

A STATE CAPITOL FOR HAWAII

Submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Master in Architecture at the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

May 25, 1961

Paul S. Shimamoto
B. Arch, 1954
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Lawrence B. Anderson
Head, Department of Architecture

ABSTRACT

A STATE CAPITOL FOR HAWAII

Paul S. Shimamoto

Submitted for the degree of Master in Architecture in the Department of Architecture on May 25, 1961.

The building of a new capitol for Hawaii poses a challenge as well as an opportunity to the people of the 50th state. Because of the nature of the building and what it represents, it is the most important edifice to be erected in Hawaii. To many people in the Pacific basin, it will be the first American governmental landmark they will see. As such it could become a symbol of the democratic ideals that unite the heterogenous population of the islands.

The setting in which buildings are placed is of major importance and in part determines the kind of structure that will be built. Site and building should ideally complement each other. Classic examples of architecture seem to bear this out. The Parthenon would not be quite the same if it were set on a plain or in a valley rather than on the crown of the Acropolis. Hawaii has its own unique geographic setting which should be taken advantage of to create a suitable setting for the new capitol.

The setting proposed for the new capitol is on a promontory surrounded on three sides by water, forming one of the gateways into Hawaii, at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor. It is equally prominent to visitors flying into the international airport a few miles away. The backdrop is typical of Hawaii - the gradually rising coastal plain that merges into towering mountains which reach into the clouds.

The inspiration for the design presented is the ancient Hawaiian temple, the HEIAU. Set on a rectangular slightly raised platform surrounded with a low stone wall and usually built near the sea, here the early Hawaiians worshipped their Gods, making it the focal point in the laws that bound their behavior in the taboo system. The taboos and Gods are gone now. The new capitol set on the ancient heiau is a symbol of the old and the new - the geographical setting of the place and the new political ideals of democracy and freedom embodied symbolically in the building which represents the sovereignty of the new state.

47 Spring Street
Somerville 43, Massachusetts
May 25, 1961

Pietro Belluschi, Dean
School of Architecture and Planning
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Dean Belluschi:

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Master in Architecture, I submit the following
thesis entitled, "A State Capitol for Hawaii."

Sincerely,

Paul S. Shimamoto

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank the following for their kind help in the preparation of this thesis.

Members of the
Thesis Committee:

Mr. Herbert L. Beckwith
Professor of Architecture

Mr. William H. Brown
Associate Professor of Architecture

Mr. Imre Halasz
Assistant Professor of Architecture

And:

Mr. Wm Richard Armor
John Carl Warnecke and Associates
Belt, Lemmon and Lo
Honolulu, Hawaii

Mr. Pietro Belluschi
Dean, School of Architecture and Planning
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Mr. H. Iwamoto
State Department of Public Works
State Office Building
Honolulu, Hawaii

Mr. Kenneth K. Lau, Director
Legislative Reference Bureau
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

Mr. Robert R. Midkiff
Chairman, Architect Selection Committee
Honolulu, Hawaii

I would like to acknowledge especially the sustained encouragement and help tendered me by the following:

Mr. Eduardo Catalano
Professor of Architecture
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Mrs. Gloria Catalano
5 Channing Circle
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Mr. Koichi Shimamoto
94-509 Kalou St.
Waipahu, Hawaii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Title Page.....	1.
Abstract.....	2.
Letter of Transmittal.....	3.
Acknowledgements.....	4.
Table of Contents.....	5.
I. The Capitol Problem.....	6.
II. The Capitol Site.....	10.
III. Hawaii, The Island State.....	16.
IV. Government in Hawaii.....	20.
V. A Program.....	31.
A Note on the <u>HEIAU</u>	40.
Bibliography.....	41.
Drawings.....	42.

I. THE CAPITOL PROBLEM

The seat of the government of the Hawaiian Islands for more than a hundred years have been the grounds of the Iolani Palace (Plate I). The palace itself which was finished in 1882 first served as a royal palace for King Kalakaua, then served as capitol for Hawaii as the kingdom successively became a republic, a territory, then in 1959 the 50th state of the American Union. It still houses the executive and legislative functions of the state. Sessions of the Senate are held in the former state dining room and the House of Representatives meet in the throne room. The governor has his office in what was formerly the king's bedroom.

Restoration of Iolani Palace to its former state and the removal of government offices have been prime considerations in civic center and capitol site projects since the end of World War II. The need for more space to house the legislature as well as some executive functions in the capitol has become increasingly acute as government services continued to expand and the size of the legislature itself was increased.

Neither the expansion of Iolani Palace nor its razing to make way for a larger capitol in its place have been seriously considered, the former having obvious aesthetic drawbacks and the latter representing a loss of an edifice of considerable historic significance. The approach has been to retain the palace as a historic monument and its refurnishing as a royal museum and to build a new capitol elsewhere. There has been little disagreement as to the need, but much controversy over the last twenty



PLATE I IOLANI PALACE, THE PRESENT CAPITOL OF HAWAII

years as to the location of the new capitol and what constitutes an appropriate image of a capitol that would symbolize the character of Hawaii and its people.

In 1945 a Post War Planning Advisory Board endorsed a plan for the civic center in Honolulu which would locate the capitol on the two blocks mauka of Iolani Palace (the "Schuman-Armory blocks"). One of the reasons for accepting this plan was that it would be easily implemented in the case of heavy unemployment after the end of the war.

In 1953 preliminary architectural plans were prepared for this site and a high rise building of 11 stories was proposed. After some publicity and public controversy this plan was rejected as not befitting a capitol for Hawaii. Again in 1955 plans for the capitol were developed along the lines of the Academy of Arts building which is characterized by open interior courts and low-hipped roofs. This design was also subject to public controversy and rejected as a "grass shack" capitol. Here again that elusive quality of an appropriate symbol apparently was not achieved. This was not necessarily a question of aesthetics per se. The 1953 scheme would probably have been acceptable as an office building and the latter as an informal art gallery, but neither was thought to fulfill an image that would be recognizable as a public building of significance.

The answer to how buildings succeed in becoming intended symbols is elusive. In the past this has often been attempted by association with

forms that have become historically accepted as a particular building type. When one looks at the various state capitols of the continental United States one is struck by the similarity of most of them - the central dome with symmetrical wings housing the two legislative chambers, the prototype found in the national capitol. In the Ohio state capitol the dome becomes a drum but the idea remains the same. Jefferson borrowed the Maison Carre for the capitol in Richmond, another example of form association, through time as well as space.

The three exceptions to this trend are the towers of the state capitols in Nebraska, Louisiana and North Dakota. The tower in Louisiana is used for offices in a rather limited way (North Dakota's is by intention an office tower) while the shaft is purely symbolic in Nebraska. Here the attempt was to find in the skyscraper a symbol of the sort that the dome has become. Although far removed from large metropolis where the skyscraper had its genesis, there is also a somewhat indigenous quality about the tower in Nebraska in that it echos the rhythm of the numerous grain elevators that rise from the plain to break the line of the horizon.

The setting of major buildings thus seem to be of prime importance in giving them prominence and making them easily identifiable as symbol. Historical examples come to mind to illustrate this - the ramped temple of Queen Hetshepsut set against a backdrop of a sheer cliff, the Parthenon crowning the Acropolis, the Doges Palace set on the water's edge. Setting and symbol then are important considerations in approaching the problem of a new capitol for Hawaii - a setting which takes advantage of the natural beauty of the islands and a building which somehow must symbolize the unique society where East meets West that is Hawaii.

II. THE CAPITOL SITE

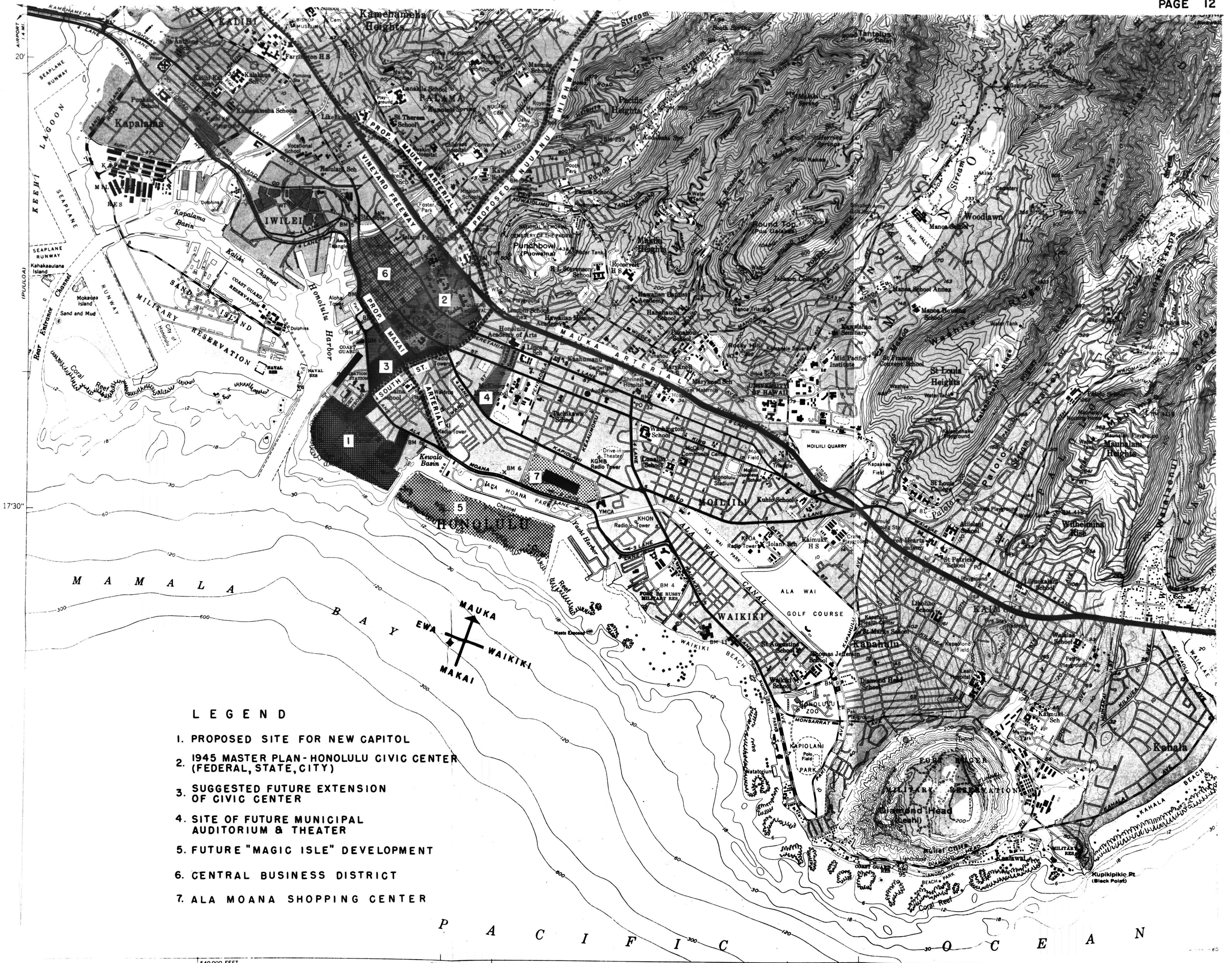
The proposed site of the new Capitol for Hawaii¹ is on a promontory at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor referred to as the "Fort Armstrong site". (See Plates II and VI). The land area considered available for the capitol is 154 acres, 55 of which is reclaimable shallow reef land. This site was recommended to the 30th Territorial Legislature in 1959 after extensive studies of possible sites by the Territorial (now State) Planning Office.

