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Hawaii Architect 12/75

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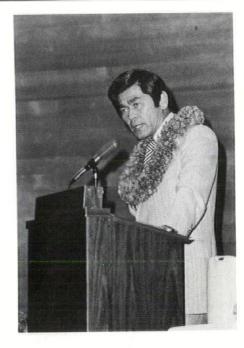
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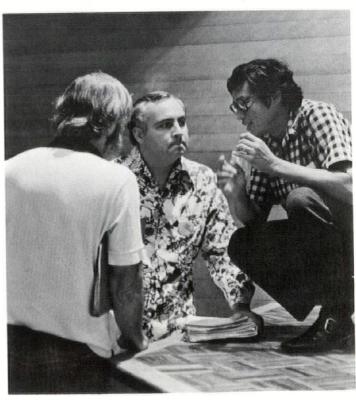


Pictorial Wrap-Up



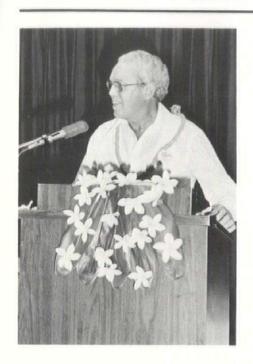






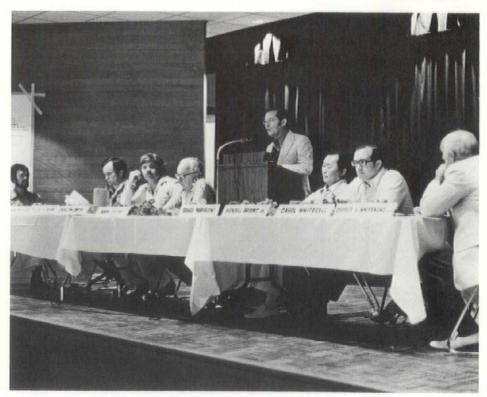
Hawaii Architect

The First Annual Statewide Convention of Architects was held at McCoy Pavilion, November 21-22. Activities ranged from seminars to chapter elections to presentation of the Annual Honor Awards. Over 200 architects, over 300 people, participated. Detailed reports on proceedings will be made by Hawaii Architect over the next few issues. See pages 6, 12, and 18 of this issue.











Beyond Today's Realities

Dr. David Heenan is the Dean of the University of Hawaii College of Business Administration. His interests are in international trade and in developing a unique place in that field for Hawaii. This talk was given at the Friday, November 21, lunch session of the Statewide Architects Convention.



Borrowing the session's theme, "Beyond Today's Realities." I'd like to introduce you to a complementary profession. Social Architecture, which, in my opinion, will become closely aligned with the tools and concepts developed over the years by physical architects. Don't let this rather presumptuous title bother vou. Simply stated. Social Architecture refers to the building of institutions which are perceived by their members and clientele as indispensable.

I'd like to discuss this important area and highlight some applications that I have participated in — and present some suggestions for Hawaii, which I feel are not beyond today's realities.

Although it's difficult to trace the origin of this particular field, it's most often tied to Kurt Lewin of the University of Michigan, who saw social action, theory, and research as being mutually connected and beneficial. His work at the University of Michigan led to the study of new areas of social action, in particular focusing on the introduction of change in organizations and examining the methods of shaping attitudes, beliefs, and motivations in individuals and groups.

Most important, it was Lewin's belief that we understand institutions — corporations, hospitals, prisons, cities, and the like — **only** if we know how to build them. And it has been essentially in the last decade, really in the last half

dozen years, that social architecture, the process of building indispensable institutions, has been in voque.

Who are the social architects? What do they look like? They're not a new breed of supermen. Nor are they passive observers. Nor like the physical architect are they magicians. Rather, they are hardworking professionals who seek to understand the nature of the resources with which they are working and the kind of social structures, often unprecedented. That can be created.

By training, applied behavioral scientists for the most part, they deal with living, organic human beings in their nonanimate environment. While the physical architect's encounter with human reality may be somewhat less direct, certainly by no means less significant, there appears to be the potential for a stronger integration between these two fields.

