The Studio

Passing through the studio doors, I enter another world—a shell of shelter and study, where growing old becomes passe. I come here to escape, in a montage of posters, bamboo wicker screens, and brightly dyed burlap banners, hanging from rafters. Crudely crafted plywood walls, like territorial markers, in a wilderness of design, competition, and ego, outline each architected space—filled with pagan caricature images, gossiping the story of the student within.

Like gnats on a hot humid day—
classical rock 'n' roll,
and country clatter,
slam together in symphonic chaos,
and clutter the air with debris.

In the stale studio night,
like cattle going to milk,
my peers and I,
we cling to our drafting tools,
intensely—minds full of energy,
designing,
creating silently in sixth sense,
concentrating

"Ugh!"
A hoarse moan from a colleague,
on the other side of the screen—erupting from his chair proclaims, "VENDO BREAK!"

And in routine,
like cattle going to milk,
refined four years through,
we lay down our tools,
and escort him to Vendo Land,
and christen another all nighter—sentenced to the studio.

Dale Schafer

State of the Studio Address

Welcome to INSITES 1986-87! Following superb beginnings last year, the newspaper staff hopes to continue to have INSITES serve as a means of communication within the department and beyond, and to help broaden our perspectives in the field of landscape architecture.

We not only wish to focus on happenings in the department, but also to consider topics unveiling facets, roles, and philosophies in landscape architecture and related fields. To do so, your support and participation are essential. We urge you to contribute thoughts, opinions, problems/solutions, graphics, and any other ideas you may have.

Craig

Much of Professor Johnson's summer of 1986 was spent doing Department Head tasks; tasks which this year were no fun at all. Trying to figure out how to survive a 3% (possibly 6%) budget cut could be described as no fun. Dodging budget cuts meant lots of writing to justify things, numerous phone calls, strategy planning and ultimately number crunching. Additional time was spent in the department office working on several papers and preparing funding proposals for an Urban Wildlife Conservation project.

Professionally, Professor Johnson was actively involved in a number of projects as a consultant to BioWest Incorporated. These projects included Environmental Impact Statements for Rock Creek and Muddy Creek Reservoir near Steamboat Springs, Colorado; EIS proposals for mitigation of the West Desert Pumping Project - Lakeside, Utah; trout stream design and management proposal for Osmond properties in Paradise, Utah; and numerous Environmental Assessment reports for oil well sites in Wyoming's Grays River Basin. The later projects did provide opportunities to explore some of the most spectacular backcountry in North America.

Periodic summer sanity breaks included a trip to Minnesota with the family (the bass fishing was superior) and several camping, fishing, and hiking trips in Northern Utah and Southern Idaho. Other 'recreational' activities included a major design and construction project on the home place, and looking after 2,000 square feet of vegetable garden.
Landscape Architecture in the United Kingdom

The following commentary on the status of the Landscape profession in Great Britain was filed earlier this year by Mike Timmons. Mike spent his 1985-1986 sabbatical year outside London, where he juggled a mixture of activities including visits to historic gardens and recreation areas, private office consulting, and visiting lecture/critic stints at English schools of Landscape Architecture. He also entered the design competition for the 1988 Glasgow Garden Festival, for which he received an Honorable Mention. Although he tells us it was difficult to return to Logan, Mike has settled back into Fall Quarter, and is busy trying to figure out how to squeeze 2,000 more slides into his history lectures.

Having practiced professionally in London from 1974-1976, I returned expecting to find the profession of landscape architecture in much the same state as it was when I departed, which was frankly disappointing in contrast to the U.S. standard. Surprisingly, I have found a spirit of optimism and enthusiasm in a rapidly growing profession. Whereas the professional scene of a decade ago was dominated by two or three large practices and a handful of notable personalities, an explosion of good firms staffed by well-educated entry-level L.A.s has created a healthy air of competition, and raised the overall level of design ability significantly. The stiff policies of the Labor governments of ten years ago, which channeled vast sums of money to local authorities for so-called public improvements, had meant that 50-60% of college graduates of L.A. programs sought work in these 'safe' enclaves, and were buried in the bureaucracy. Meanwhile, lack of incentive to private development severely limited the number of landscape architectural commissions available to private practice, with the net result that a very large portion of work in the private sector was actually undertaken for foreign clients, particularly in the Middle East. This made many firms financially unstable, given the difficulty of collecting payment on outstanding debts from some such clients. The collapse of the Shah's regime in Iran was particularly devastating. Happily for the profession, the conservative government of Thatcher has meant a complete turnaround in fortunes. There is today little opportunity for work with government agencies and local authorities, but the private sector is booming. From observation, it appears that most firms are in full production, if not overworked. (Of the four firms with which I have been associated this year, three have moved or are seeking new office space to accommodate growing work forces and project needs, and the fourth had undertaken a major remodeling of facilities to squeeze in more work stations.) Today, 90% of work undertaken appears to be within the U.K., with little reliance on the Middle East.

