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PRACTITIONER TURNED EDUCATOR: LANE MARSHALL IS BULLISH ON LAS

By BRUCE F. SHANK, Executive Editor

"The landscape architect should be the one to convince owners that maintenance is vital to the value of a landscape," says Lane Marshall, head of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Texas A&M.

Marshall, former president of the American Society of Landscape Architects and practicing landscape architect in Sarasota, Florida, for 20 years, has a new perspective on his industry now that he is a university department head. His experience and understanding is apparent in a report he did for ASLA, Landscape Architecture in the Twenty-First Century.

ry. "After graduating from the University of Florida in 1959, I went to work for a practicing landscape architect in Fort Lauderdale. After nine months, I struck out on my own since no licensure was required then. I started with small residential designs and worked my way up, gradually building in size and skill.

"At the same time, I recognize there is an informal apprenticeship of 2 to 3 years where the beginning LA spends much of his time at the table on smaller jobs," Marshall points out. "I understand the frustration of my students starting out. They have a unique set of ethics toward the quality of life and to living things which drives them through the tough times."

"LA graduates are excellent problem solvers and this quality goes with them into whatever field they settle on. And, for this reason, there is room for twice as many LA graduates as American colleges and universities produce," Marshall claims. He points out there are 44 schools accredited by ASLA, perhaps 100 with LA curricula. "Out of these, there are at least a dozen superb programs for aspiring landscape architects."

Marshall's life swung toward education as he travelled the coun-

try in 1977-78 as president of ASLA. "After 500,000 miles, I simply couldn't go back to private practice. Instead, I attended the University of Illinois and received a Masters in Landscape Architecture in 1979." In 1980, he and William H. Behnke, a landscape architect in Cleveland, Ohio, joined forces in Florida. But within the year, the lure of education and a department head offer from Texas A&M drew him back.

Marshall still consults with Behnke and his former clients when possible. It would be like letting down a friend otherwise as he describes it.

Since 1956 when he was a student, Marshall has been active in ASLA. He became a full member in 1964 and later served on a committee to establish selection criteria for an executive director. The result of his work was the hiring of current executive director Ed Able in 1977, months before Marshall became president, ASLA's growth has been a tribute to Able and to Marshall's committee.

Marshall sees a need for a second level of certification in the field to prove to clients that LAs are staying current. He openly suggests his students go to states without licensure to gain experience. However, he sees self-policing as the key to success in certification. "In many states, it is licensure that publicly states the landscape architect is as professional as an architect."

The ASLA Board of Trustees has endorsed a nation-wide continuing education program tied to seminars and other educational methods of keeping up-to-date. Marshall says it will take 3 to 5 *continued on page 46*

Tarpon Woods Golf and Tennis Club was a master plan done by Marshall prior to teaching. The plan includes landscape planning for garden apartments, townhouses, a resort and the golf course.



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MARSHALL from page 44



Lane L. Marshall

years to get the program off the ground.

"We need to establish a program similar to the CPA in public accounting, where the initials mean as much as any law. A landscape architect in the ASLA program might wait five years after graduating to begin the continuing education program.

"The time to show clients the value of maintenance is up front," Marshall exclaims." If four or five of your jobs go sour because of poor maintenance, you'll get the motivation to sell clients on maintenance."

In many cases, Marshall actually wrote a three-year maintenance contract into his bid to make sure his jobs were properly maintained. He wrote a maintenance manual and gave it to nearly all his clients, although the cost for this he built into their fee.

"Maintenance contractors, not installation contractors, are the major reason for the poor taste many architects have about contractors. At the most, one out of ten installation contractors would disappoint me." On the other hand, he had a hard time finding a reliable maintenance contractor. He is pleased that many landscape contractors are developing maintenance divisions today.

"In the future, the landscape architect should do more thinking and less drawing," Marshall states. "The resistance to computers should be dispelled and the full capabilities of computers in landscape architecture recognized."

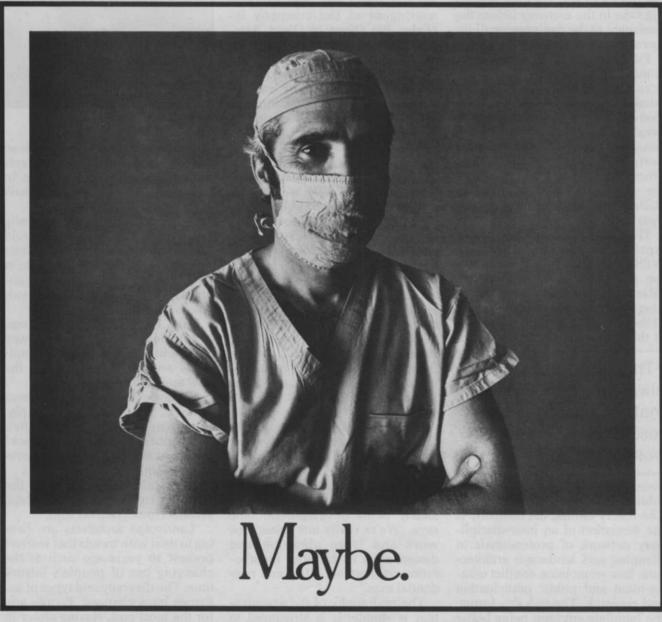
Still, Marshall believes the computer age will not take away from the LA's interest in landscape problems." I don't see LAs shifting away from site and plant challenges because of computers."