Certainly for free-thinkers like Paolo Soleri, the notion linking the organic and inorganic aspects institution-building is crucial. Soleri's notion of archology the combination of architecture and ecology - as you know, is now being applied in the design of Arcosanti in his futuristic city located midway between Phoenix and Flagstaff in the Arizona desert. And others, like Soleri, see the need for the creation of unique, adaptive

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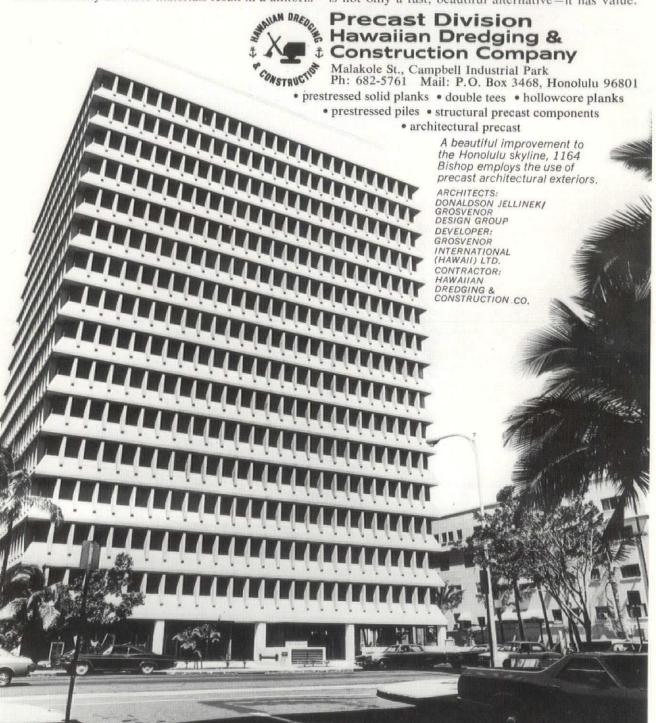
"Sure, we could have poured our exteriors in place—but. It is often judged by its finish of high quality, but you can see for you can see for your to look before ground is even

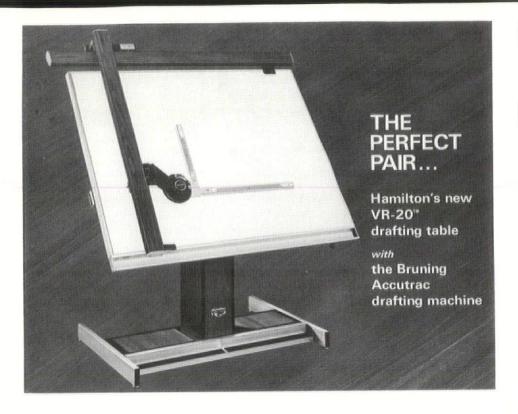
the outside that best exemplifies your work.

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Beyond Today's Realities

from 6

institutions.

The need is clear. We are all aware of the fragile and tenuous nature, the limited durability of today's institutions. Just look at some institutions floundering at various levels:

Sub-Community Level

At the sub-community level. hospitals, for example, are chartered to make available to all of the community effective, humane, and comprehensive health services at costs that are affordable to all. Yet few we know have been able to effectively accomplish this.

Nor have penal institutions responded to similar needs. Today's prisons have been built around the theme of their escape-proofness. Yet there is constant criticism that the major criterion should be the successful rehabilitation of prisoners to society.

Community Level

At the community level, similar problems persist. Consider Post-Retirement Communities. Advertised in the 60s as the ideal haven for retired elders, their "Paradise on earth," these communities have in most instances led to mournful, joyless towns where members have simply watched their neighbors die. Only the lucky few have been able to sell out and leave. Can such retirement villages be built so that aged citizens have a true sense of purpose during their waning years? What are the



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options in redesigning and abandoning these communities?

Another example: A village in a developing country in Latin America sits on top of a major cache of copper deposits. A well-intentioned multinational company from the north enters the community and, using heavy doses of local labor, begins to extract these minerals from the earth. In all good faith, the company also elects to establish a housing system for its employees at minimal rents and constructs a village consisting of relatively attractive two-bedroom dwellings for its workers.

While this configuration reflects the average family size of the workers, it neglects the extended family concept in the community — where workers often have over a dozen people dependent on the wage earner. As a result, the houses that are constructed can't accommodate these families.

The workers feel frustrated and to a great extent believe the company has tried to subvert their family life and violently react by burning the entire community down. In retrospect, company officials scratch their heads and try to assess, "where did we go wrong?"

The International Scale

Other multinational companies find themselves in the enviable, but somewhat confusing position of generating

Continued on Page 10

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Beyond Today's Realities

from 9

over three-quarters of their earnings outside their home country. In addition they learn that over two-thirds of their employees are non-Americans. In a very short time, they have evolved from what I would call ethnocentric (or home country oriented) institutions in geocentric (or global oriented) institutions.

