HAWAI ARCHITECT

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Open-Office Planning



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Cover: Open-office planning is featured in the HMSA Building. Photo by David Franzen.



6. 1984 Design Award Winner



12. Office planning



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HAWAII ARCHITECT

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headlines

Legislature '85: The Architect's Role

by Allen Kajioka, AIA Kajioka, Okada & Partners, Inc.

For many of us in the architectural profession, the doings of the state Legislature are only of minor or incidental interest. However, I think it would be well for us to abandon this "hands off" attitude and pay close attention to what's happening at the Legislature this year. There will be a number of issues there that will directly impact us.

First is the proposed state water code. At the time of this writing, it was still in draft form, so I don't know what the final form for presentation to the Legislature looks like. However, I think the basic thrust is clear—state monitoring, regulation and preservation of our water resources.

Given the reality that our water resources are finite, I don't think anyone would dispute the need for some state controls. However, the shape these controls take and how they're to be administered will obviously affect construction and development and, ultimately, the field of architecture.

As the proposed code works its way through the Legislature, it may be a good idea for HS/AIA to be prepared to testify and serve as a resource to assure that we have an opportunity for input in this very vital area.

Second is the state agricultural land study which is intended to identify the state's important

Allen Kajiokais a two-year member of the HS/AIA Board of Directors. He serves as head of the government affairs commission. agricultural lands and propose legislation to adopt the classification of these lands as such.

Obviously, whenever we talk about land classification and preserving agricultural lands, the HS/AIA should be interested. Land use is an area of major concern to us as architects. Here again, I think we should be prepared to testify and offer our input.

A number of architects do business with the state so we should follow closely various projects with the state's capital improvement program, with the Hawaii Housing Authority and with the Hawaii Community Development Authority (Kakaako). After all, these are areas of possible professional opportunities for us.

The report of the state's tax review commission will also be taken up during the 1985 Legislature. To the extent that some of the proposals in the report relate to construction activities, I think we as architects would be definitely interested.

There are several continuing issues. such as mechanic lien and statutes of limitation rights, which the HS/AIA has unsuccessfully lobbied for. These issues are important enough to warrant reintroduction into the legislative process.

In the world where we architects live and work, the Legislature plays an important role. With all the groups and interests trying to promote their own views before the Legislature, we as architects owe it to ourselves to get more politically involved.

Hope to see you at the Capitol!

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1984 design award

A New Approach to Hospital Design Kahi Mohala

Robert H. Hartman, AIA Harwood K. Smith & Partners



Kahi Mohala provides a home-like setting for psychiatric patients. Lushly landscaped garden courts enhance the buildings. Photo by David Franzen.

1984 HS/AIA Merit Award winner, Kahi Mohala, is an 88-bed private hospital for children, adolescents and adults.

Located just west of Waipahu on 14½ landscaped acres, the facility features an open environment, in keeping with the owner's philosophy of mental health treatment. In contrast to the historical psychiatric clinic image, the design creates a total living environment with a residential, home-like setting.

Consisting of four separate patient buildings and one administration building, the facility features a common dining area, classrooms, a roofed but otherwise open courtyard gymnasium and swimming pool. Individual and group therapy rooms, laundries and kitchenettes are provided in each of the patient modules.

The design by architects Robert H. Hartman, AIA of Kailua and Harwood K. Smith & Partners of Dallas, features maximum use of natural ventilation, with airconditioning being limited to the patient bedrooms and enclosed therapy and treatment rooms. Day rooms, for each 16-patient unit, have 18-foot-high glass walls at the exterior corners of the building but are totally open on the interior. The richly colored cement tiled floors stretch unimpeded into lushly landscaped garden courts.

Construction consists of fluted split-faced cement masonry units (hollow tile) using a special aggregate color, heavy-timber framing and metal roofing. White painted concrete columns, 32 inches in diameter, provide a rhythmical accent to each individual structure and support six-foot overhangs which deeply shade each building.

Owner:

Healthcare International Inc. Austin, Texas

Associated Architects: Harwood K. Smith & Partners, Dallas, Texas, and Robert H. Hartman, Architect, AIA, Kailua

General Contractor: Harvis Construction Inc.

Photography: Franzen Photography





The hospital features an open, total living environment. A courtyard gymnasium and swimming pool are included in the design along with therapy rooms, kitchens, laundries and patient bedrooms. Building design allows for maximum use of natural ventilation. Each of the five buildings in the complex is shaded by six-foot overhangs supported by concrete columns. Photos by David Franzen.



