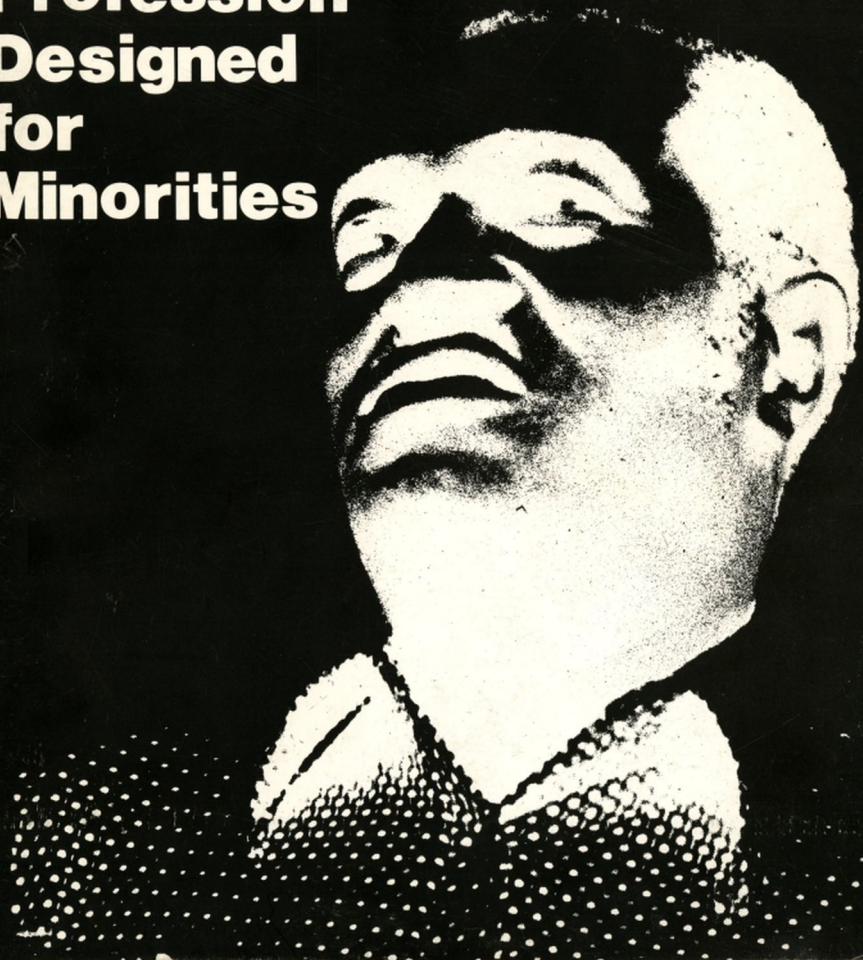


LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

**A
Profession
Designed
for
Minorities**



WHY SHOULD A YOUNG BLACK STUDENT CONSIDER A CAREER IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE?

Professional landscape architects are responsible for the planning and management of land and the design and placement of natural and man-made elements in outdoor areas. Landscape architecture is the art and science of developing land and exterior elements for optimum human use and enjoyment while preserving the essence of the natural environment.

The landscape architect must fit his designs into the context of a given environment while preserving and enhancing its essential quality. To do that, he or she must understand the limitations, constraints and processes of nature. On the other hand, in order to provide both function and pleasure, it is necessary to understand the needs, desires and responses of people who might use a completed landscape architectural design. It has been said, "Landscape architecture, then, is basically a recognition of the forces which transform landscapes and the needs of man for recreation . . . it is the art and science of making our landscape productive for the utility of man and the esthetic enrichment of the spiritual needs."

WHY?

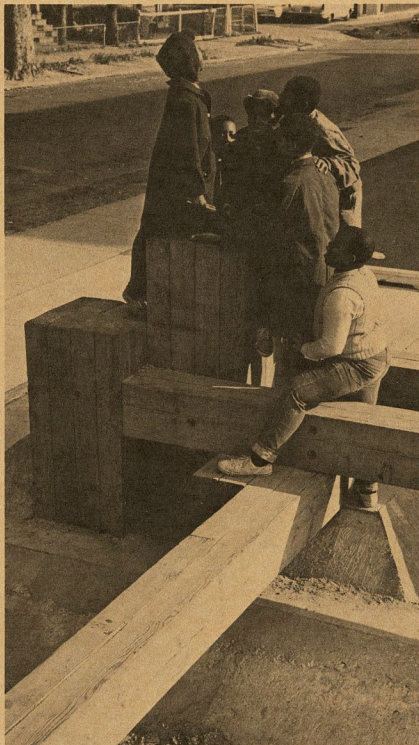


I LEAVE YOU FINALLY A RESPONSIBILITY TO OUR YOUNG PEOPLE. * *Mary Inesland Bethune*



Other planning professions are concerned with specific areas of the human environment: architecture deals with the design of buildings, civil engineering with the design of roads and utilities, and city planning with the development of communities. Landscape architecture is the only planning profession which must concern itself with the physical problems of adjusting all areas of the environment to obtain maximum functional and esthetic effectiveness. During an era of growing environmental awareness, the landscape architect has a previously unequalled opportunity to apply his creative talents and problem-solving abilities. The primary quality needed by the landscape architect is a sensitive ability to observe and comprehend the character, potential and limitations of the environment and its people. A second requirement for a professional landscape architect is the capability to communicate his or her observations, concepts and recommendations to others who are not aware of the problems. This means that the landscape architect must develop sensitivity and accuracy in observation as well as perfect technical skills for selling ideas to others. Such skills would include ability in drawing, writing and speaking, and construction.





The professional landscape architect, in whatever capacities he or she is engaged, sells only service and does not accept personal commissions or discounts from contractors, nurserymen, or equipment and material dealers.

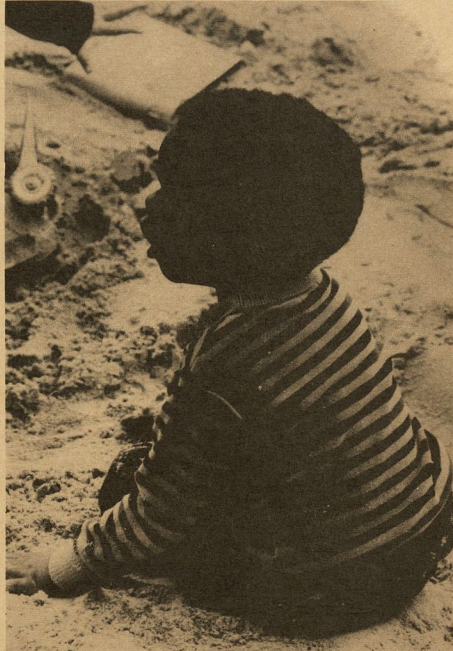
Because landscape architects are trained to apply their knowledge and appreciation of land, water, and plants and of the interrelationship among these elements to the skillful development of land for efficient space and pleasant use, they collaborate closely with other planning professions. Landscape architects participate in the development of neighborhoods, towns and cities by preparing site plans for civic and community centers, housing projects, shopping centers, school and recreation facilities, so as to insure that such large-scale projects take their proper place in the overall city plan. They plan the recreational developments of national, state, county and municipal parks. They collaborate on the planning of highways and parkways to provide attractive as well as efficient means for traffic circulation. They plan the arrangement of home grounds and gardens to obtain the desirable unity between indoor and outdoor living space. Other significant projects for which landscape architects are trained to create esthetically pleasing and economically feasible plans are airports, golf and country clubs, industrial sites, residential subdivisions, resorts and sports centers, waterfront beach and swimming facilities, cemeteries, military installations, hospitals, schools, colleges, and public buildings, botanical and zoological gardens, and historic sites and monuments, and exposition grounds. To an increasingly greater degree, landscape architects are involved in preparation and review of environmental impact statements and large-scale regional land use plans.