This site, surrounded on three sides by water and set against a backdrop of the Koolau mountains that rise to 3000 feet provides a setting that is unique and appropriate for an Island state. It is prominent from other points along the shoreline as well as from the sea and air, and from the heights above Honolulu. Much of the shoreline and developable off-shore reefland for about twelve miles from Pearl Harbor to Diamond Head is owned by the state, but most of this is undeveloped or requires development. The proposed site is near the center of this shoreline and the

1. As proposed for this thesis. Although preliminary plans for a capitol located in the Schuman-Armory blocks have been authorized by and presented to the state legislature, a final decision to locate it there has not been reached. A private offer of land, free of cost to the state on the windward side of Oahu about 10 miles northeast from the present capitol, and the Fort Armstrong site, are still being considered as possible sites.

location of the capitol there would give a tremendous boost to the development of the entire water front area. The most promising industry of Hawaii - the tourist industry - would benefit from the up-grading of all the water front, especially between Diamond Head and Honolulu Harbor, which include Waikiki beach, the Ala Wai Yacht Basin and the proposed "Magic Island" resort development off Ala Moana Park.

Aside from the general prominence of its location, the Fort Armstrong site has a good physical relationship to the other government buildings in the existing Civic Center, the central business district and with the Honolulu urban area. There are adequate water, power, sewerage and storm drainage services nearby the site. The existing land is level and about 10 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall in this area is 20 inches, and the area is exposed to the trade winds, being at the makai side of the coastal plain.



LEGEND

- 1. PROPOSED SITE FOR NEW CAPITOL
- 2. 1945 MASTER PLAN - HONOLULU CIVIC CENTER (FEDERAL, STATE, CITY)
- 3. SUGGESTED FUTURE EXTENSION OF CIVIC CENTER
- 4. SITE OF FUTURE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM & THEATER
- 5. FUTURE "MAGIC ISLE" DEVELOPMENT
- 6. CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- 7. ALA MOANA SHOPPING CENTER

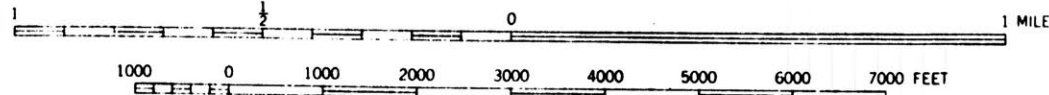
P A C I F I C O C E A N

540 000 FEET

51'30"

SCALE 1:24000

49'



INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON

PLATE 2 PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL SITE IN RELATION TO CITY OF HONOLULU

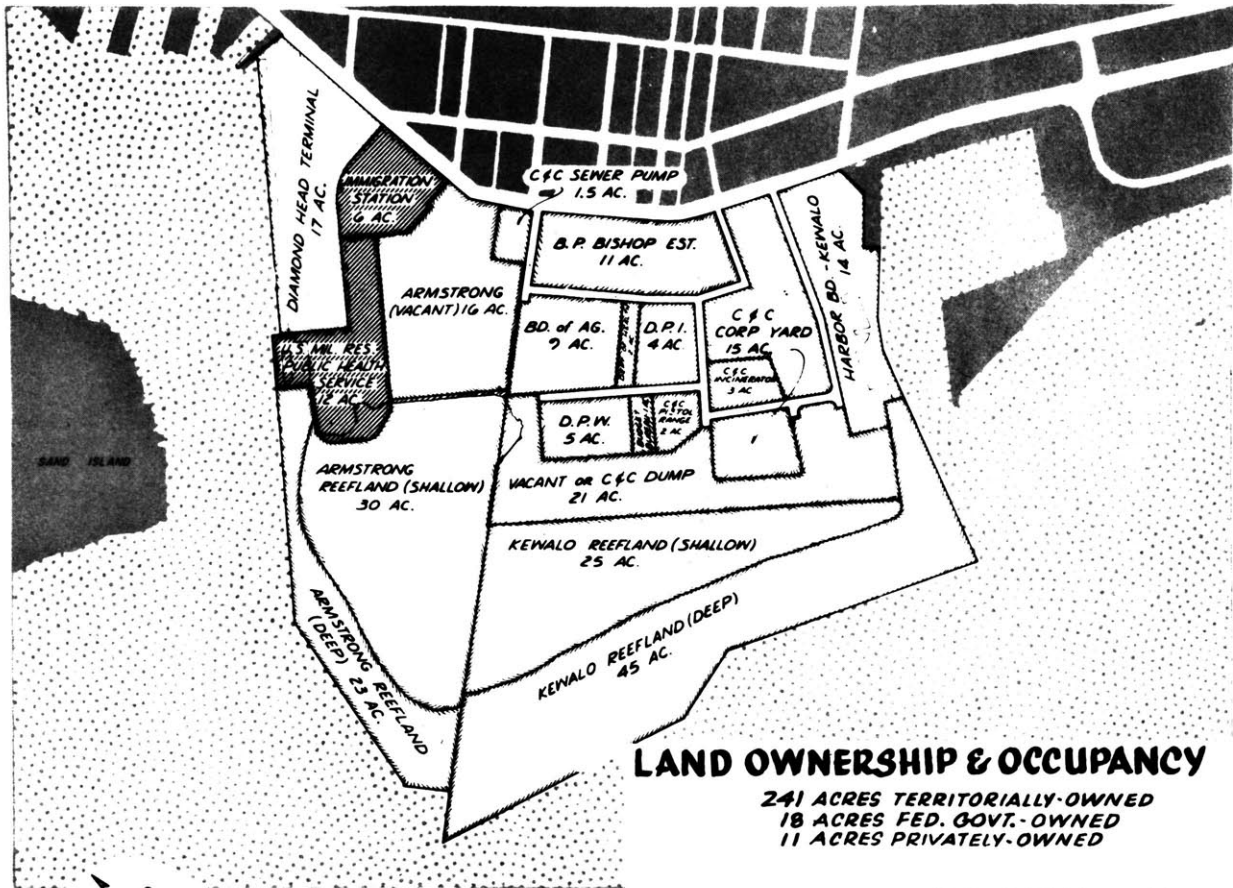




PLATE 3. PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL SITE - LOOKING WAIKIKI

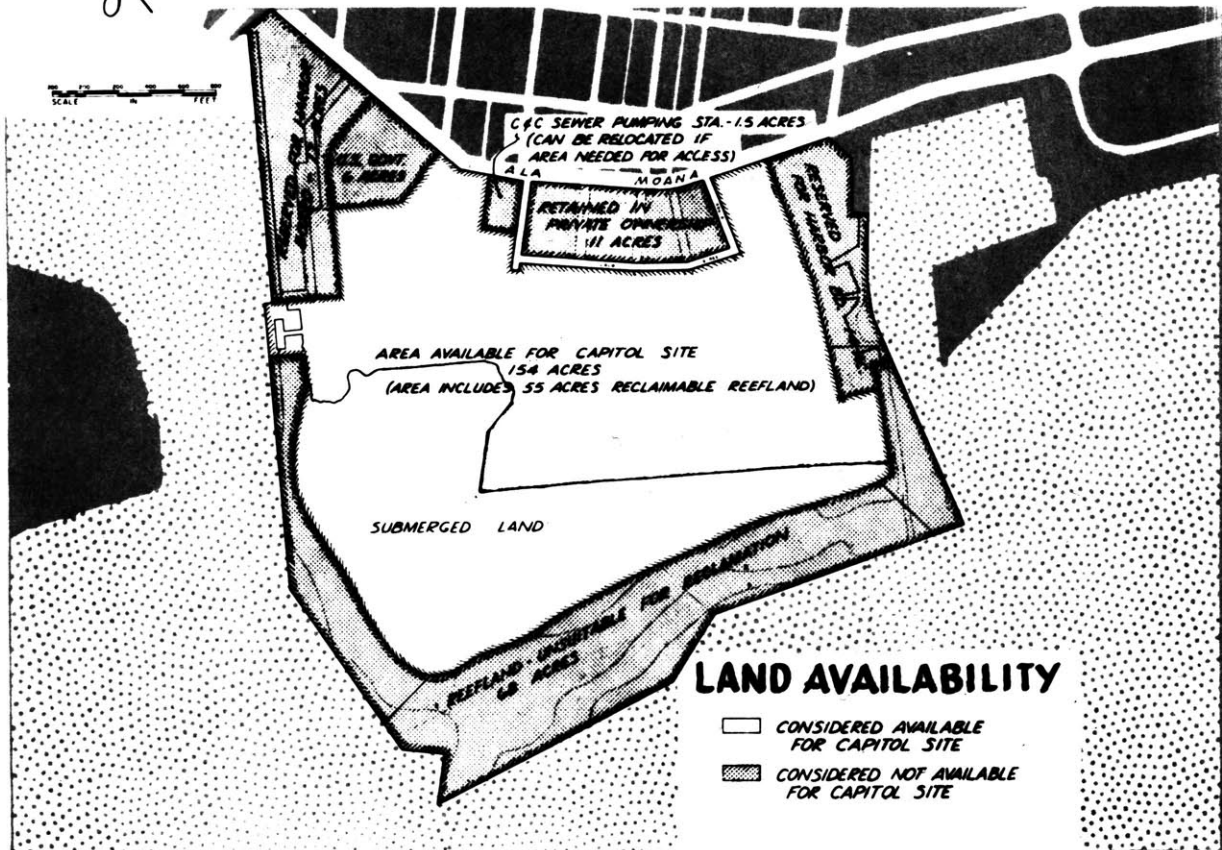


PLATE 4. PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL SITE LOOKING MAUKA