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An open-office plan was used at the HMSA Center by CJS Group. The system offers flexibility and savings in energy costs. Photo by David Franzen.

Design Options for Open-Office Planning

he use of office systems began over 20 years ago in Germany. Low panels, approximately five feet high, replaced full-height walls. These panels could easily be moved around as they were not connected. The plan of the office appeared to be extremely random. This encouraged workers to move their work places adjacent to other work places in order to facilitate interaction.

The screens were primarily used to give some degree of privacy to each work station. The furniture

Joe Ferraro is vice president and director of interiors at CJS Group. His work is primarily concerned with commerical office interiors and retail facilities.

by Joe Ferraro **CJS Group Architects**

components were not changed from the traditional floorsupported desks.

In addition to offering flexibility and encouraging employee interaction, today's office systems give more privacy to each worker and house much of the componentry that the building system originally carried.

Office systems today are able to provide the client with premanufactured components for walls. desks, work surfaces, storage, and floor, lighting and communication systems-all in a very flexible package that can be reshaped to the changing needs of the corporation. In addition, such purchases qualify for a full tax write-off.

Furniture systems today fall into two distinct types. One is a panel-

hung system and the other is a floor-supported system. The panel-support system relies on the panel as the backbone to all other components. Once panels are put in place, they essentially become an independent structural wall system upon which all the work surfaces, drawer units and storage units can be mounted. This panel wall system can be envisioned as a total office system since it also incorporates all the lighting and electrical requirements for the work stations it encloses.

In the floor-supported system, the panels are not the structural components. Desks and storage units are placed up against panels. All components rely on the floor for support.

There are obvious benefits to each system. The panel system can



use lightweight components which can be interchanged easily. In the floor-supported panel system, each panel module can stand by itself. The client has the opportunity to reuse his older furniture in a newly-designed open office. Open offices are often designed with a combination of both types of furniture systems.

Many panel systems offer interchangable surfaces. For instance, a soft surface panel can be switched to a hard surface panel by attaching a new soft skin component. Panel systems manage wiring such as electrical, telephone and computer systems. Many panel systems provide interior modular wiring so that panels can be plugged together and then plugged into an outlet. The cost for this is usually additional.

There are, however, new methods to provide even more



Interchangeable carpet tiles provide tremendous flexibility. Tiles are installed over an extensive flat wire system that is taped onto the surface of the concrete floor. Movable electrical monuments can be located at each work station. Photo by David Franzen.

flexibility in electrical systems modular carpet systems as well as flat wire technology. Ribbon-thick wires are taped to the floor under these carpet modulars or carpet tiles. They can be integrated with the furniture system and offer 'somewhat more flexibility and at times less cost than going with a wired or electrified panel system. Panel systems should also incorporate some type of chase, shaft or duct to run telephone wires or computer cables.

Lighting in the open office is an important consideration. Panel systems, when used with conventional ceiling lighting, will cast shadows on work surfaces. To avoid this, task lights are now being used.

It is important to point out if manufacturers offer pro formas of cost-effectiveness or computer analyses of their systems, it is the designer's responsibility to verify these for the client with the knowledge that he has had in the field. My experience has been that manufacturers have always been above-board in presenting clear facts and have backed up these facts with successful installations.

Designers in our office have had great success with furniture systems for clients' use. But they are not a panacea. They are not the answers to every client's problems—they are only solutions to some problems for some clients.

In addition to the benefits already cited, the open-office system can lower energy costs. Task lighting, which is easily turned off when not in use, reduces the need for an overhead lighting system. When lighting is reduced, air conditioning needs may also be reduced.

Open-office planning provides a multitude of benefits. The options available can be tailored to meet the needs of many business clients.



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enclosing the existing loft which was previously occupied with stock accessories and lamps, and relocating these pieces to the new expanse of warehouse space.

There was also a need for a conference/presentation area. The area previously known as our design studio was the perfect location.

This space is arranged as a combination showroom/meeting area. Acting as a showroom, specific furniture lines which we represent are displayed and function as part of the working environment. We also wished to convey visually to a prospective client our style and approach toward design. The meeting area incorporates a large conference table, modular seating and an area for our audio-visual presentations.