All professions, including landscape architecture, have a code of professional ethics. This presupposes certain conduct in business respecting all parties to an agreement in an unbiased relationship. The landscape architect is then, in every sense, a professional governed by ethical requirements. In the conduct of his business he is required to respect the rights and wishes of the client, of builders, of other designers, of contractors, and of other persons offering construction assistance or services.

The landscape architect is, first and foremost, a design professional. This means that he or she has acquired through intensive preparation specialized skills and techniques as well as a knowledge of design principles and a broad background in arts, science and humanities. The design professional is differentiated from the businessman, the administrator, or the politician by his product, which consists of ideas made visually and aurally comprehensible through the use of his own hard-earned skills. He has nothing to sell but the advice, knowledge and technical skill acquired through years of preparation. The ease with which ideas and concepts may be expropriated necessitates the practice of requiring adequate compensation for the professional who earns his living by providing others with the benefits of his or her specialized knowledge. The landscape architect does not *give away his product* to his friends and business associates any more than does the physician offer free consultation, diagnosis, or treatment.

The professional landscape architect receives remuneration for services provided in land planning relative to the site and for design advice offered to a client. He does not sell plants, construction materials, or supplies for additional income. He must be free to plan and design projects for clients without the conflict of interests that would be generated by operating a retail or construction business. He performs his work in an ethical manner, dealing sincerely and honestly with his clients and other tradespeople, businessmen and professionals. His professional stature is entirely related to his talent and ability.

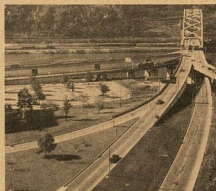
The landscape architect, in selling his ideas, in performing valuable services for his client, and in using his own skills and talents in the best interests of the total success of the project design, acts in the capacity of an agent for the owner or client. The client's interests are the landscape architect's interests.





The types of projects which landscape architects have traditionally undertaken during the more than one hundred years of the profession's existence in the United States, are many and varied. Basically, however, most landscape architects in the United States at the present time perform some or all of the following services: they give professional advice on land planning and land design problems, either through direct consultation or the development of reports; they select suitable sites for specific uses; they make preliminary studies, sketches, models and reports; they prepare plans, detailed drawings, cost estimates and written specifications; they take the responsibility for the bidding process involving landscape contractors; they supervise the actual construction of landscape architectural projects as well as approve the quality of the materials and workmanship on a specific project; they may be retained by a client as permanent consultants and advisors; they prepare, review or formulate criteria for master and site plans for land development; they administer and manage public or private land planning and construction programs.





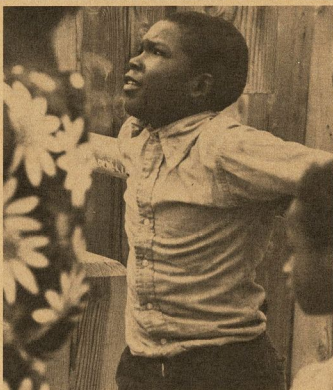
Landscape architects basically are employed either in private professional practice, in governmental practice, or in the field of education. In private practice, the landscape architect may be a principal in a landscape architectural firm (which might be either a small or a large office), or in an interdisciplinary firm employing professionals from other fields such as architecture, engineering or planning. A landscape architect may also be an employee of a landscape architectural firm or of an architectural, engineering, planning or development firm.

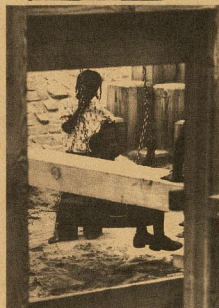
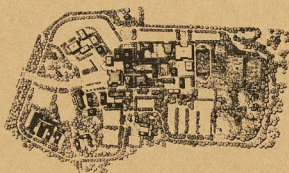
In government service, landscape architects are employed at federal, state and local levels. Nearly all of the federal agencies dealing with land use employ landscape architects—the National Park Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, various branches of the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the Veterans Administration, General Services Administration, and various divisions in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as well as the Bureau of Land Management and many other agencies.

In state governments, divisions of park and recreation, highway departments, planning branches or divisions, as well as those programs dealing with public utilities and environmental and land planning functions quite often employ landscape architects. Local governmental agencies dealing with education, parks, highways, planning or natural resources quite often employ landscape architects in some capacity.

In education, landscape architects are involved in teaching, research, and administration at both accredited and non-accredited schools of landscape architecture. They are also employed by schools of planning, engineering and architecture.

Salaries for landscape architects range from about \$8,000 to \$12,000 for recent graduates with bachelor's degree, and from \$10,000 to \$18,000 a year for those with graduate degrees. Landscape architects employed by government agencies earn from approximately \$9,000 to \$36,000 per year. Landscape architects in private professional practice are employed at salaries ranging from approximately \$8,000 to \$50,000 per year, depending upon years of experience, responsibility, competence and reputation.





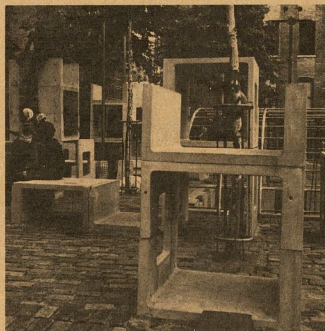
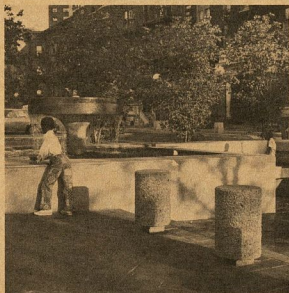
Why should the young black student consider a career in landscape architecture? The reasons are many and complex, but one of them is that there are just too few landscape architects in the United States.

In the United States, with a population of over 200,000,000, there are fewer than 10,000 persons with landscape architectural training.

There are probably fewer than 100 black landscape architects and landscape architectural students in the United States at the present time.

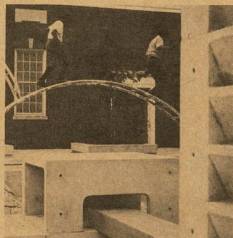
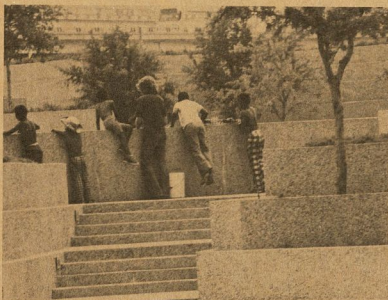
Probably the best motivations for young black students to pursue landscape architecture as a professional career is aptitude and desire. Neither has anything to do with color. If it's for you—do it! There are, however, certain professional responsibilities which minority landscape architects are particularly qualified to meet. There is a heritage of black social impact and service in the United States which appropriately could and should be carried on in the field of landscape architecture in years to come. You may or may not have a real interest in some of the problems peculiar to park and recreation planning, inner city open space planning, the development of transportation highway and mass transit facilities and the evaluation of their impact on the city, rural and small town development, campus or military planning, environmental impact research, or advocacy landscape architecture. There is a good possibility that you have developed or are developing a vital concern for certain segments of the population affected by land use and development decisions.