Fort Armstrong Area

PLATE 5



PROPOSED SITE FOR NEW HAWAII STATE CAPITOL

PLATE 6

III. HAWAII, THE ISLAND STATE

As a state, Hawaii is historically unique among the 49 others in its progressive development towards a permanent and irrevocable status as a sovereign state of the American union. First it was an island autocracy under the Hawaiian kings. When this was overthrown, a provisional government was established and a republic was proclaimed in 1894. Its first and only president became a leading advocate for annexation to the United States and subsequently the first governor of the new Territory of Hawaii. For a brief time Hawaii occupied the role of a possession. This was changed by the passage in 1900 of the Organic Act by Congress which extended the constitution and laws of the United States to Hawaii as a territory.

The newest state in the union is a distinctive one for a number of reasons. It is the first island and wholly non-contiguous state and the first semitropical one, with the mildest climate and narrowest extremes in temperature in the United States.. It is the only state whose inhabitants are preponderantly of Asiatic origin. It has the world's largest active volcano, Mauna Loa, and the world's largest inactive volcano, Haleakala. It shares, with Texas, a further distinction as the only unit in the American federation to enter not by purchase, conquest, or discovery, but voluntarily.

Nicknamed officially as the "Aloha State" by the 1959 Hawaiian legislature, Hawaii is more than a land of white sanded beaches and hula dancers. It is a military bastion whose situation in the Pacific Ocean is vital strategically to the security of the United States. It is peopled by a blend of heterogeneous races whose descent is largely oriental. The leavening influence of the easy-going and gentle Hawaiian natives has over the decades fused them into the melting pot of the Pacific.

Geographically, the Hawaiian archipelago is the longest chain of islands in the world, extending diagonally across the Pacific for more than 1,600 nautical miles. The island chain was formed by the peaks of a range of high volcanic mountains and by coral built up from the ocean depths. The eight main islands stretch over a distance of about 400 miles. They are, in order of size, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kahoolawe. Their climate is an equable one, the mean monthly temperature at Honolulu varying from 70° F. in February to 78° in August. The northeast trade winds prevail throughout the year but are often interrupted in the winter by variable winds or konas, which occur usually between September and April and are accompanied by rain. The islands lie about 2,000 miles southwest of San Francisco, four hours away by jet plane.

The state contains 6,435 square miles, which exceeds the areas of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware. The relatively small portion of this acreage devoted to commercial agriculture produces 75% of the world's pineapple crop and 25% of the United States domestically grown sugar crop.

The tourist industry is a close runner-up to sugar and pineapple in dollar revenue and is expected to overtake both as Hawaii's major civilian income producer. However the greatest single source of income within the state is still the huge military establishment. But in spite of these tangible sources of wealth in terms of income, property and products, Hawaii's major resource still is considered to be its enterprising and vigorous people.

Hawaii has often been described as a showcase of democracy, whose people of diverse ethnic origins live together in an extraordinary degree of racial harmony. Blended here is a unique mixture of the cultures of the East and West. The largest racial group are Americans of Japanese ancestry who comprise about 37% of the population. The Caucasian group makes up about 23% and the Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian population accounts for about 18% of the total of the 600,000 population. Resident Filipinos make up about 12%; the Chinese account for 6% and Koreans and Puerto Ricans make up a little more than 1% each.

Everyday life in Hawaii is as typically American as that found in any continental community. Whatever their racial origins, citizens of the islands live, work, play and study together as do their mainland neighbors in an atmosphere of friendliness, informality and harmony. They do, however, enjoy a freedom from natural restrictions as well as a great many natural advantages. These combine to give island homes and island living a character all their own. Hawaii extends its international tastes not only to the arts and culture and to food but also to its architecture.

Architecturally, the open style of homes and commercial houses inspired by Hawaii's mild climate combine the lanai (porch), often larger than the living room with tropical gardens. Chinese, Japanese, English and other types of architecture are also found in the islands. Effective use of glass and unenclosed shelter is possible because of uniformly stable weather conditions. Honolulu averages 286 sunny days and 79 cloudy days a year.

Through the years many have passed through Hawaii, especially during World War II and have come back to stay. Others have visited the islands, carrying away with them memories of the "paradise of the Pacific" perhaps best expressed in the words of Mark Twain who wrote:

"No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and walking, through half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my year; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascade, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud-rack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitude; I can hear the splash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

IV. GOVERNMENT IN HAWAII

The Legislature

The law-making power of the state is vested in a bicameral legislature as is the case in all other states except for Nebraska, which has a unicameral body. The legislature consists of a Senate of 25 members serving four-year terms and a House of Representatives of 51 members serving two-year terms. Elections are held in even-numbered years. There are two groups of Senators of 12 and 13 respectively, whose elections are staggered so that half of the Senators always carry over as incumbents.

The Hawaiian archipelago being a group of islands rather than a single large one, the electoral districts are to a certain extent determined by the blue waters of the Pacific rather than a gerrymandering political line. The Senate districts are fixed geographically by the constitution and favor the relatively sparsely populated "outer" islands (those other than Oahu). They command a majority of 15 to the 10 allotted Oahu. But in the House, where electoral districts are based more closely on population, which are reapportioned every ten years, Oahu is represented by 33, just one short of a two-thirds majority.

Legislative Sessions. Regular sessions of the legislature are convened annually on the third Wednesday in February. Regular sessions in odd-

numbered years are known as "general sessions" and are limited to sixty days, but with no limitation on the subject matter. The regular session in even numbered years is known as the "budget session" and legislators are limited to the consideration of fiscal matters, proposed constitutional amendments and urgency measures deemed necessary in the public interest, impeachment or removal of officers.

The governor may call the entire legislature or the Senate alone in special sessions limited to thirty days. The legislature may also convene in special sessions without call on the forty-fifth day following adjournment to consider any bills that the governor gives notice that he plans to return with his objections. Any session may also be extended by the governor for not more than thirty days.

Officers. Each house at the beginning of a session chooses its own officers and adopts its own rules of procedure and conduct of its members. A President presides over the Senate and a Speaker over the House of Representatives. They open sittings in their respective chambers, maintain order and decorum among the members, announce business as prescribed by the rules, receive and submit all matter properly brought up for consideration. They also are responsible for the appointment of all committees. Vice President and Vice Speaker, in the absence of the President and Speaker respectively, take over the duties and powers of presiding officers.

Clerk and Assistant Clerk. The clerk in each house has charge of all records of the legislature. He and his assistants prepare daily journals

of sittings for reading the following day, deliver matters referred to committees. During passage of bills, he reads bills and resolutions, and counts roll call votes. He also draws drafts on the state treasury for the expenses of the session, pays all bills and accounts.

Sergeant-at-Arms maintains order among spectators, gives notice to presiding officers of attendance of persons with communications, serves all orders directed by the presiding officers and makes required arrests of members when necessary. He supervises the supplying of books, stationery and other incidentals to members and is responsible for the postal requirements of his respective house. He is in charge of a housekeeping staff of custodians, watchmen, traffic personnel, messengers and doormen.

Chaplains' principal function is to open each day's session with prayer.

Besides the principal officers described above the Senate and House appoints over a hundred employees each for the duration of a session to assist their members. These include administrative assistants, attorneys, clerks, secretaries, stenographers, press operators, messengers, research assistants and the like. Many of these take leaves of absence from civil service for duty during sessions of the legislature.

Committees. Much of the work in the legislature is done through committees. There are three types, standing, special or select, and conference committees. Each house also can conduct business as a committee of the

whole, when special matters can be discussed more informally than under regular parliamentary procedures. Appointments to committees are made by the President or Speaker usually after a party caucus.

Standing Committees. The most important committees in the Senate are Ways and Means, Judiciary and Lands. The major ones in the House are Finance, Judiciary, Lands and County and Municipal Affairs. The number, and size of standing committees change from session to session. During the 1959-60 First State Legislature, there were 12 standing committees in the Senate, 25 in the House. Bills are referred to their respective committees for consideration before final action by the legislature where they are studied and, if thought necessary, experts and interested parties are called in to testify at hearings.

Special or Select Committees. These are appointed as occasion requires to perform specific functions or consider particular matters such as investigating committees. These are discharged after making their report to the legislature.

Conference Committees. These are convened to resolve differences in some bill that has passed differently in the House and Senate. Their members are called "managers".

Committee Personnel. Staffing of committees is important to legislative procedure since their work normally determines which bills are to be

seriously considered. Each committee has a clerk who is responsible for maintaining files of all material referred to it, such as bills, resolutions and petitions, arranging agenda of meetings including public hearings and other testimony on pending legislation and developing committee reports. In a large committee there may be attorneys or research assistants as well as stenographers and typists.