As a work space for a closely knit design team, the design studio functions beautifully, separating all of the various parts of the design procedure. The closeness of the desks makes communication between designers easy. Because of the openness of the space, we can ask without having to shout and still get a sense of the overall operation. This kind of control creates a truly personal and creative work space.

As part of the plan to expand our warehouse space, commercial shelving was installed adjacent to the design studio. This provided us



A Look Inside An Interior Designer's Office

by Kathleen E. Kreutzer Mark Masuoka Designs, Inc.

A nyone in a creative occupation knows that a work space must accommodate several needs. It must be a place in which to do the physical act of designing, a comfortable setting in which to meet and greet clients, an area where all materials and supplies are centrally located and easily accessible, and finally a space to think and gain perspective and inspiration.

Keeping all of these ideas in mind, members of our firm set out to accomplish the long-awaited task of redesigning our own office.

As our business began to expand and the staff increased, our need for more space and more flexibility became apparent. We planned to remain in the same location—in fact the same building—and needed to add additional office and warehouse space within the existing square footage. The area itself, Ward Complex, seems to be an ideal

Spaces were planned to accommodate the special needs of an interior design firm. Additional office and warehouse space was added within the existing square footage. location; the compound is private and has ample security and free parking. The decision to stay put was an easy one.

Thus the plan evolved to keep the existing entry/reception area as it was, changing only wall covering and artifacts, and to move all five work stations from the first floor to the second floor mezzanine. This involved with approximately 380 sq.ft. of additional space and the necessary provisions for storing heavier items such as sofas and chairs.

Incorporating computers into our work space has also been a timesaver and an aid in job estimating and cost control. Dayto-day updating of job files has proven to be essential to our operation.

We all felt the need for our office to act as a fundamental design tool, to enable us all to perform more efficiently and effectively. Setting daily goals for ourselves and establishing priorities is vital to the ongoing productivity of our firm.

The importance of effective work spaces for our well-being and success is tremendous. Most of us spend more time in our offices than anywhere else, and how we work depends in large measure on how well our offices work for us!

Open-office design facilitates employee interaction. The new design enables workers to perform more efficiently and effectively.







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The roofing industry is one of the most important aspects of the overall construction industry, yet it often appears to be the most neglected of the various trade groups. Too often savings are affected by specifying a minimum roofing assembly. Once a roof is installed it is out of sight, out of mind and no attention is paid until a major failure occurs, along with consequential damage to the structure and/or contents.

A simple thing like good housekeeping is a rarity. Periodic inspection, at least once every two years, is important to see that all drains and scuppers are functioning properly and to note minor deficiencies so they can be corrected to head off major problems such as structural collapses due to excess weight of ponding water.

Most of today's structures have numerous mechanical units mounted on the roof which require servicing periodically and possible roof abuse. Any membrane damage due to roof abuse should be corrected immediately by an experienced roofing contractor, not by in-house amateurs.

The environment in Hawaii is more demanding than any place on the mainland due to moisture in the form of rain or high humidity and the intense sunshine some 300 days a year. Roofing that has a useful life of 20 to 25 years on the mainland will be burned out here in 10 to 15 years.

A good roof starts with adequate specifications for both the building and the roofing. Standing water in rooftop bird baths (ponding) adversely affects the lifespan of all roofing materials. It is very important that all roofs should have a minimum slope of ½ in 12 to move water to the roof drains. This slope can be in the structural slab or made by using roof fill over the structural slab.

Up to 25 years ago all so-called flat roofs were either built up asphalt or coal tar assemblies of alternate applications of fiber felts and moppings of hot asphalt or coal tar, with virtually no roofmounted mechanical equipment.

To add to the confusion, today there are on the market dozens of single-ply elastomeric membranes

Successful Roofing: A Team Effort

by E. S. Mollenhoff E. S. Mollenhoff, Inc.

as well as liquid applied elastomerics. The application of elastomerics is critical and requires close to perfection ininstallation.

If you consider the fact that most of the liquid applied and some of the single-ply membranes are not applied by experienced roofing contractors, but by virtually anyone who wants to get in the business, roofing inexperience spells failure most of the time, for all Johnnie-come-latelys with a

The environment in Hawaii is more demanding than any place on the mainland . . .

new cheaper cure-all.

The only real advancement in roofing technology is the availability in the market of modified asphalt sheets incorporated in one-, two- or three-ply systems.