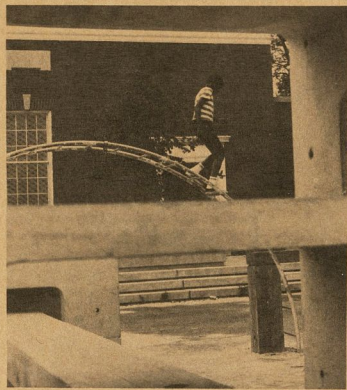


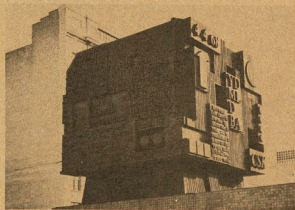
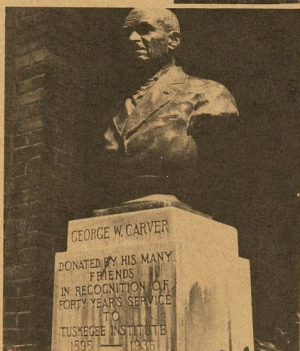
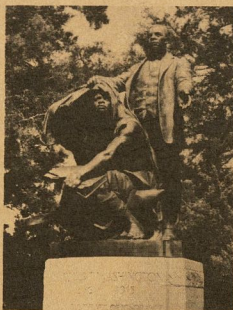
The minority landscape architect should play a major role in the contemporary development of the profession itself. There is the responsibility to expand the perception of black citizens by acquainting them with how the profession of landscape architecture involves itself in the total social, economic and political system. The black professional has an unspecified but necessary role as ombudsman charged with keeping the system honest, or at least with explaining to certain segments of the population just how the system works. Since landscape architecture is a profession deeply involved in the design and construction process, it provides an extremely valuable insight into understanding the system and serves to lessen the frustration of not understanding how the larger economic system operates. The lack of professional landscape architects has in effect left a large representative population disenfranchised in decisions concerning land and open space planning.

There are certain jobs which only minority landscape architects can fill. Certain employment positions in education and in government service are strongly influenced by affirmative action programs and equal employment opportunities programs. By the same token, a great number of contracts offered to private landscape architectural firms have the same equal employment opportunity provisions. In certain developing countries, there is a great interest in using to whatever extent possible, minority firms or firms employing minority professionals. Currently, these employment positions are not being filled because no one is available with the qualifications to fill them or they are being filled by professionals who are not members of minority groups.



There are also certain projects where only minority landscape architects will receive maximum acceptance. Inner city open space planning, advocacy landscape architecture, and certain aspects of open space planning in conjunction with highways and rapid transit facilities are to a large extent concerned with minority populations in major metropolitan areas. In such instances, the minority landscape architect will gain a greater acceptance from both of his clients. One client is obviously the neighborhood residents affected by the planning decisions. They will accept the minority landscape architect because they want to. In addition, the administrative client who pays the fee may be more ready to accept the minority landscape architect because of the necessity to gain acceptance for the project from the user client. Another positive factor is the degree of openness of communication between minority residents and minority professionals that is not possible, no matter how sincere the effort on both sides, between members of distinctively different racial and social backgrounds. At the same time there is hopefully a greater sympathy on the part of the minority landscape architect with the viewpoints, the problems and the needs of minority users and residents.



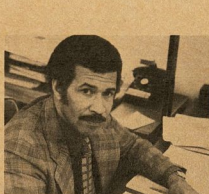


There are also certain social responsibilities incumbent upon all professionals toward their fellowman and toward the culture and society from which they have developed. Blacks have a history of outstanding individuals who have responded to this obligation in a variety of ways—leaders as Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, and Mary McLeod Bethune. Landscape architecture as a profession offers a contemporary opportunity for the positive exercise of this concern and feeling of social responsibility. Nowhere else could a young black person make his or her mark on the face of America more effectively and more permanently than in the profession of landscape architecture, at the present time and in years to come.

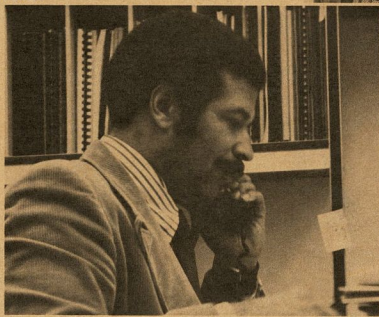
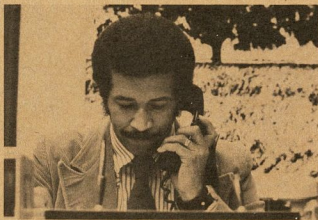
In order to illustrate what a landscape architect is, what he does, and what is the potential for minorities in the field, it seems appropriate to present in some detail the lives and works of the nine black landscape architects who are members of the American Society of Landscape Architects' Minority Recruitment Task Force. These men exemplify excellence in training, while their work and accomplishments demonstrate the breadth of scope and professional competence which is possible in the profession of landscape architecture.

Clinton H. Hewitt
Assistant Vice President
Physical Planning

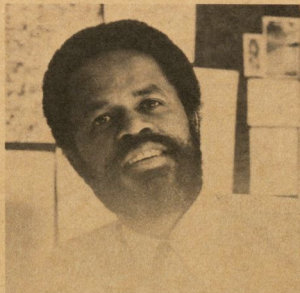
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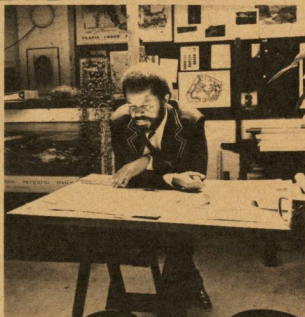
Clinton Hewitt is currently the Assistant Vice President of Planning for the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Clint is a graduate of Virginia State University and also holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master in Landscape Architecture from Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan. He was formerly a campus planner for Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as well as the assistant campus planner for the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In his present capacity, Clint has the responsibility for planning all facilities for the University of Minnesota campuses in the State of Minnesota. This includes the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses, with an enrollment of more than 40,000 students. Clint is the Chairman of the ASLA Task Force on Minority Recruitment and was involved in planning the development of a landscape architecture program at North Carolina A&T University. Clint has taught classes in landscape architecture and has acted as a faculty consultant at the University of Michigan and the University of Minnesota. He has served as a planning consultant for the Ford Foundation for the Bowie State College campus in Bowie, Maryland. Clint, together with Ray Collins, works west of the Mississippi River. In reality Clint lives on one side of the Mississippi and works on the other side; therefore he commutes daily back and forth across the Mississippi. In fact, the Mississippi divides Clint's planning responsibilities because the University of Minnesota has campuses on both sides of the Mississippi River.



