

From the President's Desk

SIA:



The pace -setter

SIA previous cycles 1-15, through tough and very difficult circumstances, managed to do so much with rusty tools- if any. Their tremendous efforts succeeded in keeping the society alive and abreast with the local and international professional spheres.

Now, SIA-16 is in office. We would like to assure our respectable membership that we know that there is so much to do during this term of office despite the very difficult times ahead.

When people like the building they are looking at and start identifying with its meaning and ordered complexity, then the building is beginning to enter the realm of architecture

We are all hopes that the newly elected president, councilors and executive officers have confidence that they will do their utmost responding to the challenges that they expected to encounter.

Our intension is to explore all possible means and ways for tackling the challenges to the level that enables SIA attains its well-deserved position as a pioneering institute and a pace-setter for its sister professional institutions.

It must be clearly spelt out that such standards are only possible to arrive at through healthy team-work. True, that individual efforts are some of the basic tools in achieving the set goals; but these must be positively integrated with the global team efforts.

SIA16, have new ideas, new plans and new means of fulfilling its objec-

tives .With all that secured, we trust that we shall overcome.

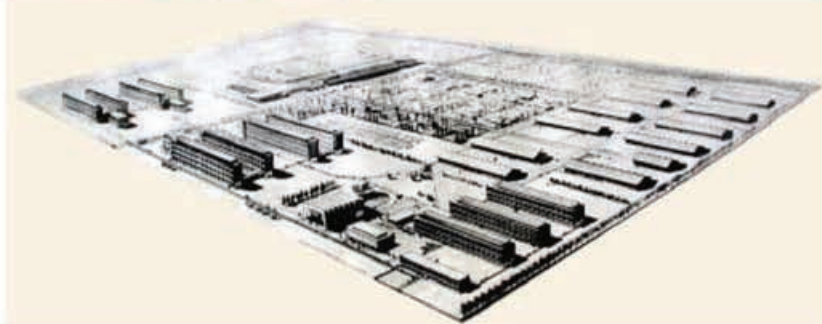
For a starter, SIA-16, have now launched its website 'www.sia-sud.org'.The site is accessible to all and comments and contributions are welcomed through the society e-mail address sia.sud@gmail.com

This article is to be part of the first issue of SIA Newsletter on the web. This newsletter will stand for our channel for communicating the members with the society bodies and amongst the wide membership; hence please help promoting our common causes.

Establishing this communication channel is for us the most basic step in the miles walk for leading SIA and consequently the NOBLE profession towards its deserved elevated position. Our motto is 'the Sky is the Limit,' we believe that you can do it; just have confidence in yourselves.

*Omer Siddig Osman -
SIA,president*

Architecture of the month



Khartoum Senior Trade School—(1964) : Perspective from Architect Drawings (Muller)

International Standards for Real Estate Assessment and Valuation Workshop:

Organized by the Arab Organization for Administrative Development, in cooperation with the International Center for Human Capacity Building, the first training workshop on international standards for the organization of real estate valuation at Burj El-Fatih 15-17 March. A Multi-disciplinary group attended the sessions that were introduced by the real estate management expert and professor, of Cairo University, Dr. Adel Yehia Akl, who addressed the opening meeting. The sessions were also addressed by the President of the World Center for Human Capacity Building, Ahmed Rashid

In This Issue:

- Prof. A.Rahim Salim talks Architectural Burdens.
- Dr. Ahmed Abdalla introduces Modernity in Japanese Architecture.
- What's CPD.

Background to CPD

Global competition is a factor in the lives of an increasing number of professionals. Clients are ever more aware of their rights and the levels of quality that they demand are continuously rising. New technology offers many new methods of working. Against this background a commitment to new methods of learning has developed and, in particular, to Continuing Professional/Personal Development.

Professionals are increasingly recognizing the benefits of adopting a planned and structured approach to the maintenance and upgrading of their skills. Not only do they need to keep up to date but they also need the ability to acquire new knowledge in response to the challenge of new business requirements. It is this ability to gain new knowledge which is being seen by professionals as the best possible means of gaining a competitive advantage over their peers.