The modified asphalt has elongation, self-healing and weathering characteristics much superior to regular asphalt with only a modest increase in cost. Roofing is no longer a simple asphalt flood over felts with gravel imbedded.

All roofs should be designed for proper drainage, adequate roof vents to exhaust water vapor, the ability to support all mechanical equipment at least 18 inches above the roof surface, and provision of half-inch walking plank material as access walkways to equipment which requires servicing.

Specifiers, architects and owners should be increasingly aware of the importance of a good roofing installation as insurance for the future. Select your roofing contractor on reputation and ability, *not* on price alone.

In reroofing work, always expect the unexpected, anything from poor drainage to dryrot and even ground termite infestation.

One would not expect ground termites in roofing on concrete high-rise buildings. The two Yacht Harbor Towers, with the roofs 42 floors high, now being reroofed, were completely infested with ground termites which had to be exterminated prior to the new roof going on.

In reroofing, in general, the surface preparation is allimportant and shortcuts to cut costs can only spell disaster for the new roofing.

A good roof is a joint effort between the architect, the mechanical engineer, the roofing contractor and the consultant, if one is used.

The roof is too vital a part of the structure to be ignored.



Impeded runoff, sometimes caused by low spots (left), is a frequent cause of roofing failures. Trapped moisture in built-up roofs can cause blistering (right).



Roofing Failures: Prevention and Cures

by Hans Riecke, AIA Riecke Sunnland Higuchi Kono Architects, Ltd.

enerally leaks do not occur in the middle (field) of the roof. Almost all leaks occur along edges, intersections and at roof penetrations.

The main cause of failures is insufficient slope for the type of roofing material chosen. The tendency for architects is to try to get by with too little slope because roofs are seen more as a design element than shelter from the weather.

The second most frequent cause of failures is impeded runoff such as dead corners, low spots, undersized roof drains, gutters and downspouts. If you give water time to penetrate the roofing membrane it almost always will. Even a poorly designed and constructed roof will perform quite well if there is good slope and there are no barriers to prevent the water from running off quickly and completely.

Avoid damming up the water anywhere or be prepared to spend a lot of money and effort to create the perfect roofing membrane. This may be elusive. Even with the best specifications and reasonably good workmanship it is likely that something will go wrong. We cannot expect laboratory conditions in the field.

The following is a list of examples of the most frequent causes of roofing failures.

BUILT-UP ROOFS

General. Overheated asphalt; trapped moisture causing blisters; incomplete moppings; inadequate laps between sheets; wrinkled sheets; inadequate laps at corners and intersections; no allowances made for structural movements; inadequate uplift protection.

Base flashing. Too thin or missing; broken at 90° bends; not bedded down on cant strip; not connected properly to wall membrane; not extended far or high enough under adjacent roofs or counter flashing; trapped moisture causing blisters.

Duct or pipe penetrations. Curbs missing or not high enough; no allowance made for movement of ducts or pipes; flashing not connected to pipes or ducts.

Roof-top equipment. Supports penetrating roof membrane; curbs impeding water runoff; weight of equipment deflecting roof framing and creating a low spot.

Crickets. Not enough slope (even at a 45° angle the slope in the valley of a cricket is 30 percent less than that of the rest of the roof).

Edge flashing. No allowance made for thermal movement; gravel



stop acting as a barrier to flow of water.

Scuppers and roof drains. Located at high point; poor connection between drain body and membrane; not large enough; plugged by debris.

METAL ROOFS

General. No allowances made for thermal movement; too many penetrations by fasteners; too many end laps; corrosion of fasteners; inadequate uplift resistance.

End laps (avoid if possible). Water trapped between sheets causing corrosion; too short, thereby creating a low water table.

Roof penetrations. Flow of water impeded; faulty flashing laps (flange on top of roof on high side).

Gutters. Not sloped, therefore rusting much faster than the rest of the roof where water and debris collect; no allowances made for thermal movement.

WATER

General. Missing felt membrane; inadequate fastening of tiles; too

Scuppers and roof drains located at high points (top) sometimes cause problems. Roofs require adequate uplift resistance (below).





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many broken tiles left in place.

Felt membrane. Not lapped properly; damaged by workmen and not repaired; not allowed to drain freely to the outside at the bottom; not lapped properly at roof penetrations.