CLINTON HEWITT



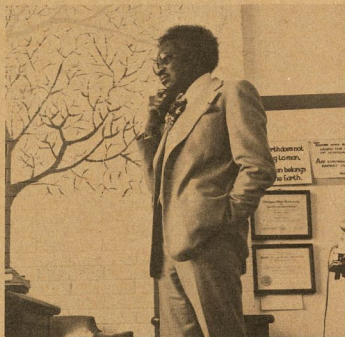
Raymond Collins is the only black landscape architect employed in Federal Government service. He is also the only black landscape architect who is a member of A.S.L.A. west of the Mississippi. Ray is employed at the Western Regional Office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service in San Francisco. He is a graduate of Michigan State University and was employed by the landscape architectural firm of Stuart Mertz and Associates of St. Louis, Missouri, after graduation and before his employment by the U.S. Forest Service. Although professionally Ray is totally occupied with large-scale regional land planning and with natural resource management in extensive natural areas throughout the United States, he is probably the black landscape architect most totally absorbed in living and working in a major metropolitan area. Ray is employed in downtown San Francisco and is deeply involved in the life of the city and its distinctive problems. Ray has also served on the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley and as a consultant and cooperating landscape architect to a number of landscape architectural firms in the Bay area.



COLLINS RAYMOND



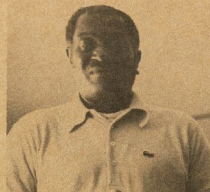
ELON MICKELS & ASSOCIATES



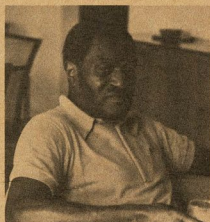
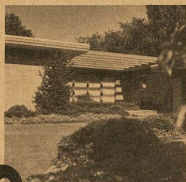
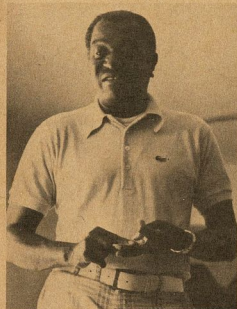
ELON MICKELS

Elon Mickels holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Ornamental Horticulture from Alabama A&M University and a Bachelor of Science and Graduate Study in Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture from Michigan State University. He has also done graduate study in urban planning at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. He is a registered professional community planner in the State of Michigan, a registered landscape architect in the State of Michigan, and a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He is also a member of the ASLA Board of Landscape Architectural Accreditation, which is responsible for the accreditation of schools of landscape architecture in the United States. Elon has been a visiting lecturer in the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Virginia and Urban Planning Instructor at Wayne County Community College in Detroit. He was formerly the Director of Planning and Urban Renewal for the City of Inkster, Michigan, and was also a principal of the firm of Mickels, Streeter and Associates. Elon is the principal of Elon Mickels and Associates, a private firm in private practice in the Detroit, Michigan, area. He and his firm have acted as consultants to a number of projects overseas and have been involved in master planning for Alabama A&M University and a model cities mobile housing program in Detroit, Michigan, as well as in the development of a shopping center, office and housing complex for the Central Business Renewal Program of the City of Wayne, Michigan. Elon has been involved with the Addison Street Sta-

tion of the Metro Subway Program in Washington, D.C.; the development of the Wayne State University Medical Center master plan; the MARTA Rapid Transit Program in Atlanta, Georgia; housing programs and parks in Detroit; residential, commercial and institutional land planning for Walled Lake Village in Novi, Michigan; the Hastings Shopping Center in Detroit; and the Sports Arena Multi-Use Building in Nassau in the Bahamas. His firm has also been involved in the landscape and site plans of Southwestern High School and Drew Junior High School in Detroit, the landscape plans for the Franklin Medical Center, and Michigan Bell Telephone building in Detroit; the site development plan for the Orange Hill Beach development in Nassau, the Bahamas; the landscape and site plans for Central High and Durfee Junior High in Detroit; site and landscape plans for the Hebrew Memorial Cemetery in Centerline, Michigan; and the Detroit Memorial Cemetery in Detroit. The firm is also responsible for the landscape and site plan for the Martin Luther King High School in Detroit; Park Lane Townhouses in Inkster, Michigan; the Oakdale Housing Cooperative in Ferndale, Michigan; Plymouth Community School in Plymouth, Michigan; the Wayne Federated Bank building in Wayne, Michigan; and the Manhattans Gardens Housing Cooperative in Toledo, Ohio. It has served as a planning and housing consultant in the Model Cities program for the City of Highland Park, Michigan.

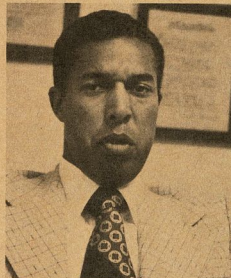
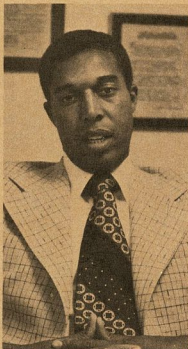
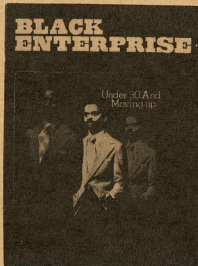


Dr. Charles Fountain, the only black landscape architect with a Ph.D. is a graduate of Michigan State University and the University of California at Berkeley. He is currently on the faculty at North Carolina A&T University in Greensboro, North Carolina. He is involved in the development of a landscape architectural/land planning program in the Department of Plant Science at Tuskegee. Charles has been deeply involved in curriculum and staff development at North Carolina A&T, and was responsible for a major national conference on the development of landscape architectural programs at predominantly black colleges and universities held in Greensboro in 1971. He has served as a consultant to the American Society of Landscape Architects in its program for training landscape architects for urban and government service.



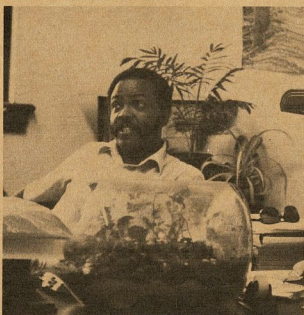
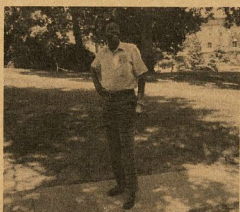
CHARLES FOUNTAIN

ERNEST EDWARDS



Ernest Edwards is a landscape architectural graduate from Rutgers University. He was formerly a principal of Wilson-Edwards Associates and served as a consultant to the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1969 at the Urban Open Space Workshop sponsored by the ASLA Foundation. He is currently president of the Fidelity First Corporation of Camden, New Jersey. Ernie was featured in the August, 1975, issue of *Black Enterprise*. His name was listed first among a group of young black entrepreneurs under the cover story title "Under 30 and Moving Up." That story had the following to say about Ernie:

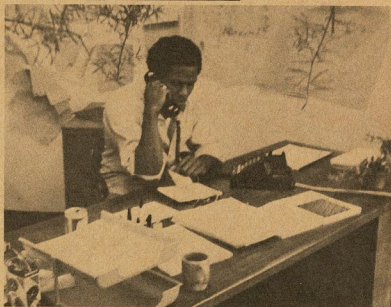
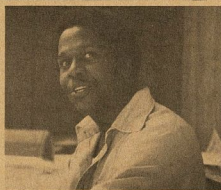
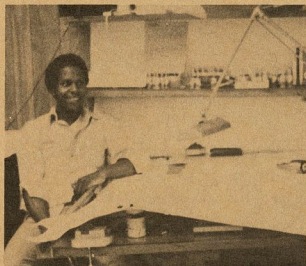
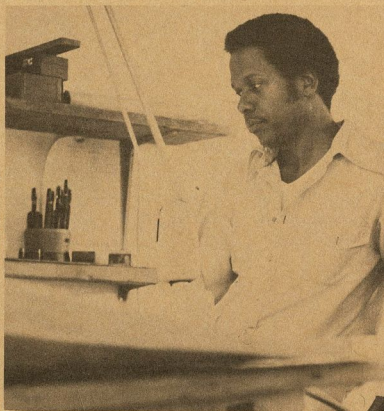
"Ernest A. Edwards is a developer who does not want to build homes. He wants to build a community. Edwards, 29, is president of the Fidelity First Corporation, a Camden, New Jersey, landscape architecture and urban planning company which is currently building 83 homes on a 22-acre site in Lawnside, New Jersey. Though the housing industry is in the dumps and the mortgage market still at one of the lowest levels in years, Edwards will only sell his houses to solid working families that have the ability to maintain them well. 'We don't intend to sell just for the sake of selling,' he declares firmly. 'We intend to build a strong community with good schools, playgrounds, streets and shopping areas.' Edwards was a landscape architect turned builder—I always wanted to be a builder, even in high school—does not believe in half measures. 'When I decided to become a developer, I decided to go all the way—I said to myself, I'm going to build houses and it will be as owner-builder-developer.' For his first project, the Warwick Hills Development, he chose Longside—a prosperous black community that was established in 1926. He is now planning other projects, such as a garden apartment complex for the elderly estimated to cost \$2 million. The recession may have dimmed other builders' aspirations, but Edwards oozes self-confidence. Of his first 83 homes, 20 have been sold. His assurance impressed not only potential buyers but bankers as well. When he showed his plans for the Warwick project to the Heritage Mortgage Finance Company, they were so thoroughly impressed that he had no difficulty securing a \$2½ million loan. 'But my main equity is my knowledge,' he claims. 'I bought the 22-acre site for Warwick at a fraction of its price—that was because the land had been condemned as swampy and no builder would go near it; but, as a landscape architect, I know exactly how to reclaim it. Today it has already tripled in value.' "



Al Wilkins is a graduate of Tuskegee University. Al was employed by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command of the Department of Defense as a landscape architect and facilities planner. He is currently on the faculty of the Washington Technical Institute in Washington, D.C. and lives in the new town of Columbia, Maryland.

AL WILKINS

WILLIAM WILSON



William Wilson is a principal in SYNTERRA in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Bill holds a B.S. degree in Ornamental Horticulture from Delaware Valley College and a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a registered Landscape Architect in the State of Pennsylvania. He has worked for the National Park Service and was employed by the landscape architectural firm of Collins and DuTot. Bill has taught or been a lecturer at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse, New York, at Rutgers University and at the University of Northern Colorado Center for Special and Advanced Programs in Washington, D.C. He was formerly a partner in the landscape architectural firm of Wilson and Edwards. He has also served as a consultant to the American Society of Landscape Architects in its urban open space workshop program, as well as to North Carolina A. & T. University in its program to establish a landscape architectural curriculum on that campus.

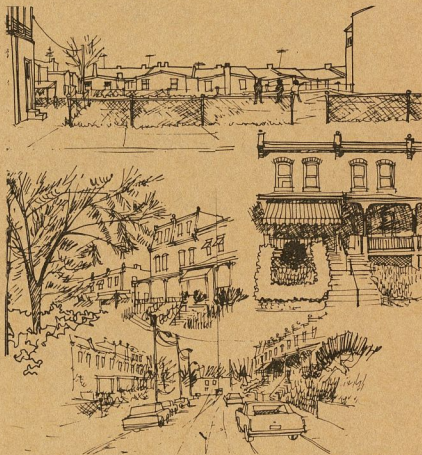
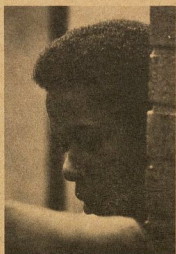
SYNTERRA means WITHEARTH and the firm states, in its promotional brochure, that it "provides new directions in environmental design in the form of a new firm stressing the application of a fuller integration of the man-made interface. SYNTERRA possesses the unique abilities to provide a client with the following:

- the most appropriate design solution to a given problem, presented both verbally and graphically in a most highly professional manner.
- a design solution reflecting an accurate overall awareness of materials and costs thus realizing the client a savings in time and money.

SYNTERRA's primary goal is the constant projection of fresh, innovative ideas and approaches to design problems. The goal is reflected in our tightly knit organization of technically oriented young designers. SYNTERRA's basic philosophy enables us to maintain the highest level of design creativity on all projects."

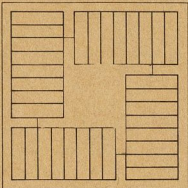
The firm was a recipient of a grant from the Architecture and Environmental Arts program of the National Endowment for the Arts through the City of Wilmington, Delaware, and the Delaware State Arts Council to develop a study and produce a publication on *Package Parks/A Study of Open Space in Urban Communities*. SYNTERRA has been responsible for the land capability analysis and master planning services for Mt. Pisgah State Park in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, for the

Newark, New Jersey Street Tree Beautification program, the Wilkinson Place Park in Trenton, New Jersey, the Gloria Dei National Historic site and the Franklin Court National Historic Park in Philadelphia, the open space program for the Brownsville Housing Project in Brooklyn, New York, and the site planning for the College Union Building at Bowie State College in Maryland. The firm has also been involved with the development of Nat Turner Park in Newark, New Jersey, the Wilson Aquatic Center in Washington, D.C., the site planning for the METRO mass transit stations in Washington, D.C. Bill was also responsible for the site design for Muhammad Ali's home in Cherry Hill, New Jersey.