Enactment of Laws. There are a number of prescribed steps by which a bill thrown into the legislative hopper becomes law of the land. Any Senator or Representative may introduce a bill, but traditionally appropriation measures are first introduced in the House and revenue bills in the Senate. The procedure for the enactment of laws is as follows:

1. Bill is drafted.
2. Bill is introduced in either house.
3. First reading. The bill is given to the clerk who assigns it a number. The bill is usually passed after the clerk reads the title only and sent to the printing committee to be printed.
4. Second reading. The bill requires three readings on separate days. When the bill is returned from printing it is assigned to a standing committee for consideration. If necessary hearings and expert testimony is heard by the committee which reports out the bill with a recommendation for passage or not. The bill is debated, perhaps amended, then a vote, usually by voice is taken.
5. Third reading. The bill is read "throughout". As the clerk begins to read, a member ceremoniously moves that "the bill

having been read throughout, pass third reading". In this manner there is preserved a legislative ritual inherited from days long before the invention of the typewriter when an oral reading was necessary to acquaint members of the content of a bill without unduly prolonging the legislative process.

6. Certification. The passage of the bill is then certified by the Speaker (or President) and the clerk.

7. The bill is then transmitted to the second house where the three readings are repeated.

8. Joint Conference. If necessary the bill is considered by a conference committee and reported back to both houses, then certified again.

9. Engrossment and Enrollment. After the bill passes both houses, the bill is returned to the house where it originated for preparation into its final form (engrossment) and a checking by attorneys and other staff members for errors. It is then signed by the presiding officer and clerk. "Engrossment" which in the old days meant to transcribe a fair copy in "a clear, round hand", may be accomplished by retyping the measure or by reproducing it by other mechanical means. The bill is sent then to the other house for certification. The bill is now an "enrolled" bill, the final form after legislative action on the bill.

10. The bill is now sent to the Governor who has 10 days in which to exercise his veto, reckoned from the day following

receipt of the bill. The Governor signs or allows the bill to become law without signing, or vetoes it.

11. During a session, the legislature can override a veto by a two-thirds majority of both houses or the legislature may meet on the 45th day after adjournment to act on vetoed bills.

12. The bills that have been enacted are then published as law.

Legislative Journal. Official record and proceedings of legislative sessions are prepared daily by the clerk and his staff. The record is not a verbatim account of debate as is prepared by the Hansards in the British Parliament, but a terse account of business transacted. Each day's journal is typewritten and presented the following day. Copies are not distributed to all members during the session, but only to the President, Vice President, Speaker, Vice Speaker and the Majority and Minority Leaders. After final adjournment the Clerk of each house prepares for printing the journal of the entire session including committee reports, financial statements and indexes, and the printed volume sent to each legislator.

Legislative Services. A variety of supplies, publications and staff services are available to each legislator in the preparation of legislation, in keeping track of legislation that has been introduced, provided by the staff of each house or by outside agencies.

Clerical Service. Stationery, envelopes and other writing materials are issued to each member by the staff. Stenographers and clerks are assigned to committee chairmen. Mail is distributed to each member, either by hand

or to desk or office by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the staff. Bills and resolutions as received from the printing committee are inserted into binders and placed at the desk of each member.

Research and Reference. During each legislative session, as between sessions, research services are rendered to individual legislators and to committees by the Legislative Reference Bureau. Information is frequently supplied also by the several executive agencies.

The Executive.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected by the voters at large for concurrent four-year terms and are the only elected officers in the executive branch of the state government. The Governor resides while in office at Washington Place, the official residence of the governor located two blocks mauka of Iolani Palace.

The state constitution provides the skeleton of organization in the executive branch. All permanent agencies are to be organized into not more than 20 departments. The heads of the departments are appointed by the Governor for terms to end at the next subsequent gubernatorial election. Appointments and dismissal of department heads are subject to confirmation by the state Senate. The Governor also appoints an Administrative Director to serve at his pleasure.

The executive branch is currently in a state of transition from the territorial structure to the organization required by the Constitution. To date the organization of 18 departments have been provided for.

The executive departments have been divided as follows:

1. Accounting and General Services
2. Personnel Services
3. Attorney General
4. Budget and Review
5. Planning and Research
6. Taxation
7. Treasury and Regulation
8. Health
9. Social Services
10. Education
11. University of Hawaii
12. Defense
13. Hawaiian Home Lands
14. Land and Natural Services
15. Agriculture and Conservation
16. Labor and Industrial Relations
17. Transportation
18. Economic Development

Of the preceding, the following staff agencies are to be housed in the proposed capitol building.

1. Attorney General. This office provides legal services to all agencies of the state government and has administrative control of subversive activities investigations.
2. Accounting and General Services. The Comptroller renders accounting and internal auditing services, purchasing, engineering and surveying services. He is also responsible for records preservation and management and data processing.
3. Budget and Review. The Director of the Budget prepares and executes the state budget, manages state funds and debt, reviews management processes in all agencies of the state government. He also has administrative control of the retirement system and of the children and youth program.
4. Planning and Research. The Director of Planning is responsible for the preparation of a general plan as a long-range comprehensive guide for state physical and economic development, review of requests for public works, preparation for the capitol improvement program except for tourism. He also renders research and statistical services.
5. Personnel Services. This is the department for the central personnel services for state agencies.

The Judiciary

The judicial power of the State is vested in a supreme court, circuit courts and inferior courts established from time to time by the legislature. The state supreme court system includes a five-member supreme court, four circuit courts with varying membership, and twenty-seven district courts. Supreme court justices and circuit court judges are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate for seven-year and six-year terms respectively. District court magistrates are appointed by the chief justice for terms of two years. Justices and judges may be removed by the Supreme Court.

The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction, although certain judges actually hear cases of a special class. Assignments to various classes of cases are made administratively except for the statutory designation of the sixth judge in the Honolulu circuit as juvenile court judge.

The constitution gives the supreme court the power to promulgate rules and regulations for all civil and criminal proceedings, and designates the chief justice as administrative head of the courts. The chief justice is to appoint an administrative director, with the approval of the supreme court.

V. A PROGRAM

A STATE CAPITOL FOR HAWAII

LEGISLATIVE

A. <u>THE SENATE</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>
Chamber to seat 25 members		
Public Foyer		
Gallery Seating 140		
Press, Radio, T.V.		500
President's Office	1	400
Secretary	1	200
Reception	1	200
Staff	2	400
Vice President's Office	1	200
Secretary and Reception	1	200
Staff	2	400
Majority Leader's Office	1	200
Secretary and Reception	1	200
Staff	2-3	400
Assistant Majority Leader's Office	1	200
Secretary and Reception	1	200
Majority Floor Leader's Office	1	200
Secretary and Reception	1	200
Staff	2-3	400
Assistant Majority Floor Leader's Office	1	200
Secretary and Reception	1	200
Minority Leader's Office and Conference	1	400
Staff	4	800
Minority Floor Leader's Office	1	200
Secretary and Reception	1	200

	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>
Major Committee Rooms:		
Ways and Means	10	1,000
Lands	8	1,000
Judiciary	8	1,000
Select	8	1,000
3 Small Committee Rooms @ 600		1,800
Majority Caucus		800
Minority Caucus		400
Chief Clerk's Office		200
Assistant Clerk		100
Chief Clerk's Staff	25-30	1,600
3 Committee Chairman's Offices @ 200		600
3 secretaries @ 200		600
3 Staff @ 400		1,200
14 Legislator's Offices @200		2,800
14 secretaries @ 200		2,800
Senate Print Shop		4,000
		<hr/>
	SUB-TOTAL	27,400

Legislator's Toilets and Showers

Public Toilets

Staff Toilets

Ducts and Utility

Storage

Entry Court and Lanais

<u>B. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>
Chamber to seat 51 members plus joint session		
Gallery seating 300		
Public Lobby		
Press, Radio, T.V.		1,000
Speaker's Office and Conference	1	400
Secretary	1	200
Reception	1	200
Staff	3	400
Vice Speaker's Office	1	200
Secretary and Reception	1	200
Staff	2	400
Majority Leader's Office and Conference	1	400
Secretary and Reception	1	00
Staff	1	200
Majority Leader's Whips	4	400
Secretary and Reception	2	400
Majority Floor Leader's Office and Conference	1	200
Secretary and Reception	2	200
Staff	2	400
Majority Floor Leader's Whips	2	400
Minority Leader's Office	1	400
Secretary and Reception	1	200
Staff	3	600
Minority Floor Leader's Office	1	200
Secretary	1	200
Minority Floor Leader's Whip	1	200
Secretary	1	200
Major Committee Rooms:		
Finance		1,000
Judiciary		1,000
Lands		1,000
Country		1,000
Three Small Committee Rooms @ 600		1,800

	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>
Majority Caucus		1,000
Minority Caucus		400
Chief Clerk's Office	1	300
Assistant Clerk	1	200
Clerk's Staff	30	1,600
4 Committee Chairman's Offices @ 200	4	800
4 secretaries @ 200	8	800
4 staff @ 400	31	1,600
37 Legislator's Offices @ 200	37	7,400
37 Secretary and Reception @ 200	37	7,400
House Print Shop		4,000
Post Office		2,500
Snack Bar and Concession		2,500
	SUB-TOTAL	<hr/> 43,100
Legislator's Toilet and Showers		
Public Toilets		
Staff Toilets		
Ducts and Utility		
Storage		
Entry Court and Lanais		
1980 Legislative Reference Bureau		6,000