CPD DESCRIBED

There are, naturally enough, many definitions of CPD. The basic concept that they all seek to describe, however, is an educational system which seeks to:

- Operate throughout the working life of a professional
- Mirror the requirements imposed upon professionals by their professional organizations and, equally importantly, by their clients
- Operate in a systematic and structured manner

CPD—SUDAN

Twelve of SIA associates have participated significantly on the different sessions of the CPD program organized by the AUA at the Olivier Palace hotel in Sfax, Tunisia—4th to 7th of March. The activities included a workshop program and a two-days brain storming sessions. The workshop focused on the issue of "Architecture and Renewable Energy Sources towards Climate Change", and was sponsored by the ARES WP of the IUA. The sessions on the other hand, had dealt with the future of CPD in Africa.



- Cover the full range of knowledge and skills, personal, technical and commercial, required by a professional in his or her working life

THE PROVISION OF CPD

CPD comes in many guises. It is not just limited to off site courses or seminars. There are many types of learning now recognized as being relevant to the acquisition of knowledge. These include:

Distance and open learning, including computer-based systems
Structured reading, including data sheets and periodical articles
Writing technical papers
Membership of relevant professional committees

Part time teaching
Skills developed as part of normal in-house activities
"In-house" CPD can take the form of specific training or, just as important, the gaining of new skills and experiences through the transfer to new roles and responsibilities within the organization.

Each of these can be considered as items which have a discrete timescale and which have a start and a finish. It is important, however, that they all take place within a structure and that they are recognized as being a part of a continuous and on-going process.

EFFECTIVE CPD

If it is to be effective, it is important that CPD should be seen as an integral part of the life of an organization. In too many instances, it is seen as a cost which has to be paid for an activity which can be stopped or

started at the whim of the organization. If it is to achieve the desired effect, CPD must be:

- An integral part of the organization's strategy
 - Considered an investment in the total skill base of the workforce
 - Intended to increase learning, not just to offer training in specific skills
 - Assessed and evaluated in order to measure its effectiveness
 - Applicable to different staff members and flexible enough to reflect their requirements
 - The catalyst for change in the workplace
- It is also important that the "achievement" of CPD should not be seen in terms of the acquisition of points or "flying hours" but in improved performance of the staff and an increase in the success of the business as a whole. Only if this "holistic" approach is adopted will CPD offer the maximum possible level of benefit to the organization.

CPD AND THE BUSINESS

CPD must form an integral part of business strategy if it is to be a success. This means:

- Establishing the mechanisms for individual review procedures
- Planning a company wide CPD program, including the required evaluation processes
- Organizing all internal training and development so that it can be included in the CPD program
- Making the enhancement of managerial skills and the possibilities for their application an integral part of the business strategy

The Executive Committee would like to acknowledge the tremendous assistance of Dr. Ahmed Abdalla, of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Khartoum, and the helpful insights and comments of Dr. Osman El-Kheir, SIA Council Member.

*Dr. Talla Abdalbasit Saeed,
Editor*

We are also on the web!

www.sia-sud.org



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Introduction to Modern Japanese Architecture



Ahmed A. Mohamed, Dr.Eng.

On the 27th of January 2009, Dr. Ahmed Abdalla, an assistant professor and the Head Department of Housing Studies of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Khartoum addressed a number of audiences of architects, planners, members of the Japanese Embassy and interested intellectuals in a lecture under the title (Introduction to Modern Japanese Architecture) sponsored by ASAS (Aots Sudanese Alumni Society) and SIA (the Sudanese Institute of Architects) explaining the emergence of modernity in the architecture in Japan through a serious chronological follow-up of the eras of several production of architectural geniality. The lecture commenced with an introduction about the prehistoric architecture which has been hardly mentioned even in different Japanese texts such as Kojiki and Nihonshoki, as he explained how the excava-

tions showed that house of eras of high temperature and humidity had wooden floors. The prehistoric architecture evolved slowly from the Kondo of the Chinese Style of Worship Halls, a two-story structure of post-and-beam construction, capped by an irimoya, or hipped-gabled roof of ceramic tiles; in Asuka and Nara period to castles as defensive structures for soldiers in Azuchi-Momoyama period (17th century). The lecture turned the page then to locate the start of modernity in Japanese Architecture by illustrating the aspects of Japanese culture and society that led to noticeable change in architecture. With the introduction of Western building techniques, materials, and styles into Meiji Japan, new steel and concrete structures were built in strong contrast to traditional styles. Like most places, there is a great gap between the appearance of the majority of buildings (generally residences and small businesses) and of landmark buildings. The post-war architecture, wood was used as a cease for majority of buildings, but steel was used internally for construction. Whereas major pre-war buildings, such as the Wako Department Store, Tokyo Station, Akasaka Palace, and the Bank of Japan were designed along European classical lines, post-war buildings adopted the "unadorned box" style. As the economy was growing rapidly from the 1950s to 1980s, the architecture was found to be of the Brutalism Modern Architecture in general.