However, with this increase and importance of international business come new and different responsibilities.

Pressures now come from Filipinos and Frenchmen to have key positions in overseas countries as well as headquarters. Design engineers in Germany walk off the job in frustration because all of the major research and development ideas of the company come exclusively from the parent country and those at the country level are not invited to participate.

Most important, foreign governments as well as the U.S. government announce that they are actively considering a legal code of conduct for these new super-giant firms of the future.

As a world organization, the United Nations is created to insure global peace and to help distribute the fruits of technology, culture, and economic knowledge to every place in the world. Yet, as we know, this institution struggles to survive with such testy problems as building a firm

financial base, dealing with increasing membership (especially of mini states), and coping with the shift in power to less developed countries.

As a result, in a forum designed to preserve human rights and dignities, we see foolish petitions like anti-Zionism being introduced. How can such an institution survive in light of these contrasts?

Yet despite the problems, all the institutions described are potentially indispensable to the people who live in them and are served by them. But to survive, each must satisfy its own set of human needs and create and share positive human values.

The primary focus of social architecture is that men and women find meaning in and through the institutional life that they create for themselves. Along with the help of physical architects, we seek to build and maintain indispensable social structures which realize high standards of performance and invite full commitment.

A few years ago Thomas Hughes wrote, at least half seriously: "One can say that the 20th century is currently made up of 14th century farmers, 15th century theologians, 16th century politicians, 17th century economists, 18th century bureaucrats, 19th century generals, and 21st century scientists."

It is not a bad analysis save for the architects, physical and social, who belong to the 20th century. But they must talk together and let their talents work in tandem — in such ways will gaps be bridged and ineffective institutions be put to rest.

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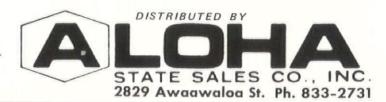
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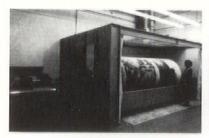
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1975 AIA Honor Award:

Hayashida Kagoshima Hotel, Kagoshima, Japan

Citation: Recycled Buildings

Project: Hayashida Kagoshima Hotel

Project Location: Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Prefecture,

Kyushu Island, Japan

Architect: Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo

Architect in Charge: Gerald L. Allison FAIA

Associate Architect: T. Shigenobu, Kagoshima, Japan

Consultants:

Interiors: Dale Keller & Associates, Ltd., Hong Kong

Lighting: The Spatial Light Environments Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong

Landscape: Uchiyama Landscaping Co.

Owner: Hayashida Sangyo Kotsu Co.

General Contractor: Shimizu Construction Co.



Jury Comments: "Beginning with an extremely drab bowling alley, this hotel is rather remarkable. The interior courtyard — with its high landscaping and mirror glazing-is quite extraordinary. The orientation of the majority of the rooms to the courtyard is both appropriate and nice. A very successful addition to an old building."



The 1975 Honor Awards of the Hawaii Society of the AIA were presented November 22, 1975. Eleven awards were made. Each month, Hawaii Architect will feature one of the projects, with in-depth coverage.

The Hayashida Kagoshima Hotel, completed in March 1975, is a 209-room urban hotel in the heart of Kagoshima, an industrial seaport in southern Kyushu, Japan. The city is an increasingly important "businessman's crossroads" between major metropolitan centers in Asia. The hotel is

designed to accommodate and appeal to the traveling businessman,

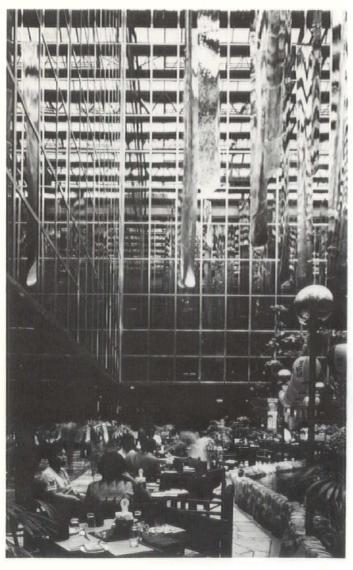
Two salient elements are central in the architectural achievement:

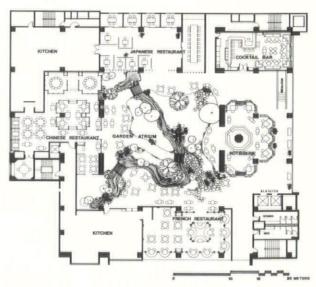
- The structure is a recycled (and expanded) old bowling alley and office building;
 - The scheme is a glittering

atrium, mirror-lined to create an "infinity box."