EXECUTIVE

C. GOVERNOR

	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>
Governor's Public Office		1,000
Private Office w/toilet	1	400
Private Secretary's Office	1	200
Executive Assistant	2	600
Secretary	2	300
Administrative Director	1	300
Secretary	1	200
Management Assistant	2	400
Legislative Assistant	2	400
Accountant and Assistant Accountant	2	400
Press Secretary and Assistant Press Secretary	2	400
Stenographer Pool	8	800
Filing, Reproduction, Storage and Supplies		500
Large Conference Room		1,000
	<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	<u>6,900</u>

Reception and Waiting

Foyer

Trophy Room

Private Elevator

D. LT. GOVERNOR

Lieutenant Governor's Office	1	600
Reception & Confidential Secretary	1	400
Administrative Assistant	1	400
Secretary	1	200

	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>
<u>Lt. Governor, Cont'd.</u>		
Assistant to Lt. Governor	1	300
Secretary	1	200
Assistant Elections Administrator	1	200
Staff	3	400
Interpreter-Translator	2	400
Hearings Reporter	2	400
General Office Clerk and General Office	2	1,000
Conference Room		400
Storage, Reproduction and Supplies		800
		<hr/>
	SUB-TOTAL	5,700
Lobby and Reception		
Basement Storage		
<u>STAFF AGENCIES</u>		
E. <u>ATTORNEY GENERAL</u>		
Attorney General's Office	1	400
Secretary	1	300
Assistant Attorney General	1	300
Investigators	2	300
Deputies' Private Offices	30	4,200
Legal Stenos' Pool plus active file space		3,000
Reception and Waiting		
Library		1,800
Attorney Conference Room for 30-40 people		1,000
High Sheriff's Office		1,200
Storage and Reproduction		400
	TOTAL	<hr/> 12,900

F. DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>
Office of the Comptroller		750
Fiscal Office		1,500
Personnel Office		900
Legal Office		600
Accounting and Disbursing		8,000
Field Auditing Section		3,500
Vault Space (Accounting & Field Audit)		3,000
	SUB-TOTAL	18,250

Reception and Waiting

G. BUDGET AND REVIEW

Department Head	1	200
Deputy Department Head	1	200
Reception and Secretary	1	300
Secretarial Supervisor	1	200
Stenographer Clerks	6	400
Large Conference Room		400
2 Small Conference Rooms @ 300		600
Library - 1,000 Volumes		400
Work Area for Consultants	6	400
Division Chief - <u>Budget</u>	1	200
Senior Analyst	6	750

Budget and Review, Cont'd.

Junior Analyst	10	900
Stenographer	1	100
Economist	1	200
Fiscal Analyst	5	400
Divison Chief - <u>Management</u>	1	200
Stenographer	1	100
Senior Examiners	5	500
Junior Examiners	4	400
Divison Chief- <u>Finance</u>	1	200
Cashiers	3	300
Stenographer (8 files)	1	200
Bookkeepers	3	300
Accountant	1	200
Vault		300
Division Chief - <u>Children & Youth</u>	1	200
Stenographer (6 files)	2	200
Junior Examiners	2	200
Common Stenographic Pool		200
Storage		150

SUB-TOTAL 9,200

H. PLANNING AND RESEARCH 30 9,000

I. PERSONNEL SERVICES 83 13,000

Personnel Services, Cont'd.

Staff

Sq. Ft.

Unassigned Storage

2,000 - 3,000

Public and Staff Toilets

Mechanical Equipment

Ducts and Utility

GARAGE - for 500 cars

A limited number of surface parking for visitors

Receiving

Bus and Taxi Unloading

CAFETERIA - for 750

Kitchen

2 Small Private Dining Rooms

1 Larger Private Dining Room

A note on the HEIAU

The early Hawaiians built crude temples in a stone enclosure called the "heiau" in which they worshipped their gods by means of idols. There were two principal orders of temples, the higher class with more severe and exclusive tabus and ritual called "luakini" which belonged to the highest chief of the island. These were commonly erected on hills near the sea and formed conspicuous objects in the landscape. They were, in general, extensive stone platforms or terraces surrounded by stone walls.

There was a good deal of variety in the plan of these structures, but the great heiau of Puukohola built by Kamehameha the Great in 1791 is a good example of one of them. This heiau was an irregular parallelogram 224 feet long and 100 feet wide with walls 12 feet thick at the base and varying in height from eight feet on the upper side to 20 feet on the lower side. The entrance was a narrow passage between two high walls and the interior was divided into terraces paved with smooth, flat stones. At the south end was an inner court where the principal idol used to stand, surrounded by a number of images of inferior deities. In the center of the court was the lananuu, a truncated obelisk four or five feet square at the base. This was the oracle in which the priest stood as a medium of communication with his god when the king came to inquire of him. Near the entrance of the inner court was the lele or altar, a sort of wood scaffolding on which offerings were laid. About the center of the terrace was a sacred house in which the king resided during the periods of tabu and at the north end stood the houses of the priests.

- from A Brief History of the Hawaiian People, by William DeWitt Alexander, republished in the Sunday Star-Bulletin, 2 October 1960.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A New Capitol for Hawaii, Report prepared for the 30th Legislature by the Territorial Planning Office, Honolulu, 1959.

Alexander, William DeWitt, A Brief History of the Hawaiian People, Honolulu, Republished serially in the Sunday Star-Bulletin ff. 11 September 1960.

All About Hawaii, combined with Thrum's Hawaiian Annual, Honolulu Star-Bulletin Printing Co., Inc., v. 84, 1960.

The Constitution of the State of Hawaii, printed under the direction of the 1959 Joint Legislative Interim Committee, 30th Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, 1959.

Hawaii Legislative Manual, Territory of Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau, Report No. 3, 1958.

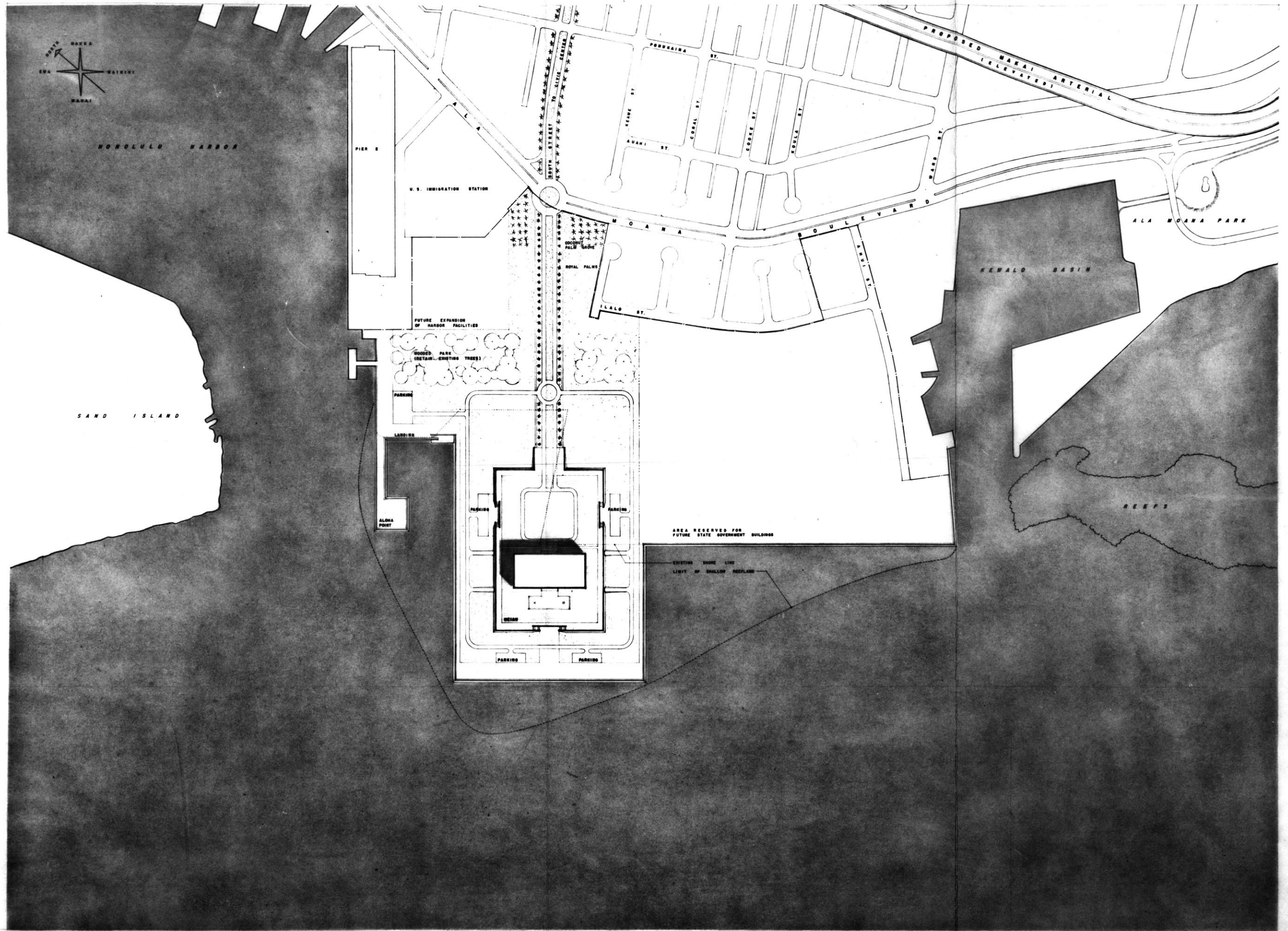
Jabulka, Jan, "Hawaii, the Island State", The 1960 Britannica Book of the Year, Chicago, the University of Chicago, 1960.

Mumford, Lewis, City Development, "Report on Honolulu", pp. 84-153, New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co. 1945.

Preliminary Report on the State Capitol Plan, Prepared for the Architect Advisory Committee, State of Hawaii, by Belt Lemmon and Lo - John Carl Warnecke and Associates, 1960.