European Classical buildings, there is no place better than Shiodome, which has been developed since the late 1990s to be an extraordinary, some may say outrageous jump against the 1960s' anonymous rectangular prisms. Although change in architectural trends was continuous, most of suburban districts were cheap and uninspiring in design ideas. The lecture explained that the best-known Japanese architect is Kenzo Tange, whose National Gymnasiums (1964) for the Tokyo Olympics emphasizing the contrast and blending of pillars and walls, and with sweeping roofs reminiscent of the tomoe (an ancient whorl-shaped heraldic symbol) are dramatic statements of form and movement. Dr. Ahmed ended the lecture by elaboration of other architectural pieces by different Japanese architects such as Kunio Maekawa, Kisho Kurokawa, Tadao Ando and Toyo Ito.



Kondo at Kyoto (12th century)



Tadao Ando's 4x4 House, Tokyo, 2003



Kurokawa's Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam 1998



National Gymnasiums for Tokyo Olympics, 1964



Toyo Ito's Serpentine Gallery, London, 2002



Tange Kenzo 丹下健三 (1913-2005)

Change happened to find its way in the 1990s. The start was the completion of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building in 1991, then Yokohama Landmark Tower. 1996 witnessed the birth of more eccentricity in Tokyo International Forum with its unique design comes the light informal landscape area around it. Later in 2003, the Roppongi Hills was built to be found more contemporary and technically sound. To observe both post-war and

وتحدث المحاضر عن تطور العمارة في الوطن العربي وذكر أنه بدأ في العراق بواسطة المعماريين محمد مكيه ورفعت الجادرجي ، وأخذ منهم قاسم بدران وجعفر طوقان في الأردن ، وفي مصر عبد الواحد الوكيل . هذا التطور كان في الإتجاه الموجب لأنه راعي الخصائص المناخية والإجتماعية لكل بلد على حدى.



المهندس. يحيى عبد الرحيم

كرر الساسه السودانيون نفس الفهم وأصبحت المباني المطله على النيل مبانى إداريه تعج بالموظفين صباحاً وبعد ساعات العمل تكون مهجوره ومسكونه بالظلام ليلاً. وختم المحاضر عبد الرحيم سالم حديثه عن أهمية الإعلام المعماري لأنه يوضح مقدرات المعماريين أنفسهم ويتابع التوزيع العادل للمشاريع التخطيطية والمعمارية ويسلط الضوء على التشوهات المعمارية وتحديد أوجه القصور . كما يكون نظرة علي التعليم المعماري في الجامعات نوعية وخصائصاً ومستوى مع التوجيه برفع سقف العمر العملي للأساتذه حتى يتسنى للطلاب والإدارات الإستفادة من تجاربهم الثره.

”وجود جمعية للمعماريين ذات قوة يساعد قاعدة المعماريين في ايجاد فرص عمل متساوية“



جانب من الحضور

تحدثت المحاضر عن تطور العمارة في الوطن العربي وذكر أنه بدأ في العراق بواسطة المعماريين محمد مكيه ورفعت الجادرجي ، وأخذ منهم قاسم بدران وجعفر طوقان في الأردن ، وفي مصر عبد الواحد الوكيل . هذا التطور كان في الإتجاه الموجب لأنه راعي الخصائص المناخية والإجتماعية لكل بلد على حدى.