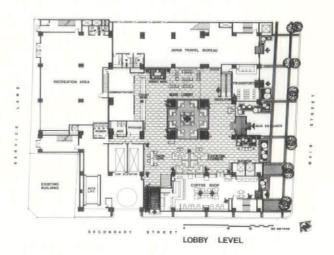
The roof of the bowling alley, which would not support vertical expansion, is now the floor of the atrium and a garden courtyard. It is surrounded on four sides by a six-story structure, constructed in part

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RESTAURANT & ATRIUM LEVEL



12/75

Hayashida Kagoshima Hotel

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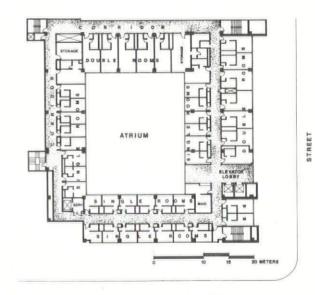


over the previous three-story office building. The old existing structure and foundations support the vertical additions of lightweight steel framing. The courtyard is spanned overhead by an integrally glazed tubular steel space frame.

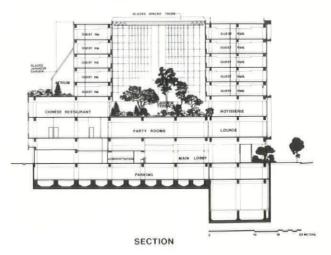
To provide the desired number of guest rooms and, at the same time, avoid unpleasant outward views from two sides of the building, a combination double-loaded and single-loaded corridor scheme is used with the vast majority of the rooms facing the inner court. Since guests are predominantly transient businessmen with limited personal space needs, guest rooms are smaller than generally found in western hotels.

The six-story inner walls of the atrium are lined on all four sides with one-way mirrored glass, a treatment which achieves two important design objectives: dramatic enlargement of the courtyard; and complete guest room privacy with the elimination of room-to-room views across the court.





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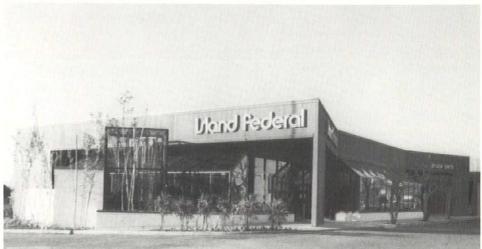
General lighting for the guest rooms in the daytime is borrowed from the skylighted atrium. At night, high intensity artificial light in the atrium maintains a near-daytime light level; it sustains the mirror effect in the courtyard and provides evening lighting to the surrounding rooms.

Interior decoration of public rooms reinforces the mirror motif with highly polished surfaces, faceted glass, and mirrored wall sculptures. The central courtyard is periodically ornamented in accordance with the season.

Public spaces surrounding the garden courtyard include Japanese, Chinese, and French restaurants, a garden grille and cocktail lounge. The bowling alley space beneath the central courtyard has been converted to a Japanese wedding hall, banquet and conference rooms. The hotel lobby and front office, a coffee shop, transportation center, and boutique occupy the ground floor.

The exterior of the Hayashida Kagoshima Hotel structure is faced with bronze solar glass and precast, exposed aggregate panels. Composition of the panels includes volcanic ash from the active volcano nearby, Sakurajima.

Gerald Allison was partner in charge of the design assisted by Robert Fox, an associate in the firm at the time.



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Hawaii Architect: Revisited, or: What Is Its Future?

by ENGSTROM, FOX and REINHARDT

The editors and editorial board are now reorganizing the editorial structure of Hawaii Architect magazine. In the past the entire burden has been the responsibility of co-editors Bob Fox and Jim Reinhardt and graphic editor Eric Engstrom.

Fox and Reinhardt have been with the magazine for four years. Engstrom joined them two years ago. During this period, major changes have taken place with the official voice of the AIA in Hawaii, transforming the monthly magazine from an in-house type of publication of limited scope to a creditable periodical of interest to a wide readership, now numbering about 1,600.

Fox, Reinhardt, and Engstrom will step down as co-editors of Hawaii Architect at the beginning of 1976. They will continue to serve in an advisory capacity, but will not be working with the magazine on a day-to-day basis. The editorial board is, therefore,

seeking a new editor-in-chief and staff associate editors to carry on publication of Hawaii Architect magazine.