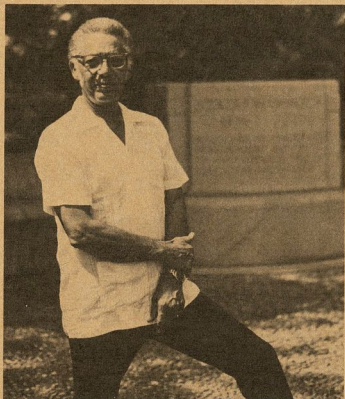


PACKAGE PARKS/A STUDY
OF OPEN SPACE IN URBAN COMMUNITIES

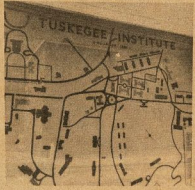
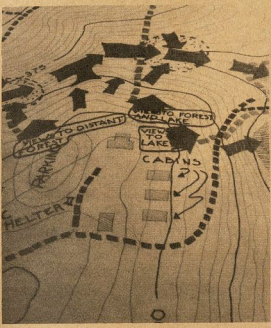
STUDY BY **SYNTERRA**
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



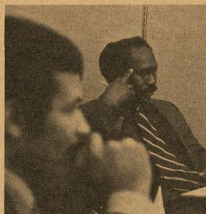
SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CITY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
COUNCIL IN COOPERATION WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
THROUGH THE DELAWARE STATE ARTS



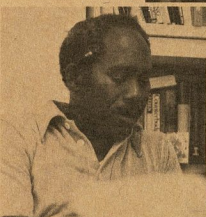
Edward Pryce is a graduate of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Ohio State University. Upon graduation he received the ASLA Certificate of Merit, the highest honor awarded to a graduate from an accredited school of landscape architecture each year. To date, he is the only black landscape architect who has received that honor. Ed came as a student to Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1934. After graduation from Tuskegee, he attended Ohio State University and then enrolled at the University of California in Berkeley, California, where he earned his Master of Planning degree. As the subject of his M.A. thesis project, he used the planning of the Tuskegee Institute campus. Since 1948, when he returned to Tuskegee as a member of the staff, he has been charged with the responsibility of developing the campus plan and has been responsible for construction and maintenance on the campus. He has also taught landscape architecture courses in the Department of Architecture at Tuskegee. Ed is also in private professional practice and has been involved in a wide variety of consulting projects. However, to see only that side of Ed is to completely miss a deeper, extremely sensitive and artistically talented aspect. He is also a sculptor and painter, having created a number of works of art for the Tuskegee campus and having had several one-person shows for the Tuskegee campus and widely known and respected, he has been responsible for the growth, preservation, the enhancement not only of the Tuskegee campus but also of the landscape architectural competence of many students who have come through the Tuskegee program.



EDWARD PRYCE



John Spencer is the Dean of the School of Architecture at Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia. John holds degrees in architecture and landscape architecture, including a Master of Landscape Architecture degree from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts. He served on the faculty of the University of Massachusetts for a number of years before assuming his present administrative position at Hampton Institute. He has practiced as an architect and a landscape architect and has been deeply involved in architectural accreditation programs throughout the United States. Presently he is the President of the National Architectural Accrediting Board, (NAAB), the group responsible for accrediting all schools of architecture in the United States. He teaches classes in architecture and landscape architecture at Hampton Institute and has been a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation's Board of Directors. He was involved with the program to develop a landscape architectural curriculum at North Carolina A&T University.



JOHN SPENCER

These men are the members of the ASLA Minority Recruitment Task Force. They are the nine black landscape architects who belong to the American Society of Landscape Architects. Ambitious young black students will need determination and dedication to equal their accomplishments, their commitment and their competence. Their lives and their careers demonstrate basically what black landscape architects do and how they do it.



HOW?

What are the characteristics or qualities that you need to enter the profession of landscape architecture? If you can answer "yes" to most of the following questions, then you should consider a career in landscape architecture:

- ... Are you curious about how things get done or built?
- ... Are you ambitious?
- ... Are you dependable?
- ... Do you have concern for people?
- ... Do you have a concern for the environment?
- ... Do you want to do something about pollution?
- ... Would you like to improve your neighborhood or home town?
- ... Do you want to play a part in solving the social problems of today?
- ... Are you interested in the outdoors?
- ... Can you take criticism?
- ... Are you receptive to other people's ideas?
- ... Do you enjoy working with people?
- ... Do you enjoy helping people?
- ... Are you able to solve problems logically?
- ... Are you sensitive to people's needs?
- ... Are you sensitive to other people's artistic desires as well as your own?
- ... Are you independent?
- ... Can you make decisions under pressure?

You may well ask the question, then, "How do you become a landscape architect?" Basically, the answer is through education, experience and licensing. The education of the landscape architect is usually at an undergraduate or graduate level at an accredited school of landscape architecture. Following is a list of the schools of landscape architecture accredited by the American Society of Landscape Architects:

1975-76 List of Accredited Programs in Landscape Architects

* ARIZONA, UNIVERSITY OF Tucson, Arizona—B.S. Program in Landscape Architecture Institute of Renewable Natural Resources William H. Havens, Chairman	85721	+ GEORGIA, UNIVERSITY OF Athens, Georgia—B.L.A. School of Environmental Design Landscape Architecture Program Robert P. Nichols, Dean	30601
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY Muncie, Indiana—B.L.A. Program in Landscape Architecture John Robert Russell, Chairman	47306	+ HARVARD UNIVERSITY Cambridge, Massachusetts—M.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Charles W. Harris, Chairman	02138
+ CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY POMONA Pomona, California—B.S. Department of Landscape Architecture Jere French, Chairman	91768	+ ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF Urbana, Illinois—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Robert B. Riley, Head	61801
CALIFORNIA STATE, SAN LUIS OBISPO School of Architecture and Environmental Design—B.S. Paul Neel, Program Leader	93407	+ IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Ames, Iowa—B.S.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Thomas A. Barton, Head	50010
* CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF Berkeley, California—M.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture R. Burton Litton, Chairman	94720	+ KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY Manhattan, Kansas—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Robert P. Ealy, Director	66502
* THE CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK New York City, New York—B.S. in L.A. Department of Architecture Urban Landscape Program M. Paul Friedberg, Director	10031	+ LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY Baton Rouge, Louisiana—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Robert S. Relch, Head	70803
CORNELL UNIVERSITY NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES Ithaca, New York—B.S. Landscape Architecture Program Marvin I. Aedeiman, Head	14850	+ MASSACHUSETTS, UNIVERSITY OF Amherst, Massachusetts—M.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning Ross S. Whaley, Head	01002
FLORIDA, UNIVERSITY OF Gainesville, Florida—B.L.A. Landscape Architecture Program Herrick H. Smith, Director	32611	+ MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY East Lansing, Michigan—B.L.A. School of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture Division of Landscape Architecture Thomas Hazlett, Program Chairman	48824
o MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF Ann Arbor, Michigan—M.L.A. Landscape Architecture Program School of Natural Resources Charles W. Cares, Chairman	48104	+ MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF St. Paul, Minnesota—B.S. Department of Landscape Architecture Roger B. Martin, Chairman	55455
MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF Minneapolis, Minnesota—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Roger B. Martin, Chairman	55455	+ MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY East Lansing, Michigan—B.L.A. School of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture Division of Landscape Architecture Thomas Hazlett, Program Chairman	48824
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY Mississippi State, Mississippi—B.L.A. Landscape Architecture Section Charles E. Parks, Head	39782	+ STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY Syracuse, New York—B.L.A. School of Landscape Architecture Bradford G. Sears, Dean	13210
* NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY Raleigh, North Carolina—M.L.A. Landscape Architecture Program Richard Wilkinson, Head	27605	+ TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY College Station, Texas—B.S. in L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Donald B. Austin, Head	77843
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY Columbus, Ohio—B.S. in L.A. Division of Landscape Architecture Jot D. Carpenter, Chairman	43201	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY Lubbock, Texas—B.S. in L.A. Department of Park Administration, Landscape Architecture, and Horticulture Division of Landscape Architecture George Terezhkovich, Acting Chairman	79409
+ OREGON, UNIVERSITY OF Eugene, Oregon—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Jerome Diethelm, Head	97403	+ UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY Logan, Utah—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning Richard Toth, Head	84322
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY University Park, Pennsylvania—B.S. Department of Landscape Architecture David L. Young, Head	16802	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY Blacksburg, Virginia—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Alan Winslow, Director	24061
o PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—M.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning Ian L. McHarg, Chairman	19174	o VIRGINIA, UNIVERSITY OF Charlottesville, Virginia—M.L.A. Division of Landscape Architecture Harry W. Porter, Jr., Chairman	22901
* PURDUE UNIVERSITY Lafayette, Indiana—B.S. Department of Landscape Architecture Marshall Ochtyjski, Head	47907	* WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY Pullman, Washington—B.S. Program of Landscape Architecture Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture O. E. Smith, Chairman	99163
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN Providence, Rhode Island—B.L.A. Program in Landscape Architecture J. Michael Everett, Head		WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF Seattle, Washington—B.L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Robert T. Buchanan, Chairman	98195
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY—THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY New Brunswick, New Jersey—B.S. Landscape Architecture Section, Cook College Roy H. DeBoer, Section Head	08903	+ WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF Madison, Wisconsin—B.S. in L.A. Department of Landscape Architecture Bruce Murray, Chairman	53706
		+ WEST VIRGINIA, UNIVERSITY OF Morgantown, West Virginia—B.S. College of Agriculture and Forestry Kenneth D. McIntosh, Chairman Resource Management	26505