The actual practice of landscape architecture differs quite markedly between the United States and the United Kingdom. The British profession seems to have grown very much out of the gardening traditions of the 18th and 19th centuries, following the lead of Capability Brown, Humphrey Repton, J.C. Loudon, and Gertrude Jekyll. As such it has become inseparably burdened with a horticultural image which seems impossible to shake. The planting plan is the primary contribution of the great majority of commissions and it is
something at which the English landscape architect is very good. In fact, planting design seems to take on a whole different dimension going far beyond the mere selection of a plant list, to include all aspects of plant management and maintenance. Not only is the range of woody plants overwhelming, in this moderate climate, but the L.A. also includes bedding-out plants (annuals) in his/her pallette of materials. I dare say I have met few professional on our side of the Atlantic who can compare with the British L.A. when it comes to a practical understanding of the use of plants in design. Unfortunately this horticultural tradition has its negative side.

For whatever reason, the standard of landscape architectural design work, excluding planting, in this country is appalling! I have searched many months for twentieth century projects to visit and photograph and continually come up empty-handed. I have asked English colleagues for a list of the top 10 works of landscape architecture completed in the last twenty years, and have been answered with silence or with embarrassed throat-clearing. Why this paucity of design? It seems part of the blame must lie with the educational programs, which until recently perpetuated the emphasis of horticulture in their curriculum. During my period of residence here in 1974-76, I engaged in some part-time teaching in one of the Landscape Architecture programs and was amazed at the weakness of design theory and site planning in general coursework. Happily, I can report a complete turn-around in this area, having attended student presentations at two of the leading programs this year and been very favorably impressed with student work. Hopefully, this signals an emergence of a new creative emphasis in the discipline, which ultimately works its way into practice.

But another major barrier yet to be crossed is the low esteem which allied professions hold for landscape architecture. The "turf" of the landscape architect is much smaller in the U.K. than in the U.S. - architects invariably consider themselves site planners, while civil engineers undertake all the road and parking layout and design. Geography and planning are much more established here, making it difficult for the L.A. to become involved in regional or local planning issues. And to cap it all off, there is a queer sort of profession well-established in the U.K. called Quantity Surveying which does all the cost-estimating, prepares bills of quantity, and performs much of the specification writing. (Not that those elements of Landscape architecture are interesting or fun, but it does deprive the L.A. of a portion of fees.) So there is a rugged uphill fight ahead for the profession in this country with an awkward catch involved - landscape architects must create and execute good design in order to change their image as held by other design professions, yet with their scope of services so severely limited and confined by traditional professional boundaries it is difficult for the L.A. to "get enough of the action" to demonstrate their capabilities.

Landscape architectural education is remarkably similar between the two countries. There are presently six undergraduate programs and four graduate programs of education in the United Kingdom. (Interestingly, graduate and undergraduate are at different schools, never linked together) Four of the six undergraduate programs are at polytechnics, which evolved from trade school tradition, but now combine such things as art, architecture, interior design, industrial design and civil engineering. (Note that at these schools, there is no general education requirement.) The other two are in university programs. Each is roughly similar in size to our program at U.S.U. They are five year programs. Years one through three are very similar to our first three years, followed by a mandatory year out, and the fifth year back again with thesis project, similar to our senior year. The year out (fourth year) is the most radical difference, and is very well-accepted by the students and faculty alike. Students are required during this year to work in an office or goverment job doing landscape architectural-related work. Unlike U.S.U., their first degree tuition is covered by government grants, and unlike our student profile, few if any students are married with families to support, making the fourth year out much easier to justify. Classes meet in lecture/studio format similar to U.S.U. Although students receive grades for individual courses, they are also required to accumulate a portfolio of work for presentation to a panel of examiners at the end of the fifth year. This External Revue Board is comprised of independent members of the Landscape Institute (similar to the ASLA and Registration Board combined) unfamiliar with individual students. Theoretically, a student can have passing grades throughout the five years, but be denied their diploma by the examiners, though this seldom happens.

A final note: If anyone is inspired to head over to England in search of work, be warned Work permits are very difficult to come by. You must first secure an offer of employment, and have your employer-to-be process the paper work for you before entering the country. Authorities are quite strict about this.

**Mac Davis Designer Rugs**

Need a little warmth on those long, cold studio nights? Relieve cold feet with a used industrial rug from the MAC DAVIS Designer Collection. Large, rubber-backed area rugs from this famous Heber City rug-picker are available from a local scrounger in a variety of colors. You pay only $8.00 for a rug that cost $60.00 new! Easily cleaned at your local car wash. Get your rug now from Susan Crook. Hurry - supplies are limited!
Logan Canyon Hwy Study

In June of this year, the Utah Department of Transportation awarded a $530,000 contract to the consulting firm CH2M Hill to conduct a year-long study analyzing transportation needs, conducting location studies, and preparing an environmental analysis of potential improvements to the Logan Canyon U.S. 89 highway. An interdisciplinary team, representing engineering, fisheries, biology, and landscape architecture, along with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, Sierra Club, and Audubon Society, has been formed to work with CH2M Hill on the study. The study includes plans for public meetings and citizen input at each phase.

The first public hearing was held on September 23 in Logan City Hall. During that meeting, Mr. Stan Nuffer, project manager for CH2M Hill, and Ms. Margaret Johnson, public involvement specialist, described the work accomplished thus far. A transportation needs analysis had been completed covering traffic characteristics, maintenance, design conditions, and capacity analysis. Available safety statistics dealing with accident rates, locations, causes, and severity were considered incomplete or unreliable and were not presented or discussed.