Hawaii Architect is published by Crossroads Press, Inc., under an agreement with the Hawaii Society of the American Institute of Architects that runs for two more years.

According to this agreement, the HSAIA assumes responsibility for all editorial content in the magazine. The publisher provides the magazine to the HSAIA at no cost and assumes addressing and mailing costs.

The publisher also provides a small budget for miscellaneous expenses, and \$600 in scholarships in the name of HSAIA to the University of Hawaii Architecture Department. In turn, the publisher sells and services advertising and keeps revenues so generated. The ad content is controlled in ratio to the total pages of any given issue.

Hawaii Architect averages 28 to 32 pages. The number varies depending upon the number of ads sold for a specific month.

Crossroads Press also publishes the HSAIA Roster annually and the bi-weekly AIA MEMO at no cost to the chapter.

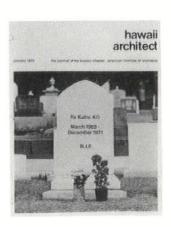
The editors have the responsibility of providing editorial copy and graphics which appear in the magazine. The monthly production schedule is as follows:

1—The editors determine the theme for each month, cover events which are of interest to the readership, writing articles as needed, cover chapter news, and solicit articles on a wide range of subjects of interest to general readership as well as architects, supplementing articles with photographs and other graphics as necessary.

2—The editors sort through all material for each issue, editing submitted articles to

Since Fox and Reinhardt assumed the editorship of the Hawaii Architect, a great many change have occurred. Here are a few of the highlights from the past four years:





Fox and Reinhardt, 4 years as co-editors, and Engstrom 2 years as graphics editor, are giving in to the demands of their private practices. They will be leaving their positions as editors as soon as a new staff can be selected and trained.

insure that they fit the basic format of the magazine. They determine the amount and type of graphics and of copy needed for the amount of space available for a given month.

3—The copy is then typeset by the publisher and the editors lay out a dummy of the magazine, including all graphics to be incorporated into the articles.

4-The publisher's art department produces the final pasteup. The editors then review the final product prior to its going to the printer.

5-From this point the responsibility for printing and distribution lies with the publisher.

A major problem has been a lack of contributors, both members and nonmembers. Often articles have not been finished in time to be incorporated into an issue, setting off a last minute scramble to fill space. Time and again editors have found

themselves having to write articles at the last minute — or resort to running a full-page nude.

Ideally, production should be one issue ahead — to insure that by the time one month's issue goes to press, the next is ready, with editorial copy submitted and ready for typesetting. Such a schedule would result in the optimum finished product the editors would like to see.

In the past, editors have sought the assistance of associate editors to be responsible for articles on a monthly basis. Often this lasted a month or two and then interest waned.

The basis of the editorial staff organization as proposed by the editorial board is distribution of responsibility and workload over a wider base. This would limit the amount of time any one individual would have to spend in producing Hawaii Architect each month.

The new organization will be

structured as follows:

Editor-in-Chief

The editor-in-chief's primary duty will be to organize the editorial content, contact associate editors for articles, and coordinate the layout of the magazine with the graphics editor and staff. The editor-in-chief will also be responsible for editorial philosophy and continuity of direction.

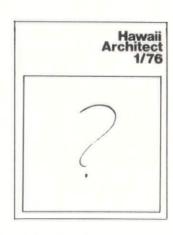
The editor-in-chief is like the editor of a newspaper in the sense that he is responsible to see that the periodical does in fact get published. However, he does not necessarily get involved in all the day-to-day work of producing all the articles that appear in the magazine.

Associate Editors

Associate editors will be responsible for specific areas, not necessarily each month, perhaps contributing only every second month. The

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1976 HS/AIA Officers Elected/ Resolutions Passed

The election of officers for the Hawaii Society, American Institute of Architects took place at the annual meeting, Saturday, November 22. For the first time, the business meeting was held as part of the Statewide Convention. The turn out was exceptional. Over 200 members were present — 157 voting members. This was double the usual election turnout.

The strong turnout gives support — a mandate from the members — to newly elected officers. They are assured that what was expressed represents the feelings of a majority of the members, not just those of a

vocal or active few. If the actions of the chapter are to reflect the goals of its members, this participation is vital. It is good to see it happen.

Officers for 1976:

President-elect for 1977, Donald Goo; secretary, Clarence Miyamoto; treasurer, Duane Cobeen; directors: Gordon Bradley, Paul Osumi, and Steven Mori.

Carried forward from 1975: President for 1976, Edward Aotani and directors: Alan Holl and Louis Fulton.