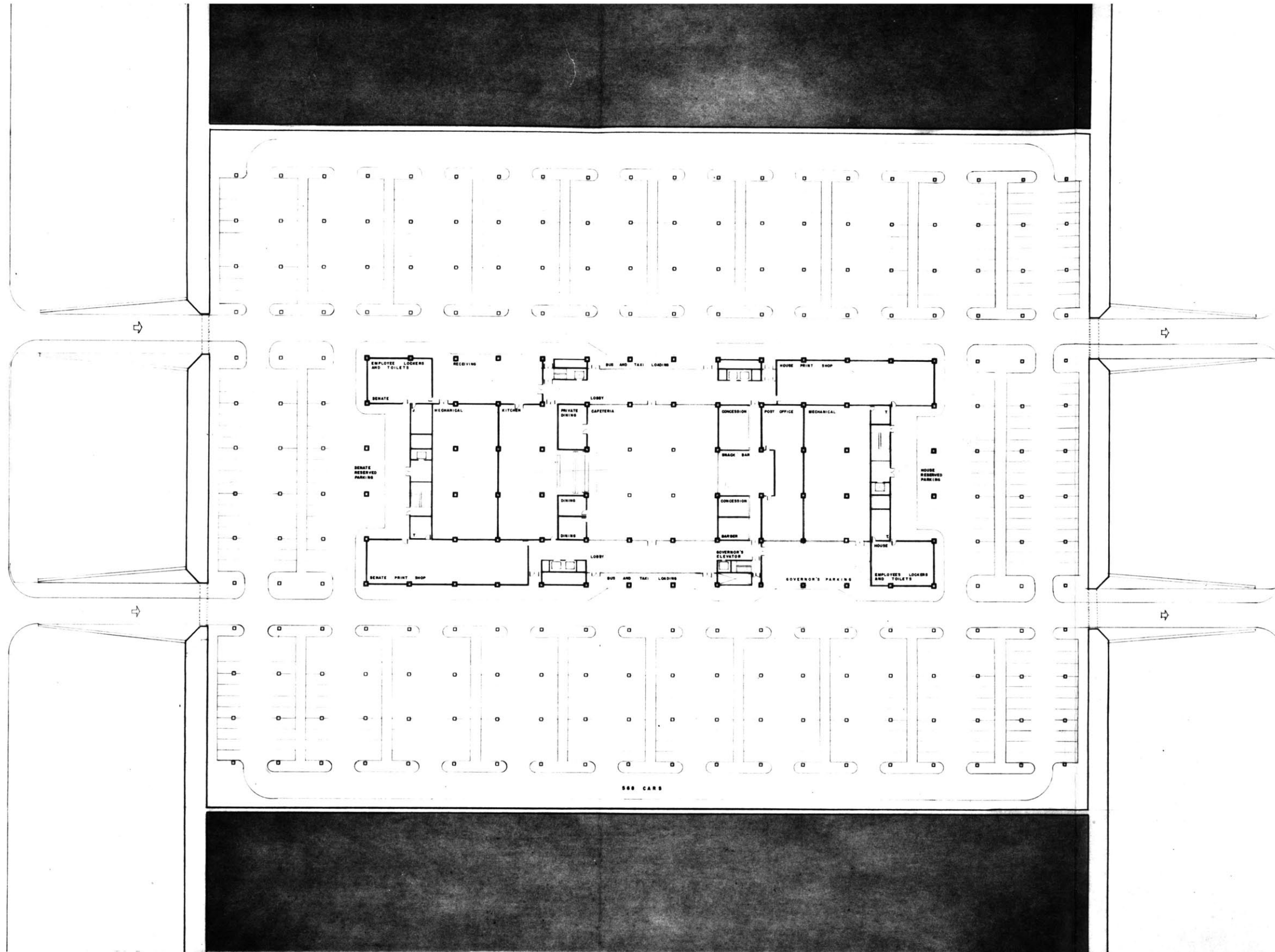
Rules of Procedure, Hawaii Legislature, Senate, Budget Session, First Legislature, 1960.

The Structure of the Hawaii State Government, Honolulu, State of Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau, 1960.

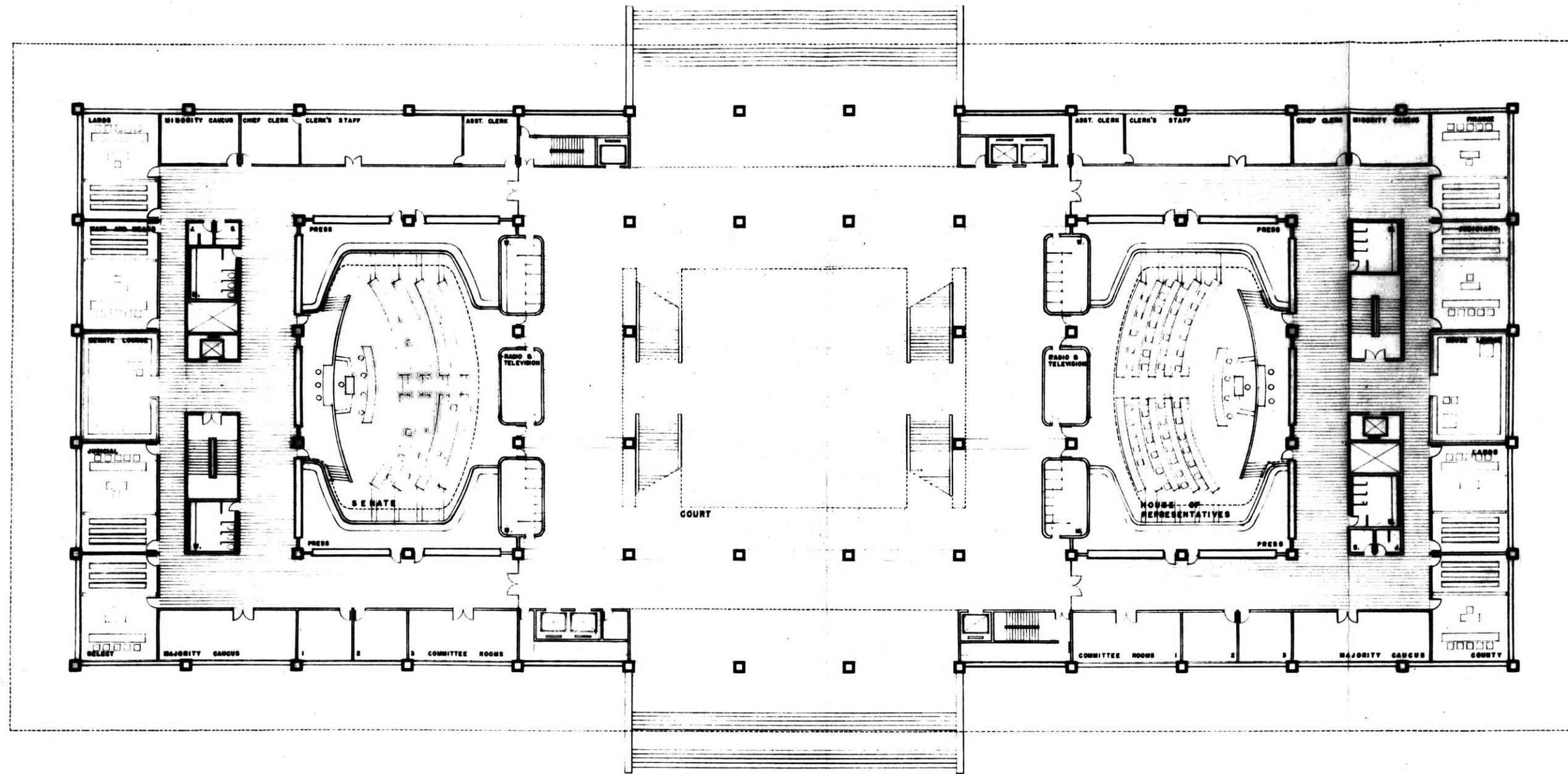


A STATE CAPITOL FOR HAWAII

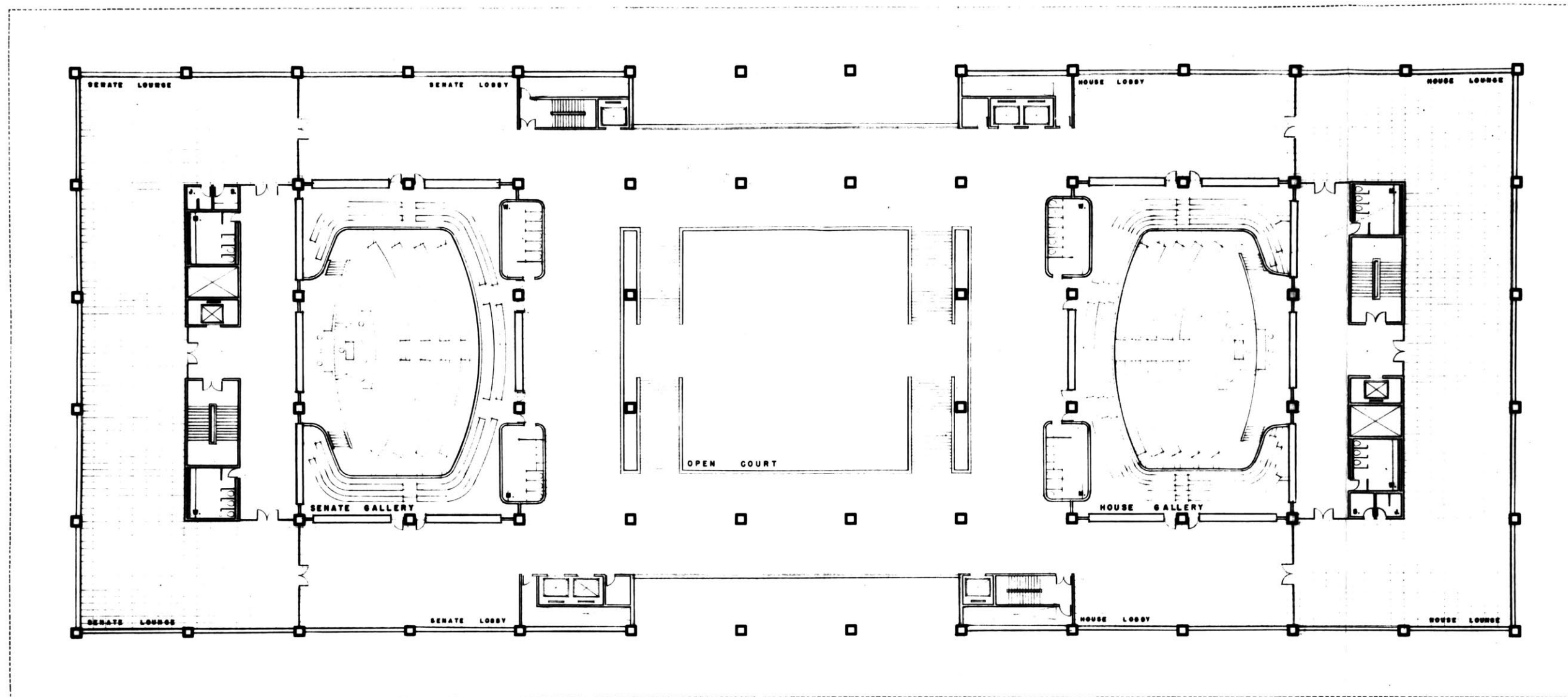
MASTER ARCH. THESIS
 PAUL S. SHIMAMOTO
 MASS. INST. OF TECH.
 1" = 200'-0" 22 MAY 1981