The study team found that the section of highway 89 between Right Hand Fork and Tony Grove road is of substandard shoulder width, and has the largest number of curves and most severe curves - a total of 58. Road gradients were considered excessive only on the Bear Lake side of the pass. The most common vehicle accidents in the canyon result from vehicles leaving the road, at intersections, and collisions with animals. Traffic was found to be heaviest on summer weekends, with approximately 80% of this traffic moving the entire length of the canyon (destinations outside the canyon). In winter, approximately 40% of the traffic moved the entire length of the canyon.

Projected traffic volumes by 2010 were 5500-5800 vehicles per day, in contrast to 3200 now. The "service capacity" of the roadway (on a scale of A to F) is considered to be level "D" now, or a situation where a driver is delayed 75% of the time during the "design hour" (usually peak traffic flow). By 2010, the service capacity was projected to be level "E", or nearly-stopped traffic conditions.

The consulting firm therefore drew the following conclusions:

1) There are substandard conditions on the road, particularly from right hand fork to Tony Grove.
2) The number and severity of curves contribute to the hazard.
3) The number of recreational vehicles is a contributing factor and can be expected to increase.
4) It will be necessary to make some improvements, such as increasing passing opportunities and widening lanes and shoulders.

The interdisciplinary team identified a number of environmental concerns. They noted that Logan Canyon is a recreation corridor and is a destination as well as a transportation corridor, therefore the proposed improvements should be compatible to this type of use. There is a special ambiance in the canyon, most clearly felt in the section between Right Hand Fork to Lower Twin Bridge, expressed by the narrow canyon walls, rock cliffs, tree canopy, and lack of human impact. The team expressed a desire for protection of recreation facilities and attention to bicycle safety.

The scenic beauty, or visual quality of the canyon was identified by the team as being very important. Mr. Clark Ostergaard, landscape architect with the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, is the L.A. on the team. He has mapped the roadway, identifying areas where cut and fill activity would be detrimental to the visual quality. Using the Forest Service Visual Management System, he has assigned "sensitivity ratings" to potential cut and fill activity based on size of disturbance, visibility, and presence and type of vegetation. For example, a highly visible 6 foot cut on an area with existing trees has a higher sensitivity rating than a 2 foot fill in a non-visible stretch with exposed rock or grass. The ratings fit well into the Forest Service system and will be useful in evaluating the alternative plans which CH2M Hill will develop for review sometime in early 1987.

Professor John Ellsworth in the LAEP department is assisting Clark Ostergaard on the visual analysis by reviewing and commenting on the system Clark is developing. He is also developing a visual simulation methodology using the department's new video tape equipment to inventory the existing conditions and visual effects of the proposed alternatives. John will incorporate the Logan Canyon visual assessment into a new seminar on videotape applications during winter quarter (see related article), and in LAEP 406 in the spring. The emphasis of that course will be on visual assessment and disturbed land rehabilitation, particularly as applied to highway design and construction. John will be drawing on his work experience with the Colorado Highway Department on Interstate 70 through Glenwood Canyon to bring a "real-world" context to the class.

Although the specific alternatives for "improvements" to the Logan Canyon highway have not yet been developed, it is certain that a range of options will be identified. Given the recreational and scenic significance of the canyon, the visual effects of the changes will be of highest importance in the evaluation of the alternatives, construction methods, and implementation. Clark Ostergaard and John Ellsworth will be working to provide the visual assessment expertise necessary to insure the conservation of one of Utah's most scenic recreation corridors.

John Ellsworth
The Moab Project

The LAEP Department's Field Service Program was established in 1973 to provide planning and design services to areas or agencies without the staff and/or resources to do it themselves. Projects in the past have included work for the cities of Mendon, Nibley, and Wellsville, Utah, for Sugar City, Idaho, and for the Cache County Planning Commission. This year's project is for Moab, Utah. Set in southeastern Utah, and surrounded by national and state parks and BLM land, the physical setting of Moab is superb. The potential of the city is truly astounding, but in recent years the area has had some hard economic times. The central focus of the work in Moab will be to survey and inventory the physical features of the region in order to develop a set of alternatives of future directions for Moab and the surrounding area. From this broad overview several small scale projects will also be approached.

During the first week of October, 7 students and 2 faculty members working on the project visited Moab for 5 days. Members of the study group are Richard Toth and John Nicholson, and graduate students Kuo Kwang Chang, Susan Crook, Rick Lasko, Monica Mariaca-Pando, Madeline Mazurski, and Linda Perelli Wright. Their backgrounds include degrees and work experience in landscape architecture, architecture, botany, English, wildlife resources, outdoor recreation management, and forestry. The group members were graciously hosted by citizens of the local community during their field trip.

The first two days of their visit were spent touring the area, including stops at Arches and Canyonlands National Parks, Kane Canyon, Castle Valley and a trip along the La Sal loop road. Everyone was continually impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the landscape.

Members of the study team criss-crossed the city of Moab and Spanish Valley, noting such features as municipal service facilities, educational facilities, residential areas, commercial activity areas, recreational facilities, and the linkages between existing functions. Other activities included numerous meetings with local business and community leaders, and regional and local planning officials. The group was hosted by the Rotary Club for the Monday luncheon meeting. Study members also met with the Chamber of Commerce, the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments and attended the City Council meeting on Tuesday evening.