Flashings. Inadequate laps; not drained freely to the outside at the bottom; not bedded down tightly to top of tiles; broken lead flashing due to thermal movement.

SHAKE AND SHINGLE ROOFS

General. Exposure to weather too great resulting in inadequate end

Built-up roofs can be damaged when no allowance is made for the movement of ducts or pipes (left), or when flashing is not connected to pipes or ducts (right). laps; corrosion of fasteners; missing felt membrane; felt membrane not allowed to drain freely to the outside at the bottom.

ELASTOMERIC ROOFS

General. Membrane too thin; not protected from ultraviolet rays; not extended up on perimeter walls; loss of bond due to trapped moisture; breaks where structural or thermal movements occur; breaks along edges and corners where the greatest stresses occur but where the material is usually applied thinner.

Most of what has been stated above is common knowledge, yet the same type of failures occur over and over again. One of the reasons, of course, is that every building starts its life under a different set of circumstances. The Water may cause failures in metal roofs if the flow of water is impeded (left), or if water becomes trapped between the sheets and causes corrosion (right).

weather exposure is different and so are the people designing and building the project. Another reason is that new products come on the market every year and sometimes do not come up to the manufacturer's expectations, let alone those of the designer.

The main principle underlying a good roof design remains the same, however: design a shelter that sheds the water to the ground as quickly and completely as possible.





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Kakaako's Revitalization

by Rex D. Johnson Hawaii Community Development Authority



akaako's redevelopment will create a positive ripple that will touch every community and business in the state. The revitalization of Kakaako will go far beyond benefiting the businesses and residents in the immediate area.

Everyone will profit from the district's revitalization. It will do much to further the goals of both the state plan and county general plan in terms of guiding population growth to the urban core, creating more employment opportunities, increasing the supply of moderateincome housing, and preserving and protecting the state's open spaces and agricultural lands.

How will these goals be accomplished? Over the next 30 years, the Kakaako plan envisions

Rex Johnson displays a model of the Kakaako of the future. Revitalization of the area has farreaching benefits. increasing the current floor area by four times from the 8.5 million square feet today to an anticipated 34 million square feet. About 19,000 new housing units are projected, which means an additional 50,000 residents could be accommodated. The plan also calls for an increase in commercial floor space to 10.5 million square feet and a quadrupling of the number of work places in Kakaako.

The Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA) is taking significant steps toward reaching these goals. We have recently approved four large-scale mixed-use projects (One Tower and Plaza, Waterfront Pacific Park Plaza, Queen Street/Kapiolani Boulevard Multi-Use Community, 404 Piikoi Street) in Kakaako. Together they represent over 5.3 million square feet of floor space, 3,100 new residential units and a total market value of over a billion dollars.

Achieving Kakaako's revitalization will require the commitment of millions of public and private dollars over several decades. Improvements to Kakaako's roadways, water, sewer, drainage and utilities is a critical and necessary element which will affect the feasibility of developing future large-scale projects.

One of the immediate HCDA concerns is to obtain the necessary funds to perform Phase I of these infrastructure improvements which involves the Ewa side of the district. The total cost for Phase I will be approximately \$35 million. Of this total, the HCDA will have about \$18 million available through property assessments and previous capital improvement plan appropriations. This leaves a need of \$17 million from the Legislature during the upcoming legislative session. If HCDA is successful in obtaining these funds, construction will begin in February, 1986.

The support of the architectural community, as well as that of the construction industry, the labor unions, banking community and other business organizations is critical. We truly believe that all will benefit from the redevelopment of Kakaako. That's why we need your support at the Legislature.

By law, HCDA has been provided with certain important tools to help the private sector develop in Kakaako. The fact that we exist will expedite redevelopment because the state has already made a large commitment in terms of legal powers and front-end dollars.

Of special interest to the architectural profession is the fact that HCDA's zoning requirements are liberal and flexible and will allow developers to design viable and attractive developments. Also, HCDA has the ability to expedite the approval process since it regulates all land use and zoning of Kakaako properties. Our approval of the Queen Street/Kapiolani Boulevard Multi-Use project, for example, was carefully processed and given final approval in 64 days.

The private sector and the community will benefit tremendously if HCDA can continue to use these tools and receive funding to redevelop Kakaako.