* Denotes "Provisional" accreditation for less than the normal five year period.

+ Indicates graduate program also available.

o Indicates graduate program only available.

x Indicates affiliated undergraduate program(s) also available.

There is no uniform curriculum offered at each of these schools of landscape architecture. There is a great deal of variation, depending on the individual school and its needs and requirements. There are, however, certain basic courses which are common to professional educational activities in this field. Undergraduate courses are usually four or five years in length and generally include some, if not all, of the following courses:

Year One—Basic academic requirements and background courses.

Year Two—Basic design, beginning landscape design, graphics, history and theory of landscape architecture, horticulture, civil engineering, architectural design.

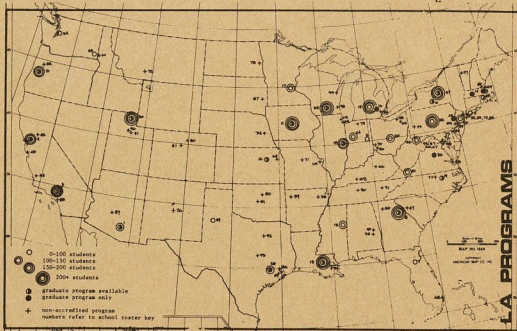
Summer: Between the second and third year it may be required by some schools that the student have summer work experience in a landscape architectural office.

Year Three—Landscape architectural design, landscape architectural construction, landscape architectural planting design, planning theories and concepts.

Summer: It may be possible for a student to gain summer experience between years three and four.

Year Four—Landscape architectural design, landscape architectural construction, landscape architectural planting design, landscape architectural professional practice.

Year Five—(if required) Advanced professional courses, thesis or terminal project, independent research.



CURRICULA IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Department of Landscape Architecture Division of Environmental Design & Planning College of Arts and Architecture

GOAL	SEQUENCE BY YEAR	UNIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS	PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS	DESIGN GRAPHICS	BIOTICS	TECHNOLOGY	ELECTIVES	
Pre-professional Education Basic Competence	1	ENGLISH GENERAL EXPOSITION	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	LANDSCAPE DESIGN	LANDSCAPE BOTANICAL DRAWING	TELEVISION FILM DRAWING	ART HISTORY ART	
	2	MATH PHYSICS SPEECH	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	DESIGN GRAPHICS BOTANICAL HISTORIOGRAPHY	PLANT MATERIALS	COMPUTER CONSTRUCTION SOFTWARE CONSTRUCTION JOB PAPER SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE	SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC HUMANITIES	
	3	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	DESIGN GRAPHICS BOTANICAL HISTORIOGRAPHY	PLANT MATERIALS	COMPUTER CONSTRUCTION SOFTWARE CONSTRUCTION JOB PAPER SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE	SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC HUMANITIES	
	4	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	DESIGN GRAPHICS BOTANICAL HISTORIOGRAPHY	PLANT MATERIALS	COMPUTER CONSTRUCTION SOFTWARE CONSTRUCTION JOB PAPER SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE	SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC HUMANITIES	
Professional Refinement	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE Major in Landscape Architecture							
	5	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	LANDSCAPE HISTORY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	DESIGN GRAPHICS BOTANICAL HISTORIOGRAPHY	PLANT MATERIALS	COMPUTER CONSTRUCTION SOFTWARE CONSTRUCTION JOB PAPER SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE	SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC HUMANITIES	

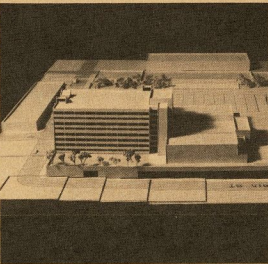
BACHELOR OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

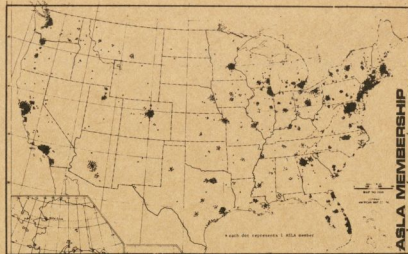
September 1975



STATES WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION LAWS

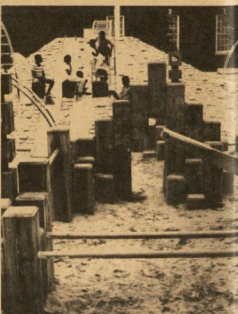
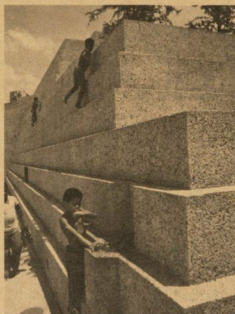
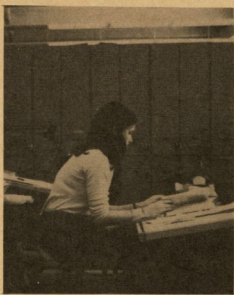
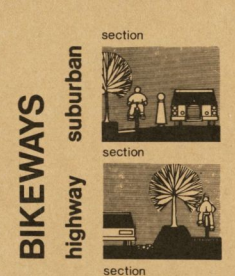
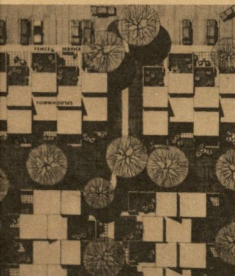
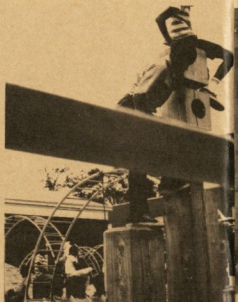
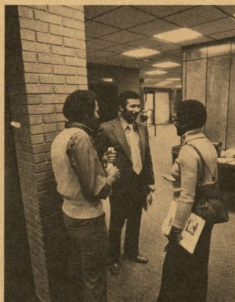
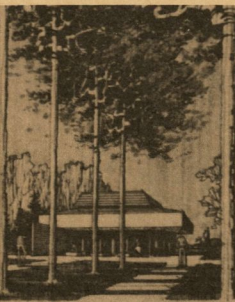
Licensing or registration of landscape architects is required in 34 states at the present time, with a number of new states having this requirement each year. Eventually it is anticipated that all of the states will have this kind of licensing requirement. Licensing of landscape architects is done through examination after the individual has graduated from an accredited school and has accumulated a number of years of work experience. The purpose of this examination is to determine the competence of the landscape architect to protect and promote the health, welfare and safety of local state residents through landscape architectural design and construction. The examination usually requires a four-day period of time during which the applicant is examined to determine his knowledge and understanding of landscape architectural history and theory, landscape architectural design, planting design, landscape architectural construction, and, possibly in some states, his competence in areas such as irrigation and local plant materials.