The group is now back in Logan, organizing and evaluating the information and materials gathered on the trip. These data will form the basis for determining future directions of the work. The next visit of the team, hopefully in December, will allow them to verify this preliminary work and to gather further information.

Madeline Mazurski
Sacred Places

You have just been handed a new project description in your design studio: You are to design a 5-acre cemetery and the grave-markers to be used in it. This would be a worthwhile exercise for landscape architecture students since landscape architects have been responsible for the design of most planned cemeteries in this country.

What sort of cemetery would you design? Would you have broad, rolling lawns bordered by neat rows of shade trees? Would your grave-markers be similar rectangles of stone laid flush with the sod so as to provide unity, and thus tranquility to this pastoral scene? Would your focal point be a grand entry gate or a fountain? We can easily imagine such places. They appear in cities across the country, and all look the same whether in Boston, Houston, Portland or Honolulu.

But perhaps one among you is a renegade. He or she designs a cemetery to look like this: no manicured lawns, no irrigation and no neat rows of shade trees. Instead, there are sage and wild grass, junipers, pines, or whatever the indigenous vegetation is. Nestled in the grass or atop earthen mounds are the grave-markers. Each grave marker is handmade and no two are alike. The grave-markers are crafted out of wood, stone and common household objects. One grave-marker is an upturned floor grate whose tips have been formed into crosses. Another is a brightly painted sawblade. Yet another is a cross made out of pop bottles cemented together. The list of materials this student has used to create the grave-markers goes on to include candlesticks, metallic letters, barrel rims, picture frames, colored tiles, plastic flowers, horseshoes, radiator parts, ball bearings, marbles, shells, egg cartons, chicken wire, paint cans, plastic beads, tacks, nails, pie pans, garden hoses, astroturf, sheet metal, popsicle sticks, metal chains, wooden crates, door knobs, lava rock, beer cans, and baby bottles.

Does this sound ghastly? Is this students' design solution a breach of good taste?

You may think so and yet in our southwestern states there are such places. They are the camposantos, or "field of the saints", where hispanic catholics bury their dead.

Camposantos are sacred and inspiring places. The camposantos' unity is a unity with nature. Its variety lies in the grave-markers, each a unique form of folk art. Its focal point is a large central cross, usually of hewn timbers, and the whole is encompassed by a fence or wall.

Camposantos are filled with poignant expressions of emotion. They are alive with the personalities of those interred and those whose insights are etched on the grave-markers.

Unfettered by design basics, the grave-marker craftsman utilizes common household objects in ingenious ways. Often the grave-marker is decorated with treasured possessions - bits of jewelry, a rosary, buttons from a favorite shirt, a piece of stationery, or a whiskey bottle.

Once, graves in the great park cemeteries like Mt. Auburn and Spring Grove were decorated to memorialize the deceased. Graves were personalized with fences, urns, pictures, cast iron animals and statuary. Park cemeteries became as popular for monument and decoration viewing as they were for the contemplation of nature. But in the mid 1800's, a landscape designer, Adolf Strauch campaigned against the personalization of graves on the grounds that it was 'In poor taste'.

Although initially opposed by lot owners, Strauch eventually launched the 'lawn cemetery' movement, precursor of the 'memorial park' so prevalent today.

Interestingly, the banishment of grave ornamentation corresponds to the invention of the lawn mower. Cemetery owners heavily promoted the lawn cemetery realizing that the simplified maintenance would greatly increase their profits. Strict regulations were established ostensibly to preserve the tranquil beauty of uninterrupted lawn, but more pragmatically, to assure the uninterrupted sweep of the lawn mower.

What can we learn from a study of camposantos and cemetery history? We learn the same thing that we do if we study people's actions when they first move into a new apartment or dorm room: people like to personalize space.

The personalization of graves in the camposantos has created a place rich in cultural identity and meaning. Our modern memorial cemeteries, on the other hand, as expressed by Harvard professor, John Stilgoe, are characterized by 'a bland horticultural homogeneity'. Landscape Architecture professor Catherine Howett refers to modern memorial cemeteries as 'lost landscapes' explaining that they are 'lost' because 'we cannot find in them the image of our lives or our times.'

But it is not just our cemeteries which are bland, or lacking meaning. Our country abounds in generic landscapes, bland urban plazas and run-of-the-mill housing developments.

Author and lecturer John Naisbett implores people to offset the cold and calculating aspects of technology with an emphasis on the more humanistic and spiritual aspects of mankind. As designers, we can imbue places with significance, personalizing them on some scale, whether decorating an urban plaza wall with handprints of its noon hour visitors, or galloping lifesize bronze horses across an immense space as in downtown Dallas, or allowing people freedom of expression in the final and most profound rite of passage.

Sue Sanborn
LAEP Video

The LAEP department has recently acquired video tape equipment for use in the program, including a Panasonic color camera, video cassette recorder, tripod, and accessories. The equipment is of industrial quality and will be used in a variety of applications.