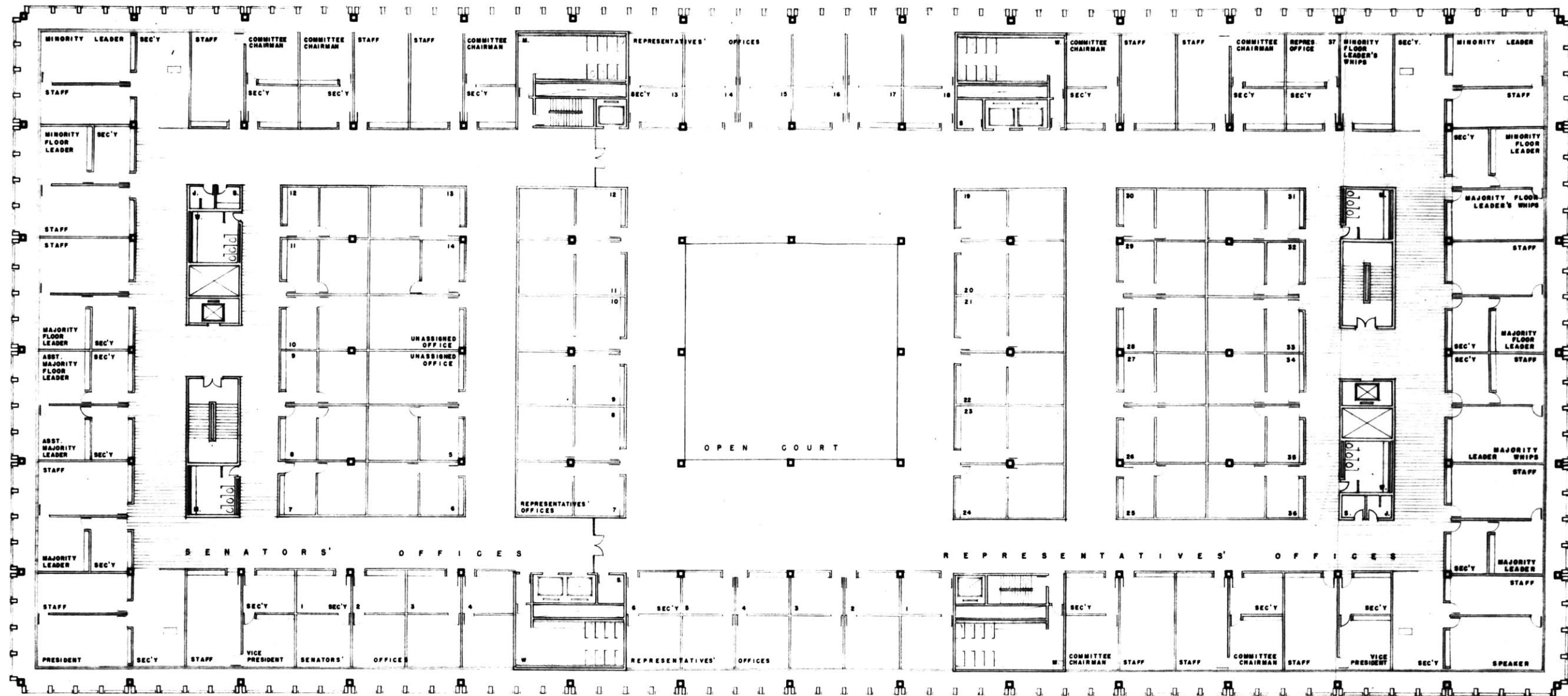
P A R K I N G G A R A G E L E V E L



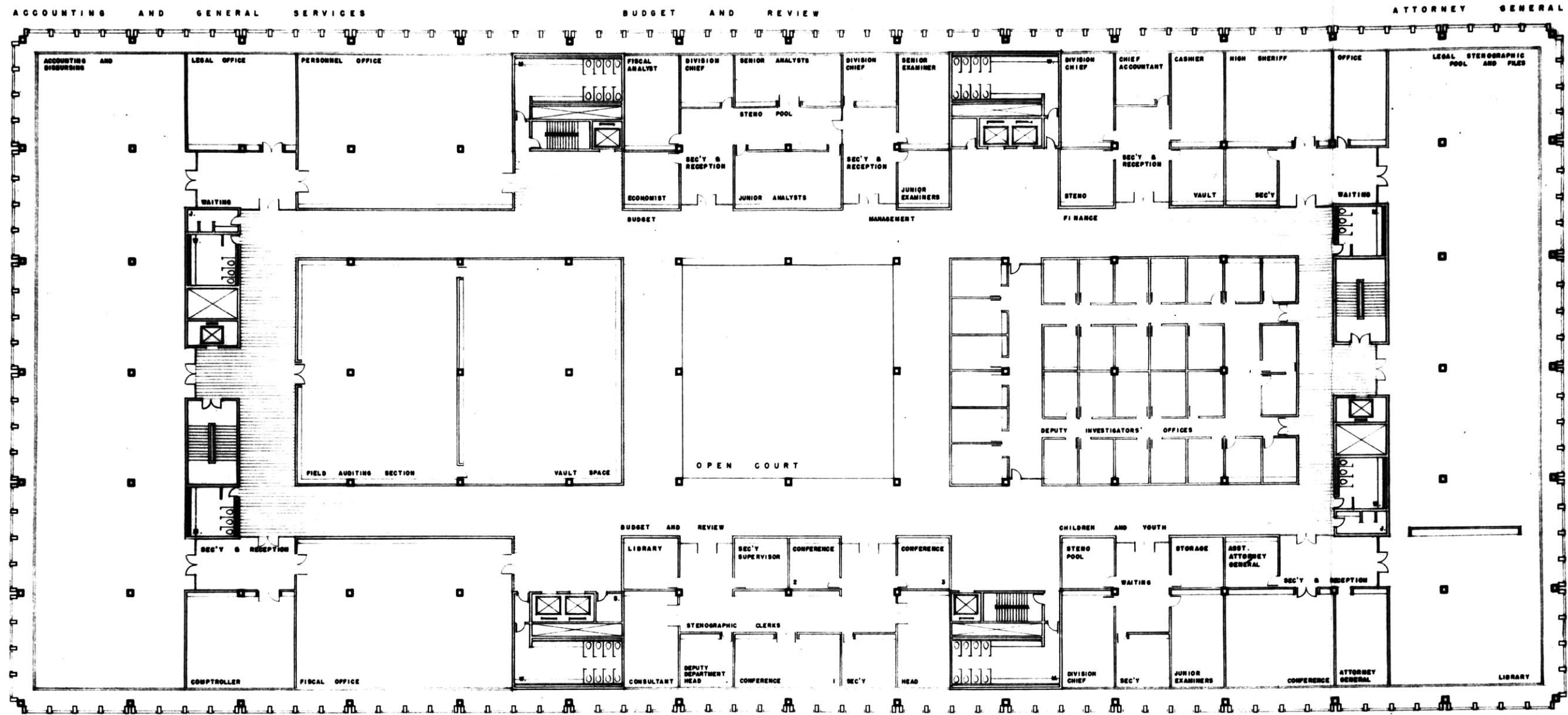
LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS LEVEL



