational components of the new Bachelor of Architecture degree and the restructured graduate program in architecture reveal that they represent marketable and deliverable products of high quality and standards within the limits of state expectations.

It is, therefore, important at this time to deal with limited growth programs rather than open doors to all applicants in a global approach. It is necessary to develop exclusive architectural programs of high quality in order to conduct meaningful education and research, and to attract the best students available among those seeking a solid architectural education at advanced levels.

The expectation is for the prospective students in the early years of the programs to select studies for which competence exists in the present staff and facilities. As further faculty appointments are made in accordance with the long range development plans of the department, the possibility will be opened for further diversification of curriculum content and research topics.

Careful consideration of all items described in this article and discussions on the long range plans have been conducted with faculty and other academic units along with members of the profession. All agree that architectural study programs carefully tailored to the needs and benefit of the citizens of Hawaii, the Pacific Basin, the United States of America, and the profession is critically essential for continued growth and development. The department is thus currently reorganizing its respective programs to meet this challenge. HA

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