In order to take full advantage of the equipment, Professor Ellsworth will be convening a seminar for graduate students and seniors during winter quarter. The following landscape architectural applications may be covered in the seminar:

1. On-site survey and site analysis, using the fast review, slow- and stop-frame features to obtain more accurate information; also to provide students a visual impression where the site is hard to get to or access is restricted.
2. Post-occupancy evaluation.
3. Permanent site inventories for long-term monitoring of environmental change.
4. Macro-closeup reviewing of student models to assist in perception of impacts of design.
5. Rehearsal and production of student presentations for off-campus clients and for visitors to the Department.
6. Recording of student presentations for subsequent review and grading by jurors and/or the course instructor and for review by other classes of students.
7. Recording visiting lectures for those unable to attend and for a permanent departmental library.
8. Videotaping large group discussions to provide better subsequent information than notes or audio recordings.
9. Recording lectures by instructors who will be absent or who are retiring.
10. Recording television programs of special interest to students.
11. Videotaping instruction for use on computer teaching facilities.

Due to the expensive and delicate nature of the equipment, a statement of policy regarding its use has been approved by the LAEP faculty. This policy states that equipment may be used on a checkout basis by the following persons (in priority order):

1. LAEP faculty members trained in the use and care of the equipment.
2. LAEP graduate students trained in the use and care of the equipment, under the direction (preferably direct supervision) of a trained faculty member.

The equipment may be used in teaching, research, or service capacities (no assigned priorities).

One LAEP faculty member shall be designated the steward of the equipment and be responsible for its general maintenance, care, storage, and dispensation to qualified faculty or graduate students. The faculty steward shall be John Ellsworth until further notice.

No undergraduate or non-LAEP students or faculty may use or operate the equipment without special permission of the faculty steward.

Equipment may be checked out for reasonable time periods, to be determined by the nature of the project and other demands for the equipment. The faculty steward, with the assistance of the department administrative secretary, shall handle all scheduling and allocation tasks and arbitrate in case of conflicting demands.

John Ellsworth

How To Minimize Stress

Keeping Fit

* Variety of foods
* Meals vs. snacks
* Limit intake of sugar, sodium, fats, alcohol, and caffeine
* Stop smoking
* Eat slowly
* Watch Weight
* Exercise

Relaxation

* Quiet environment
* Mental devices
* Passive attitude
* Comfortable position

Filter

* Prioritize
* Learn to say, "Big Deal!"
* Avoid self-defeating mental voice

And . . . .

* Seek social support (friends, family, co-workers)
* Sense of humor
* Learn to relax
* Plan time out!
"Visual and Environmental Considerations for Road Location in Mountain Environments"

(Abstract from Master's Report by Stuart Challender)

The purpose of this project is to explore visual and environmental impacts concerning road location in mountainous environments, and establish criteria that are applied to a case study using a computerized geographic information system (GIS).

The study site encompasses a corridor in northern Utah linking Cache Valley with Ogden Valley. The site is approximately six miles by twelve miles and ranges in elevation from 5,000 to 9,500 feet. There are three perennial streams and numerous smaller, mostly ephemeral drainages on the site. Vegetation is dominated by mountain rangeland with some deciduous cover and coniferous forest.

The computer mapping program, "Professional Map Analysis Package" (pMAP) is the micro-computer version of the "Map Analysis Package" (MAP) developed by the Yale School of Forestry. It is a grid-based program and runs on an IBM PC-XT. The grid size for this project is 200 x 200 meters (about 9 acres) resulting in a degree of generalization within each cell that would not be adequate for centerline design, but is suitable for route location purposes.

Three parameters are defined for analyzing route suitability: visual, environmental, and economic/engineering. Within each parameter, models are formulated in response to specific issues, and used to generate suitability maps representing those issues. These suitability maps are then combined into composite suitability maps representing each parameter that are used to generate route alternatives. Individual route alternatives are then tested against the composite suitability maps and/or individual models in order to assess tradeoffs between routes. Through this process a route was established that best optimizes for all the issues and minimizes the need for mitigation measures during design stages.

This project demonstrates the interactive capabilities of using the computer to analyze impacts and trade-offs for different route alternatives. Issues can be re-defined and/or criteria adjusted in order to re-evaluate route alternatives or generate new alternatives. Utilizing the computer in this way allows numerous alternatives to be evaluated quickly and efficiently over a larger area than might normally be considered during the route selection phase. Such a method reduces the need for costly mitigation concerning critical visual and environmental issues by identifying inherently suitable sites early in the planning process, and identifies "red-flag" areas where a more in-depth analysis would be necessary during subsequent design stages.

"Housing Young Families in Utah"

(Abstract from the thesis of Gregory Graves)

The purpose of this study was to identify the housing preferences, major housing values, and general life-style of young college families in Utah. A survey instrument was developed and administered to a random sample of families living in married student housing at Utah State University, University of Utah, and Brigham Young University. Families responded to both a written questionnaire and a picture survey. The responses were analyzed, and design guidelines and recommendations for residential development were then formulated.