The economic benefits for Hawaii will be massive. Over a 30-year period, the total construction volume in Kakaako could exceed \$5.75 billion and add about 2,800 more jobs per year to our community. New commercial developments in Kakaako will offer tremendous business opportunities for both big and small businesses. The projected 10.5 million square feet of commercial space is almost double what currently exists in downtown Honolulu.

In the area of housing, an average of 633 units is projected to be built each year. At our average condominium unit value of today, this would equal about \$82.3 million of yearly activity for the housing industry.

As we seek a \$17 million appropriation from the 1985 Legislature, we expect the months ahead to be a challenging time for HCDA. We truly believe we will not succeed without the support of the architectural profession and the rest of the community. That is why we are asking for your active and public support at the Legislature and City Hall.

Kakaako's; revitalization may, in fact, be the most important single project in our state today, and it warrants your support for the good of the community today and in the future.





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The Truth, the Whole Truth ...

What Every Architect Should Know Before Being Deposed

by Paul Alston Paul, Johnson & Alston

(This is the second part of an article that was published in the December issue)

In any major construction lawsuit, architects and engineers may expect to have their deposition taken before trial. The pretrial deposition serves many vital functions. It is one way that parties discover what the witness' story is, and how well or poorly the witness will tell it to a jury. The answers help both sides evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of their claims, enabling them to predict in advance whether they will succeed at trial.

The deposition also serves to pin the witness down to a story. Since it is given under oath and transcribed, it is very difficult for the witness to change his story later on. If the witness does change his story, whether intentionally or accidentally, his deposition testimony may serve as a weapon to embarrass him and impeach his credibility at trial.

In construction litigation, architects, contractors and engineers are typically deposed about their obligations to the owner and about the performance of their services for the project. Because of the importance of your deposition to a case, you should meet with your attorney if you are a party, and follow his or her directions in preparing for the proceeding.

In any event, remembering the following tips may help you to be a better witness at your deposition.

Tell the truth. This means more than not telling lies; it means answering questions accurately about what you know. Giving evasive answers will only make you look bad and prolong the deposition. If you tell the truth and tell it accurately, you will have nothing to fear at trial.

Do not guess. What you guess or suspect happened is not a substitute for the truth. Witnesses are sworn to tell the whole truth, not to give their best guesses. If you do not know, say so. If you do not remember, say so. There is nothing wrong with a memory that needs some jogging.

If you are not sure about specific dates and other matters, always make it clear that you are testifying to the best of your recollection. Where you are asked about the contents of documents, do *not* pit your memory against the written word. Generally, it is a good rule to ask to see a document before answering questions about it.

Of course, if you are asked for your best guess about something,

you should respond (if your lawyer does not instruct you to refuse). However, you should make it clear that your response is only your guess, nothing more.

Take your time. Before you answer any question, take a breath and think about your response. Do not make the mistake of firing off an answer the second the question is finished. Take your time to make sure that you have understood the question and to think out your answer.

Understand the question. Never answer a question that you do not understand. You will inevitably give an answer that is not accurate and the result may be damaging. If you do not understand the question, simply say so and the lawyer will rephrase the question. If you still cannot understand it, keep seeking clarification until the question is clear in your mind.

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Do not be reluctant to ask to speak to your counsel if you feel you may need his assistance in understanding a question or feel that the question is improper.

Never exaggerate. No case or witness is perfect. Usually neither side did everything exactly right, and good cases can be lost because a witness exaggerated something.

Hesitate before volunteering information. A deposition is not a quiz show. While you must answer all questions fully, giving more information than the question calls for can be extremely dangerous. The more you talk, the greater the chance of your making a mistake. You may unwittingly reveal matters helpful to your opponent.

Remember, no matter how innocuous they seem, each of the questions posed to you is calculated to further the interests of the questioner's client. Answer only the specific question asked, and no more, unless you are prepared to accept the consequences.

Stick to your field. Lawsuits involving architects and engineers typically span a number of disciplines. Although you may very well be knowledgeable about matters outside your area of expertise, you can only hurt your position by expressing opinions or trying to demonstrate expertise in matters about which you are in fact not a qualified expert.

Pause for objections. During the deposition, your lawyer may object to certain questions immediately after they are asked. Objections are made to protect you from having to answer questions that are poorly framed or objectionable under rules of evidence.

For example, lawyers typically object where a question is vague, calls for speculation by the witness or is simply argumentative. Your lawyer may also object where the question asks you to reveal the substance of communications between you and your attorney, which are privileged from disclosure.