تحدثت المحاضر عن أن البعض يهضم حقوق المعماريين بأخذ تصميمهم وتنفيذها دون أن تتوافق مع إتجاهات ومساحات القطع الخاصة بهم . ونوه المحاضر إلى أن الخرطوم تشهد كثافة سكانية عالية الأمر الذي يتوقع إن يؤدي الي قصور في الخدمات وعشوائية في التخطيط . ولم ينس المتحدث أن يذكر الزميل الأول من المهندسين الذين أسسوا لعمارة الأربعينات والخمسينات حيث كان نيم سلمان كأقدم حي يقع بين القيادة العامة والمطار ومعمل إستاك والخرطوم (2) ومنهم المهندس استيفا نيدس وحسن عتياني و ميرغني حمزة وأول معماريين هم بدر الجندي ، الخواص محمد أحمد ، عبدالله حامد وعبد المنعم مصطفى وهاشم عثمان. كما ان مباني كلية الهندسة والمتحف القومي والبنك الصناعي تم تصميمها بواسطة المهندس المعماري بيتر مولر كما أنهم



المهندس. محمد محمود حمدي

المهندسون المعماريون الذين تخرجوا في أوائل الستينات في التعريف بالمهندس المعماري وخصائص المهنة ومنهم عمر الأقرع والأمين سنذر وبولس صليبي و خريستو .

وركز المحاضر حديثه علي أن وجود جمعيه للمعماريين ذات قوة يتوقع أن تساعد قاعدة المعماريين في ايجاد فرص عمل متساوية ، لأن بعض المكاتب مصابه بالتخمة مما أدى الي عدم إهتمامها بالتفاصيل التي تساعد في مرحلة التنفيذ . كما أن للجمعيه الحق في التوصية بالحفاظ علي المباني الأثرية وعدم إزالتها أو صيانتها دون جهه مختصه تحافظ علي السيره التاريخيه للعمارة بالسودان .



د. عبد الرحيم سالم محمود

دشنت سكرتارية الشؤون الإجتماعية والثقافية بداية نشاطها للدورة السادسة عشر بإقامة ندوة بعنوان هموم معمارية وذلك بدار المهندس يوم الإثنين الموافق 26 يناير 2009 تحدث فيها د. عبد الرحيم سالم محمود وعقب عليها كل من المهندس المعماري يحيى عبد الرحيم الحسن والمهندس المعماري محمد محمود حمدي.

قبل بداية الندوة رحب المهندس المعماري نور الدين الرقيق سكرتير الشؤون الإجتماعية والثقافية بالحاضرين وأطلعهم علي مقترح برنامج السكرتارية للدورة السادسة عشر مطالباً الأعضاء بمساعدته لإنجاح هذا البرنامج .

بدأت الندوة و افتتح المحاضر عبد الرحيم سالم حديثه بان هنالك حركة عمرانية ظاهرة تشهدها ولايه الخرطوم في الطرق والكباري والمباني والمنشآت، إلا أن هذه الحركة تمددت أفقياً في الكم وليس رأسيًا في الكيف مع وجود فوضى في كمية ونوعية المركبات المتحركة والتي قد تؤدي إلى ضرر بيئي . كما أشار إلى أن عدم اهتمام المشاة بقوانين السير والمرور قد يعرضهم للأذى، الأمر الذي يؤدي إلى إهدار الموارد البشرية.

تطرق المحاضر عبد الرحيم سالم إلي وجود المباني ذات الارتفاعات العالية لكنها مبعثرة هنا وهناك ، في حين أن تجمعها يساعد علي تخفيف حدة الحرارة علي واجهاتها الخارجية و أسطح الشوارع ، كما يساعد على مرور التيارات الهوائية بين هذه المباني . وواصل المتحدث حديثه عن ظاهرة تجليد المباني بالألواح الألمنيوم والزجاج مع العلم بان الدراسات الخاصة بالبيئة وأثرها وجدت حظها في كثير من الأبحاث وهذه الأبحاث يفترض أن تساعد في أن نبدأ من حيث إنتهي الآخرون . كما أن هنالك أبحاث كثيرة أجراها المجلس القومي للبحوث نتحدث عن الطاقه وكيفية الإقتصاد في إستهلاكها، وإيجاد بدائل لها مثل الطاقه الشمسيه.

كما تطرق المحاضر إلي تأثير فترة الإغتراب في دول الخليج والسعوديه إبان السبعينات من القرن الماضي حيث أن كثيراً من المغتربين نقلوا تصميماتهم الخاصة من تلك الدول دون المراعاة للنواحي المناخية والإجتماعية .