The results of this work showed that young Utah families, like many others, preferred the single family house over all other types of dwellings. Their reasons for this preference included privacy, private outdoor space or yard, equity, landscaping, and ownership. The respondents also preferred those amenities and design features that promoted privacy, private outdoor space, energy conservation, and controllable neighbor interaction. Privacy was desired in the form of extra rooms, room separation, and protection from neighbor intrusion. Energy conservation was desired so long as it did not drastically alter the traditional single family house image. However, respondents did show a moderate interest in the use of solar energy. Friendly neighbor interaction was desirable, but the level of expected sociability was not identified. The basic values behind these housing preferences included privacy, family, child supervision, economy, and neighbor sociability (listed in descending order of importance). The general life-style of young college families in Utah was very family-oriented. They enjoy being together and participating in family activities. Many of the more preferred activities occurred outdoors, and included playing with children, gardening, and working in the yard.

The guidelines presented were designed to incorporate these major preferences and values into a housing environment more specifically able to accommodate the way the respondents lived. They include recommendations for improvements in site selection and characteristics, neighborhood layout and amenities, and house design.
The Norwegian Wonder

Within the Landscape Architecture Department we have a number of people from different lands. Last spring we did a feature on the students from Malaysia. Presently we have a student from Norway, Rolf Sordel.

The country of Norway is about the size of Montana, with only five or six large cities. The capital, Oslo, is called home by over 400,000 people. Like Utah, Norway has quite a diverse topography ranging from mountains to valleys and plains. Rolf, being from 'the flat lands' has been quite impressed with Utah's landscape, although he wishes it were as green as his homeland.

Norway's economy is dependent upon its oil export. Recently they have been hit hard by the drop in price of this export, with sales dropping from 50 billion kroner to 10 billion kroner (approximately seven billion dollars to one and one half billion dollars).

Landscape architecture is not a highly developed field in Norway due to the rural atmosphere of the country. Most of the people are into home landscaping which is not directly related to the economic problems of the country.

There has been an awakening to landscape architecture and the need for it during the last ten years. Within the last two years there has been heavy construction in the urban areas, with some very recent emphasis into the landscape area.

There is a national park system in Norway, but within the cities concerning open space it tends to be 'fend for yourself' attitude. Although there does seem to be some concern by the builders in creating a central court area or green space.

Prior to his Utah State experience, Rolf spent one year at a horticulture school that stressed the basics of vegetable and fruit production, greenhouse and nursery management, and the study of flowers and plants. Following this he spent four months at a technical school getting hands-on experience learning to drive and maintain construction equipment. He then returned to a horticulture school, entering a program emphasizing landscape construction.

For two years following his schooling he worked for a landscape construction company, doing some residential jobs, but mainly renovating old city apartment buildings and park areas.

After speaking with a professor at his school, he decided to come to the United States for an education in landscape architecture. He found it very difficult to obtain information on schools, although he did receive quite a bit of information on east coast schools including Cornell, Michigan State University, and The Rhode Island School of Design. In looking for a school he needed to find one with ASLA accreditation in order to obtain grants and loans from the government. He had been to Idaho and Colorado earlier, liked the west and its mountains, and finally ended up at Utah State University.

Before Rolf began in this program he had little idea of what to expect, but now he states, "it is definitely a lot of work".

Through the past two years Rolf has spent a lot of his time in training for both swimming and skiing. He is trying to initiate a cross country ski team at U.S.U. The beginning interest is slow but he feels confident that there will eventually be a team. This past fall he also joined the Sigma Nu fraternity.

After he graduates he would like to work in either Australia or the United States for a year or so to get "good experience and good ideas", but is concerned with the difficulty in obtaining a work permit in the United States.

Overall Rolf has started to enjoy the program and his experience at Utah State University much more than anticipated.

Jeff and the Denver Service Center

Last fall quarter Jeff Garret, a senior, received an internship with the Denver office of the National Park Service. He worked during winter quarter and throughout the summer, but is now back at USU where he can inform us of the projects he did and of the service of the Denver Office.

The Denver Service Center is the design office for the National Park Service. A park is allocated monies for new facilities, roadways, or park facilities, then these facilities are designed by the Denver Office and finally contracted out to the builder.

As an intern, Jeff worked on the Eastern design team. The team consists of a full professional staff including structural, mechanical, electrical and civil engineers; architects, historical architects and landscape architects. With this staff they are quite capable of producing a complete, detailed design package for new facilities.

Jeff works with five other landscape architects whose projects range from designing new roads, parking facilities and parkways like Nachez Trace and Blue Ridge, to creating new visitor and interpretive centers for newly established parks, historical sites and recreation areas.

This past summer Jeff worked on a road and parking project for the park of Assateague Island. Assateague is a barrier dune island located off the coast of Maryland. The project consisted of developing three parking designs for day-use of the park. He was fortunate to visit the park for one week in August. While there he met the park superintendent and his support staff. It was a good experience to find out the needs of the park and see the site being designed.

It is unknown at this point which projects Jeff will be working on when he returns to Denver in March, but we wish him the best of luck in his career at the Denver Service Center.
"Poland - There's nothing there!"

In July and August of 1985, I visited Poland. This journey to Eastern Europe (my first) was realized by the award of the Morris Travelling Fellowship from the Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning at Utah State University. Having a Polish ancestry, my intent on going was to discover my "roots", examine early town planning projects (Italian-influenced), and study current socialist planning policy and its effects on the urban and rural landscape.