"I have a very positive attitude about design/build," Marshall said. If you look at some of the work of Theodore Brickman of Chicago or Lambert's in Dallas, you see what I mean. Their work meets any standards for LAs."

Marshall believes there is a greater role for women in landscape architecture. "Women have the natural intuitiveness and sensitivity many men lack. They have no problem competing with men. The problem, like in any profession, might be lack of longevity caused by a husband's move or motherhood. Landscape architecture is a super profession for women." **WTT**

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A CONTINUUM OF PROGRESS

Denver firm breaks new ground, sets new trends in landscape architecture

By MAUREEN HREHOCIK, Associate Editor

It is 6 a.m. on a clear Denver morning and Randall Boyd Fitzgerald is already at her desk at home working on a recreation proposal for an upcoming meeting. Many of this landscape architect's days start out the same way—a little breathing time in the morning before the onslaught of the day's responsibilities at the office.

Fitzgerald, at 35, is somewhat of a maverick in the field of landscape architecture and readily admits it. Co founder of the Denver firm, the Continuum, she is breaking new ground in what is considered a rather conservative profession. Authoritatively and articulately her conversations are punctuated with words like "balance," "leading edge," and "quality."

The Continuum was founded in April 1982 by Fitzgerald and William Johnson of William Johnson Associates of Ann Arbor, MI, after three years of careful planning. Johnson was recently Dean of the School of Natural Resources at the University of Michigan and

"This industry doesn't always exchange information enough or use resources as well as possible."

founding principle of Johnson, Johnson and Roy of Ann Arbor. The theory behind the company is the formation of an inter-disciplinary network of professionals in planning and landscape architecture, law, economics, conflict management and public participation and research. Through this forum, the founders envision being better able to serve the complete needs of their clients. There are currently about 15 organizations and individuals participating in the Continuum. They include Paul Wehr of Colorado University; BBC of Denver, an economics firm; Synergy, a land planning and landscape architecture firm (of which Fitzgerald's husband is a partner); and a Denver law firm specializing in environmental law. The Midwest contingent of the company includes Jim Olsen of Olsen Associates, a legal firm; Elan, a computer programming company; and William Johnson Associates.

This "new breed of cat" as Fitzgerald refers to the Continuum, samples the best of all worlds (or strives to) in meeting a client's needs by keeping the "leading edge."

"The company is very much into trend analysis," she says. "This industry, because of rapid changes, doesn't always exchange information enough or use resources as well as possible. The Continuum is trying to correct this."

As an example, Fitzgerald points to the fact that the company is currently pursuing research grants. Instead of only one company benefitting from the research, through the Continuum, it will be passed on to member organizations. In time, both Fitzgerald and Johnson hope to expand that network.

Fitzgerald knows of no other firm in the country like the Continuum.

"This is exciting because it's new enough to be evolving, but we're careful enough to be treading slowly in its development," she says. "We're really into mixed use work and large planning and design, such as facilities incorporating commercial, office and residential uses."

The philosophy of the organization is simple: it is structured to deal with changing trends within the industry as successfully and efficiently as possible.

The premise is not new.

During September of 1980 and



Randall Boyd Fitzgerald

September of 1982, the American Society of Landscape Architects held the Gwinn Conference in Cleveland. It was designed to look at the future of the profession.

"What it said is what we really are trying to do here," Fitzgerald points out. "As landscape architecture grows, its diversity and role in development landscaping and environmental management develops and grows."

Why, then, with such findings, aren't more firms throwing away the traditional trappings of landscape architecture and trying the new approach?

"Because it's totally unproven ground," Fitzgerald says simply. "Landscape architects are often very conservative. A maverick? Well, yes, maybe I am, but the concept certainly isn't new."

Fitzgerald lists some of the changing trends today's landscape architect must contend with.

"Landscape architects are having to deal with trends that weren't present 10 years ago such as the changing use of people's leisure time. The diversity and types of activities have changed. People are, for the most part, staying closer to home. More people are also involved with computer technology and that high technology has to be balanced with human interaction. *continued on page 52*

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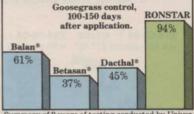
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