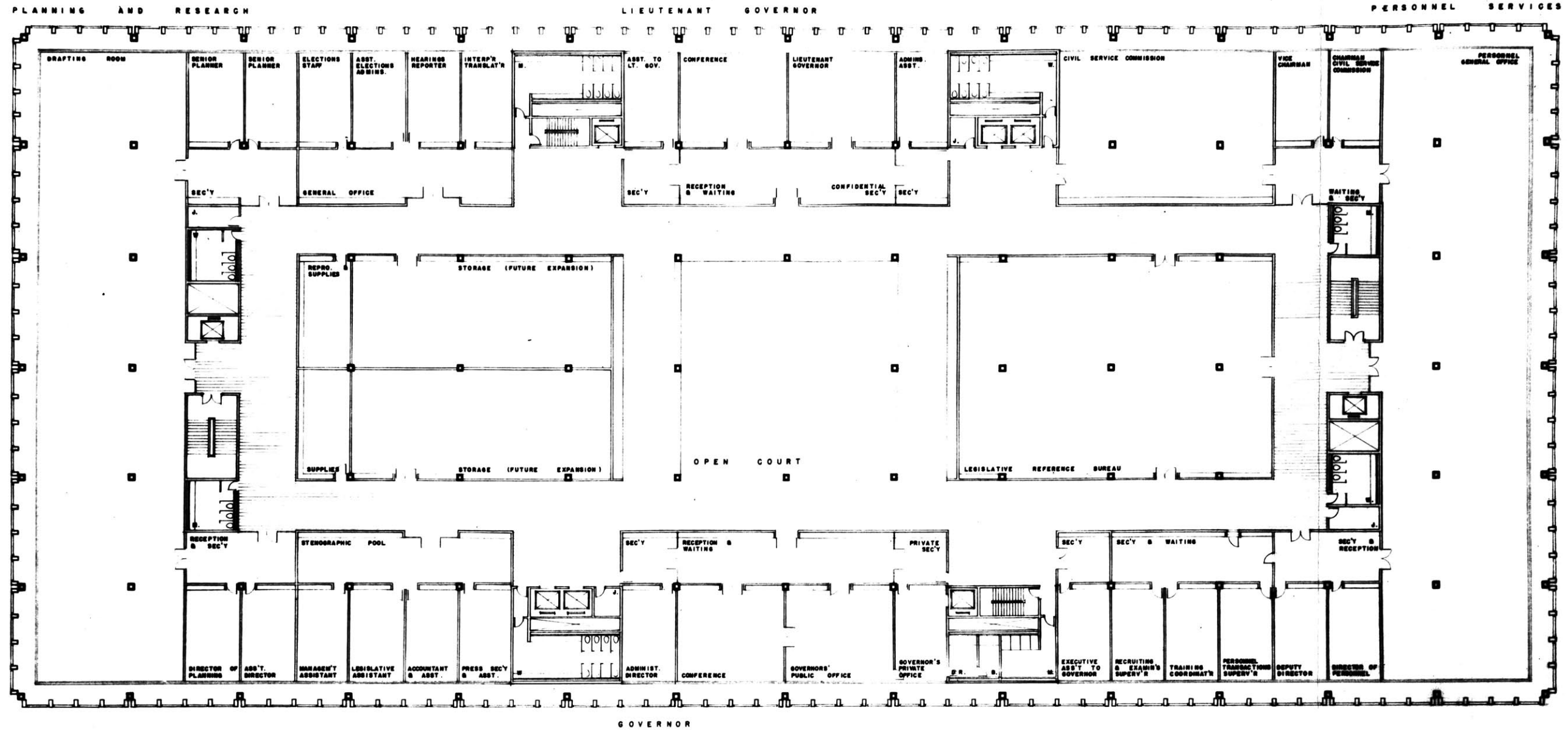
G A L L E R Y L E V E L



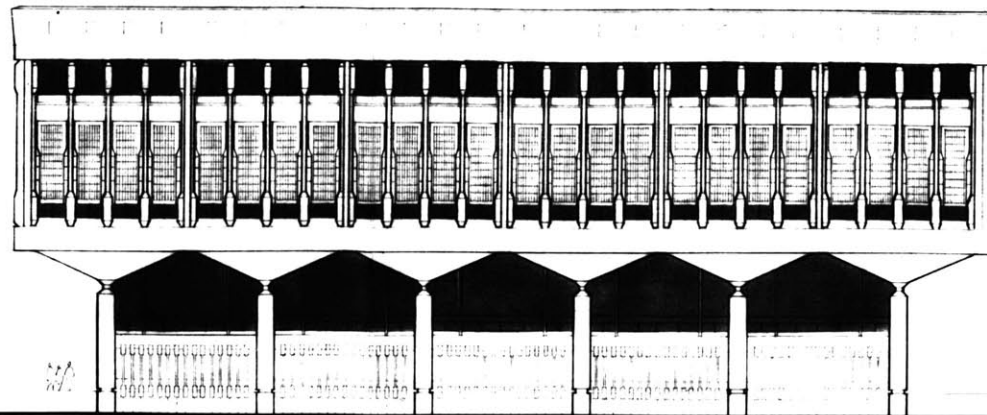
L E G I S L A T I V E O F F I C E S L E V E L



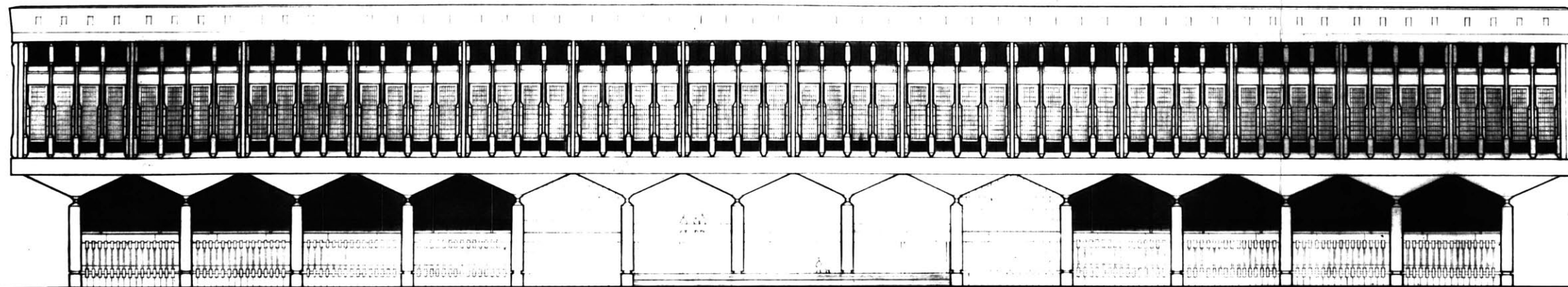
STAFF AGENCIES LEVEL



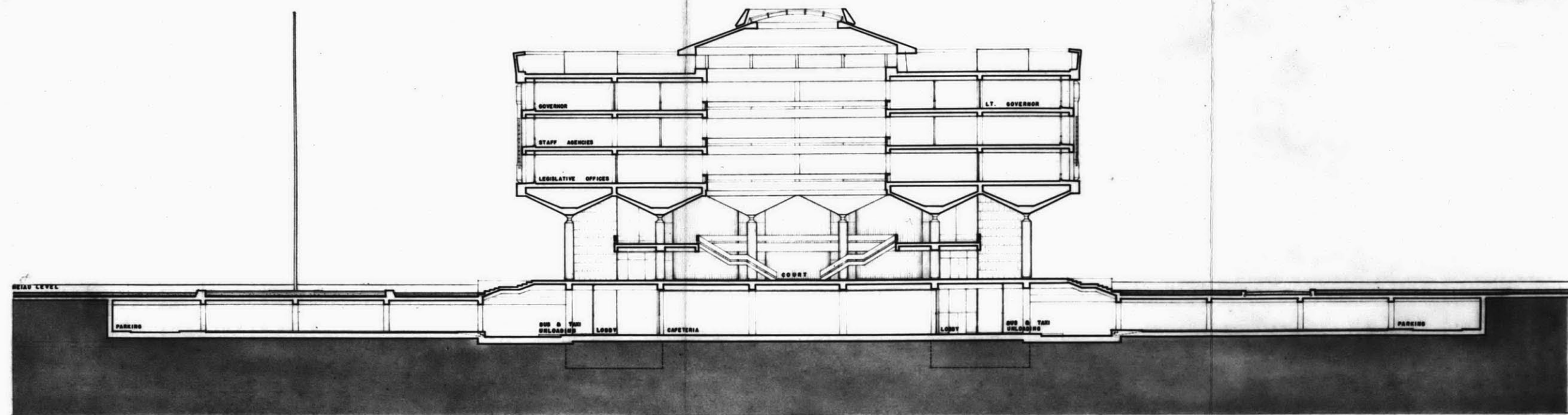
EXECUTIVE LEVEL



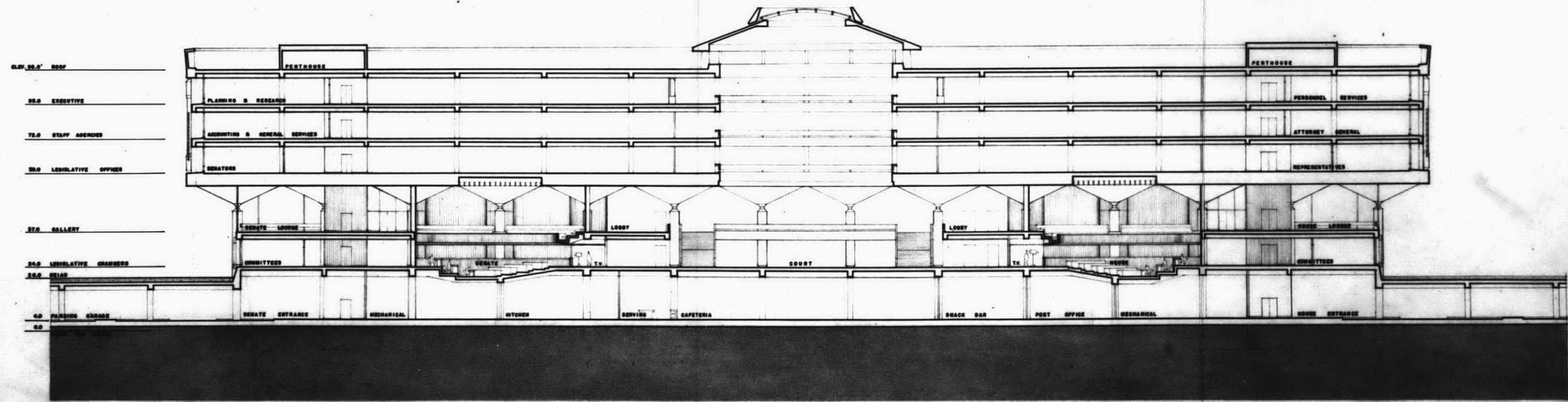
W A I K I K I E L E V A T I O N



M A K A I E L E V A T I O N



T R A N S V E R S E S E C T I O N



L O N G I T U D I N A L S E C T I O N