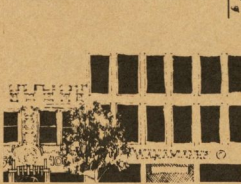
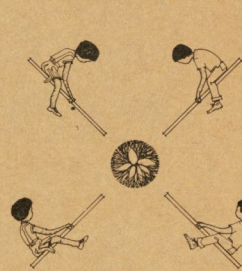
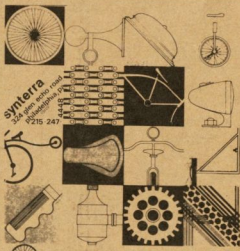
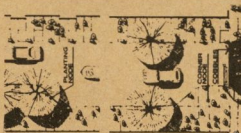
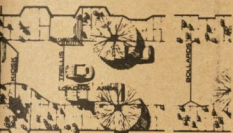
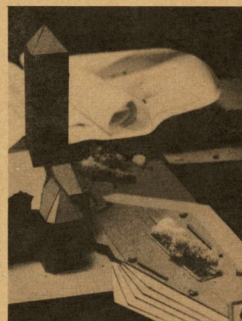
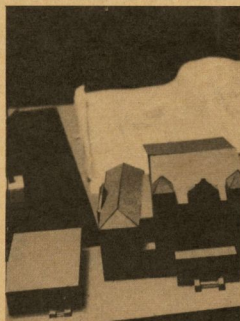
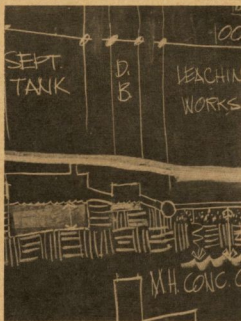
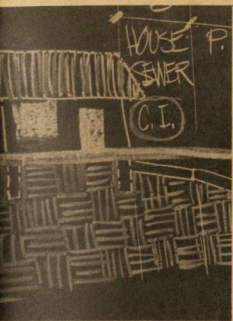
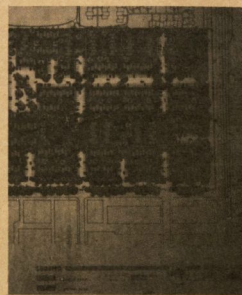
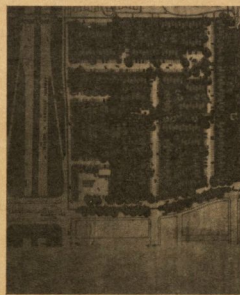
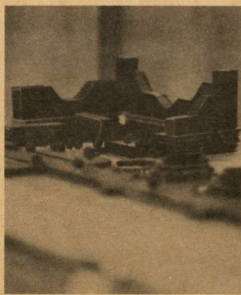
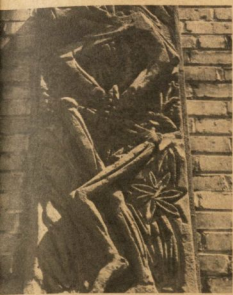




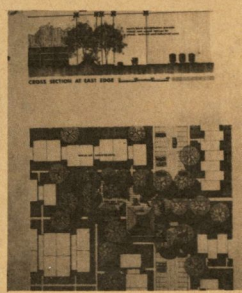
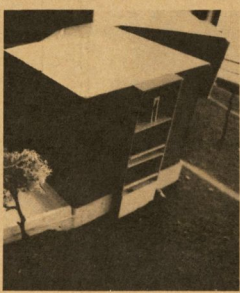
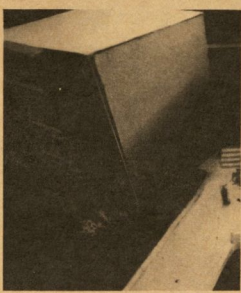
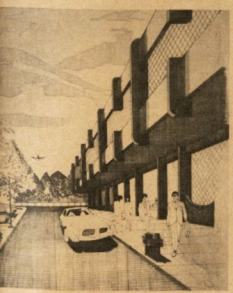
Membership in the American Society of Landscape Architects is not required but is open to landscape architectural graduates of accredited schools and to landscape architects who are licensed or registered in the various states. You may get more information concerning the profession of landscape architecture, the particular entrance requirements for each of the schools, and the availability of any scholarships and financial aid which might be available to assist minority students in pursuing a landscape architectural education, either directly from the schools of landscape architecture listed above or from the Minority Recruitment Program of the American Society of Landscape Architects, 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Virginia 22101.

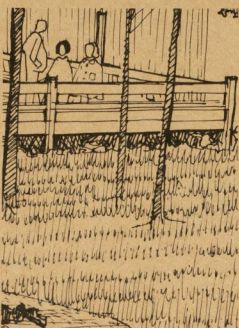
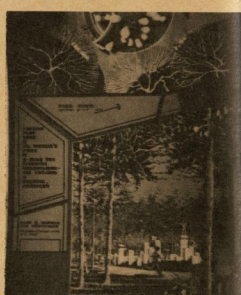
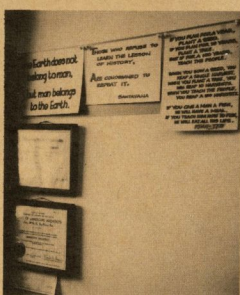
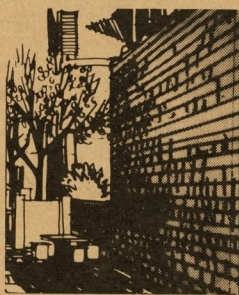
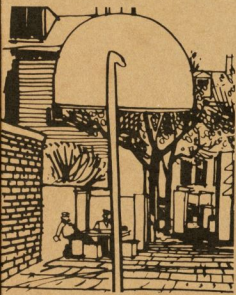
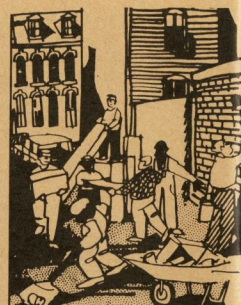
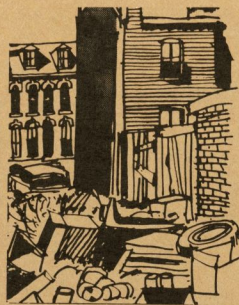






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