Several resolutions were voted on. Passed were:

1-To give \$1,500 to student scholarship awards, to be divided

between the University of Hawaii School of Architecture and the Community Colleges.

2-T o express the appreciation of the chapter to Vladimir Ossipoff, FAIA, for his work as regional director.

3—To enter into a dialogue resulting in the adoption of an Architect/Engineer Selection Law at the state level.

Changes to Chapter By-Laws adopted were:

1—To change the name from the Hawaii Chapter to the Hawaii Society, AIA.

2 — A package of 'housekeeping' changes clarifying wording and correcting name changes.



Hawaii Architect

from 17

associate-editor structure is based upon the existing committees of the HSAIA, grouped as follows:

Community: (1) Legislative, (2) Ethics, and (3) Public Relations.

Office Practice: (1) Office Practice, (2) Codes, (3) Exhibits, (4) Membership, and (5) Programs.

Design: (1) Urban Design, (2) Design and Architecture, (3) Land Use, and (4) Environment.

Historic Resources: Architectural History, (2) Architects History, and (3) HSAIA History.

Education: (1) Education, and (2) Student Relations

Graphic Design: (1) Graphic Design, and (2) Photography.

The editorial board is looking for people who are interested in working with Hawaii Architect on this new editorial structure. There will be about 12 persons involved with the publication of the magazine, perhaps not all involved on a monthly basis. The primary responsibility of the associate editors is to feed articles to the editor and his graphic staff prior to prearranged deadlines.

The associate editors are not responsible for writing articles but rather for seeing that other people contribute articles.

There will be a meeting to review the new editorial structure and discuss how the organization will function, on January 15, 1976, at 4:30 p.m., at the AIA office. All interested individuals are invited to attend. refreshments will be served. Call 524-2515 or 531-0141 for further information.

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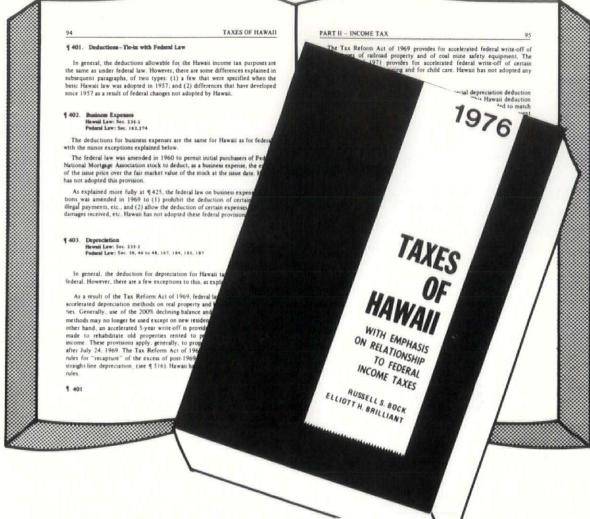
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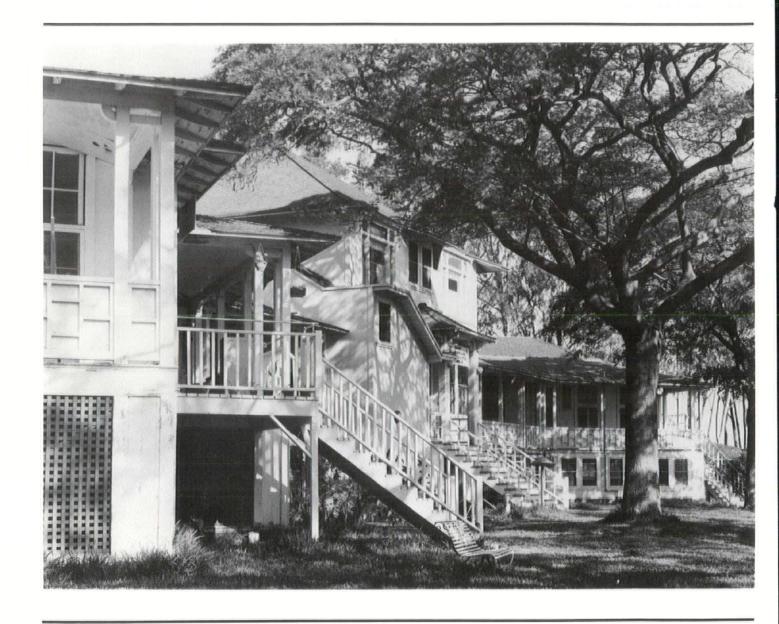
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