Therefore, always *pause* after a question is asked to permit your attorney to make any objection and listen to the objection. Do *not* answer a question that your lawyer has objected to, unless you first know whether he or she wishes you to refuse to answer the question.

Be courteous but formal. Being courteous is one of the best means of creating a good impression. Do not lose your temper; avoid jokes and sarcastic remarks. While you should strive to remain composed and courteous, you should not get chummy with the other lawyer. This is exactly what he wants you to do, in the hope that you will let your guard down and say

"... giving more information than the question calls for can be extremely dangerous."

something you may regret.

Refresh your memory in advance. If the case involves records and documents, take lots of time to refresh your memory by reviewing those records and documents before you go to your deposition. You should also discuss with your attorney the nature and scope of your opponent's claims against you and what documents, if any, they are relying upon. This will help you to give accurate and intelligent answers.

Do not let yourself be put in an uncomfortable situation. You have the right to have your deposition taken in a suitable physical and psychological environment. You can take reasonable recesses; you can interrupt the questioning to consult with your counsel; and you can almost always postpone the deposition if you are ill or unable to proceed for some other good reason. Do not be afraid to make your wishes known. Most lawyers are willing to be accommodating.

These few tips are no substitute for the advice of a skilled lawyer. Nor are they ironclad rules; there are exceptions to most, if not all of them. However, the deposition is a complex and important process filled with pitfalls. If your deposition is to be taken and you fear potential liability, you should consult an attorney and make sure your rights are protected.



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new members

MICHAEL GOSHI, AIA is an associate with the firm Design Partners, Inc. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Hawaii in 1980. Michael is a kamaaina, born and raised in Honolulu, and is married to Lori, who is also an architect. When time permits, he likes to play tennis and the guitar. and enjoys working with ceramics. RAYMOND (MIKE) L. COTE, III, Associate Member, is currently one of the designers at Ingleson and Meyers. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Hawaii last June. Mike is originally from San Diego and has been in Hawaii for six years. He is probably the only architect who has played in the Pan Am Games, when he was a member of the U.S. National Volleyball Team from 1974 to 1977. He still enjoys playing volleyball in his free time, besides doing gardening or learning a language. He is married to Cindy Waters, a fashion designer.

RICHARD L. ROCHKOVSKY, AIA, has his own firm in Kona, Richard Rochkovsky, Architect. He hails from New Jersey and moved to Hawaii eight years ago. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Virginia in 1972. His hobbies include music, art, chess and sailing, not necessarily in that order.

JACK G. MATHEWS, Professional Affiliate, is president of Construction Services, Ltd., a construction cost-estimating firm. Although he is not a practicing architect, Jack does have a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Kansas State University, where he graduated in 1950. He is originally from Kansas City, Missouri, and has lived in Hawaii since 1969, when he opened up Construction Services. He and his wife, Luon Jean, have three grown children. His main hobby is golf.

JAMES DEL ROSARIO, Professional Affiliate, is a manufacturer's representative for Lesco Building Systems. Born in Oakland, California, he grew up in Kailua. He and his wife, Carol, have two daughters. His hobbies include golf and waterskiing.

PHILIP K. WHITE, AIA, principal in the newly-formed firm, Philip White and Associates, has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Colgate University and attended the Masters in Architecture program at the University of Hawaii. However, with just his architectural experience, he qualified for and passed the Architectural Board examination. He is a kamaaina, born and raised in Honolulu, and is married to Frances Brown. He likes water sports and horses.



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Designed by James K. Tsugawa & Associates, the new Hawaiian Pacific Elevator Building on Young Street was recently officially opened for business. Photo courtesy of Hawaiian Pacific Elevator Corp.



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AIA Announces Photo Contest

AIA members nationwide are invited to enter an architectural photo contest cosponsored by the American Institute of Architects and its St. Louis chapter. Entries must feature architectural exteriors, interiors or details, and are due at the St. Louis chapter office by March 1, 1985.

"Because of the outstanding quality of entries submitted during our chapter's photo contest last year, we decided to make it more competitive by opening it up to all AIA members," said Albert B. Fuller, Jr., AIA photo contest chairman for the St. Louis chapter. "Architects have been trained to

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turn ideas into images, and it seems only natural that they should be good photographers as well," he added.