I went also with a sort of personal vendetta, partially as the result of exposure to ethnic prejudice and bias. This experience occurred early in my life and was typically espoused by people not very well read or aware of world issues. So I was surprised at the response of some of my fellow students upon learning the destination of my journey....."Poland??! There's nothing there!"

My proposal research proved otherwise. Poland has a rich, colorful history and culture, and continues to be at the center of world politics today. Yet few Americans are aware of the social and scientific contributions made by Poles that touch our daily lives. Copernicus advanced the theory of heliocentric ordering of the planets which laid the cornerstone for modern astronomy. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish patriot, fought in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War as an officer and military strategist, attaining the rank of brigadier general. The sonatas and mazurkas of Frederic Chopin are often heard in concert halls throughout the world. Marie Sklodowska Curie pioneered radioactive research with the discovery of radium and polonium. Reverse Polish Notation serves as the logical model incorporated into Hewlett-Packard calculators. These are only a sample of offerings made to the world community by Poles. I meant to visit this land, learn something of its culture and history and prove to myself and others that there is something there!

Such were my thoughts as I boarded the Lot Airlines: Russian-built aircraft waiting to whisk me from New York to Warsaw. I had been warned that conditions in Poland would be very different from those I knew in the States. However, I was not prepared for the overwhelming "security" I felt as we deplaned to waiting buses upon arrival in Warsaw. The plane stopped in the middle of a huge concrete expanse well away from the terminal. The airport was almost deserted (compared to ours in the States). Soldiers, armed with automatic weapons, were stationed nearby to observe and protect us. No photographs, please!

Since I came as part of an officially sanctioned tour, the intimidating process of clearing customs was relatively painless. There was safety in numbers, I thought. Or perhaps it is easier to get into a Communist country than it is to get out. That I would deal with later, when I left the group and travelled on my own. I thought I had prepared myself for a visit behind the Iron Curtain, but still the display of such tight security was surprising. But, I had come to see life in the Eastern Block, and was certainly part of it. How large a part, I didn't learn until later.

During my stay in Poland, I attended classes at the Jagellonian University in Cracow, studied the Polish language, travelled to various parts of the country, and met people. I saw the historical and cultural wonders I had read about -- historic Wavel Castle, the enchanting Wilanow Palace in Warsaw, and the Old Town sections of Warsaw, Gdansk, Lublin, and Cracow. I walked through the eerie gas chambers of Auschwitz where the Nazis slaughtered 4 million people like so many bewildered cattle. I stood before the Solidarity Monument at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, where striking workers were killed in the 1970's, and paid homage at the grave of Father Popieluszko, the Solidarity priest assassinated by the secret police in the 1980's. I was aboard a train stopped by the secret police because one of our party was observed taking photographs out of the windows as we passed through the countryside. Yes, a definite paranoia exists in the Eastern Block countries, not necessarily on the part of the people, but certainly on the part of those in power. The effects of the declaration of martial law in 1981 still remain.

Shortages of goods exist. Meat, chocolate, and gasoline are rationed. People stand in long lines waiting their turn to purchase these items. Some people hire themselves out to stand in line for others. I waited in a queue for 8 hours to make a train reservation for my departure from the country. Since dollars have a lot of buying power in Poland, many people are eager to purchase them from Americans. Consequently, the black market flourishes. With a gold-backed currency, one gains immediate access to the purchase of cars, tractors, and apartments, while payment in Polish currency means waiting 3 - 20 years. Parents and relatives commonly make payments to the government in the name of children 4 and 5 years old, so the child will have an apartment at the age of 20 to 25.

These are the conditions Poles live under today, conditions unthinkable for most Americans. Why do they exist? Most Poles blame the political system, their government and its domination by the Soviet Union. However, my purpose is not to extoll or denounce the political system of any country, but rather to call attention to the fact that those at the mercy of the system are still people.

The people I met - an artist and her young daughter, a physiologist, a computer scientist, students, farmers, college professors, architects, etc., are people like you and me, with the same feelings, aspirations, and thoughts that we hold. They love their families, laugh, cry, and bleed just as we do. When the dehumanizing political and cultural labels are stripped away, human beings like ourselves remain. There is no room in this world for small-minded people to pre-judge other cultures and peoples. Let's not dismiss the significance of other cultures out of sheer ignorance, but seek them out, understand them, and learn from them. And so to those who originally questioned the value of my journey to Poland, I simply state: "There is something there and in every culture worth learning about. People are people!"

Jerry Sempek
THE STATE OF THE COMPUTER
or
You ain't seen nothin yet!

Assuming that civilized man abandons his current preoccupation with making preparations to destroy himself, the latter part of the twentieth century will one day be known to historians as the "information age." An incredible percentage of the combined knowledge of the human race will have been gathered within the three or four decades preceding the year 2000. It's no surprise, therefore, that computers, being basically boxes that store, manipulate and recall information, are being applied at an awesome rate in every conceivable use. Largely because of the proliferation of computers, it has been predicted that by the year 2000, it will answer to any question anyone in western civilization to get an answer to any question that has an answer.

This raises some interesting questions. How will we have been told that is when we have done our best. Ah, to be the best! That's where competition comes in! Have you ever thought, "Dave got a 95 !? I can't believe it! I gave him half of his ideas, I swear he is so lucky sometimes. He's never up here; he is always playing. So why did I get an 82 ? Is he really that much better than I am? I was up here all last night and all last week working on this. WHY?"