The contest is open to all AIA members, associates, student members and professional affiliates. Professional photographers are not eligible. Each entrant may submit up to five 2"x2" 35mm color slides, accompanied by a nonrefundable \$10 entry fee.

For entry forms and more information send a stamped, selfaddressed envelope to AIA Photo Contest, c/o St. Louis Chapter, AIA, 919 Olive St., St. Louis, MO 63101, or contact Betty Lou Custer, FAIA, executive vice-president, St. Louis Chapter, AIA, (314) 621-3484.

Journalists Receive Creighton Awards

The Hawaii Society/American Institute of Architects recently presented cash awards totaling \$600 to four Hawaii journalists who won HS/AIA's 1984 Thomas H. Creighton journalism awards.

A.A. "Bud" Smyser, contributing editor to the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, received first-place honors for 12 articles relating to architecture in Hawaii published by the *Star-Bulletin* this fall.

Receiving an honorable mention award, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* reporter Russ Lynch was recognized for his article, "Oahu Market to Close for First Time in 80 Years," published in July.

Elyse Tanouye, associate editor of *Hawaii Business* magazine, won an honorable mention prize for "Leaving Home: A Hawaii Architectural Firm is Looking for Work Abroad," which appeared in the magazine in December, 1983.

"Plantations, Power & Paradox: C.W. Dickey and the Hawaiian Style of Architecture," published in *East-West* magazine this past summer, won an honorable mention award for Ray K. Tsuchiyama.

The journalism awards were announced at the HS/AIA's annual installation banquet at the conclusion of the 1984 state

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Jurors for the awards program were Frank Haines, FAIA, president of Architects Hawaii; John Luter, professor and chairman of the Department of Journalism at the University of Hawaii/Manoa; and Francis Oda, AIA, principal of Group 70.

The HS/AIA sponsors this annual competition to encourage journalism which enhances the public's awareness, understanding and appreciation of architecture and its significance to the community.

The program also recognizes the contributions made by the late Thomas H. Creighton to the field of architectural journalism. A Honolulu resident, Creighton was editor of *Progressive Architecture* magazine and wrote regularly during the past decade about land use and planning issues in Hawaii.

CAD Seminar Set for January

Hawaii Society/AIA and Prime Computer, Inc. will present a halfday seminar on computer-aided design (CAD) for architects Jan. 9-10.

The seminar will cover an

introduction to the Prime computer and Prime CAD systems, applications in architecture, how to select a CAD system, a demonstration of the Prime CAD system, accounting and project management, leasing arrangements, CAD applications and benefits and a question-andanswer session.

The seminar will be offered three times, on Jan. 9, 8:30 a.m.-noon and 1-4:30 p.m., and on Jan. 10, 8:30 a.m.-noon. Location of the seminar will be at 928 Nuuanu Ave.

Seminar fees will be \$20 for HS/AIA members, \$5 for students, and \$25 for others, if paid by Jan. 5. Fees paid after Jan. 5 will be \$25, \$8 and \$30.

To request a brochure and registration form, phone HS/AIA at 545-4242.

Reinforced Masonry Seminar Scheduled

A seminar on the fourth and latest edition of the *Reinforced Masonry Engineering Handbook*, conducted jointly by the Cement & Concrete Products Industry of Hawaii (CCPI) and the Masonry Institute of Hawaii (MIH) will be held at the Pagoda Hotel C'est Si Bon room Jan. 22, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

A registration fee of \$35 covers luncheon, refreshments, discussion material, and a copy of the textbook.

Reservations may be made and further information obtained from the joint office of CCPI and MIH at 2828 Paa St., Honolulu, 96819, or by calling 833-1882.

Spec Writing Seminar Planned

The Hawaii Society/AIA will present a one-day seminar on Saturday, Feb. 23 on short-form specification writing for architects, engineers, contractors and others who write or interpret contract documents.

The seminar will take place from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the Garden Court Banquet Room at Liberty House Ala Moana. Tuition will be \$50 for HS/AIA members and members of the Honolulu Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute, and \$75 for all others. Registration deadline is Jan. 21. Late registration will be \$60 for members and \$85 for all others.

To request a descriptive brochure on the seminar, phone the HS/AIA office at 545-4242.

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The Hawaii Society/American Institute of Architects would like to acknowledge the following organizations for their generous financial contributions to the 1984 HS/AIA state convention.

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