Just because one person gets an "A" and another person gets a "B", does that really mean one is better than another? Maybe. Probably. Probably in that aspect of the field he/she has a better grasp of the concept. "So maybe she is a better designer. I seem to recall her asking me to proofread and suggest improvements on her writing, sketches, graphics. Maybe that's my strong point!"

Just be aware that not everyone is good at everything, especially in such a diverse field as landscape architecture. Some people are better designers, some better at proposals, presentations and even construction drawings! So open your eyes; look at yourself clearly. What do you do best? Keep it in mind, for those are the areas to build upon and take advantage of, for self-worth is much more important than the opinions of others.

Education has little to do with grades. It deals with a desire to learn and to try to understand the ideas and concepts of a profession. Only when you desire to learn, as you would desire air if held under water, do you understand what education means--learning, growing, understanding and application.

Obviously, this program is just a beginning for us. So take these three or four years and experience all you can from landscape architecture, including hands-on experience, working in offices, and, most of all, listening to and learning from your peers and professors.

All you can do is try, and if you receive a "B", or "D" it doesn't matter! Besides, it's common knowledge that the "B" and "C" students are the ones to hire the "A" students!

Cari Goetcheus

Dan Rabin

OPINION: Education

Education is defined as obtaining knowledge or skill through a process such as schooling. But what does it really mean?

To some it means going to college on Mom and Dad's money, having fun, getting average grades and growing up. To others it's working your tail off during the summer and during school to support yourself, and in some cases a family. To still others it is getting an education by experiencing the real world.

Isn't it interesting how education is so closely associated with grades? Grades, those all-important letters, A, B, C, D, or numbers 92.5, 83, 60 (God forbid!), which seem to indicate our worth in others' eyes. But why in others' eyes? Isn't self-worth anything anymore?

We all seem to strive to be the "A" student because we've been told that is when we have done our best. Ah, to be the best! That's where competition comes in! Have you ever thought, "Dave got a 95 !? I can't believe it! I gave him half of his ideas, I swear he is so lucky sometimes. He's never up here; he is always playing. So why did I get an 82 ? Is he really that much better than I am? I was up here all last night and all last week working on this. WHY?"

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Tom May Delights

Sometimes the nicest things come in surprising packages.

Tom May, a stocky, red-haired folksinger, with a scruffy beard and metallic rimmed glasses - tapped out rhythms of some melodically beautiful folksongs in a concert Nov. 11 in the Chase Fine Arts Center.

More than 100 people turned out to see the international folksinger, sponsored by the Landscape Architecture Club.

May, who will have his third album released by the end of the year, tells his stories of the Rocky Western Days of Ireland and sings the country ditties of Butte, Montana with a hauntingly beautiful voice that has a 60's flavor that reflects on Fogelberg or Seals and Croft.

"If you don't understand the language - open your heart to the music," philosophizes May.

May's lulling voice had an entrancing effect on the audience - some closed their eyes and others pulled close to their partners.

Kathy Christensen - guest editor

ShaunaLEE

My name is Shaunalee Allred. That is Shaunalee, not Shauna! Let me tell you why. Have you ever heard the story and song "Puff the Magic Dragon"? Well, , good old Puff lived in the land of "hanalee", thus resulting in my crazy name. I am a lifetime Utahn, born in Salt Lake City, raised in Ogden and now residing in the infamous Cache Valley. My major here at Utah State is Business Administration. I have two and a half years left before I graduate, unless of course I am the typical college student and change my major twenty times before I do actually graduate!

Office Rules

Being a Landscape Architecture student can be pretty tough but being the Landscape Architecture Department secretary can be mind boggling! The following are a few hints to help both you and me.

1. Please check with the secretary prior to entering the faculty area. Each of the faculty do have advising hours, so please do not expect to be beckoned into their offices any time you feel you are desperate. Do not attempt to see the professors prior to their class periods, for they are preparing for that class. If you do not know who your advisor is or what his/her schedule is, ask!

2. Phones, copy machine, and typewriters are not for student use. They are needed for Departmental business. Do not have personal phone messages left for you via the secretary. Unless it is an emergency, they will not be accepted. There is a pay phone located in the south stairwell--the number is 753-9993.

3. There is a computer room located in the graduate studio. When using this room, please enter the graduate studio via the south entrance, FAV 223. Facilities in this room include 1 Macintosh, 1 CAD, 1 Apple II Plus, graphics tablets and a printer for the Apple. In the office there is also a computer room. This room contains 1 CAD, and 1 Macintosh along with a microimager and printer for the Macintosh. Once again please check with the secretary prior to entering the computer room within the LAEP Office.

4. Equipment and the Landscape Architecture library are available for student use. You must check out all equipment and books with the secretary.

5. To obtain a desk key and drafting arm you must be a junior, senior, or graduate student within the Landscape Architecture program. Deposits are required; $50 for a drafting arm and $5 for a key.

6. A kroy lettering machine is available for student use. Students must provide their own tape cartridge, which can be obtained through any of the Drafting supply stores in Salt Lake City including Labrum's.

Thank you for your cooperation in making this year easier for both of us.

Julie and Shaunalee
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