Landscape architecture to change to 5-year degree

By Caroline E. Pinola

Sticking around five years to finish a curriculum has become the norm for students of landscape architecture. The five-year plan will soon have a bonus.

The bachelor of science degree in landscape architecture is converting to a five-year professional degree.

"The important thing about the bachelor in landscape architecture degree as opposed to the bachelor of science degree in landscape architecture is that it would be the first BLA degree to be offered in the state of California," said Gerald Smith, head of the landscape architecture department.

There are three universities that offer undergraduate programs in landscape architecture: Cal Poly Pomona, UC Davis and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. We're hoping that this new curriculum will somewhat signify or distinguish San Luis Obispo from the other two universities.

Smaller courses, a five-year professional degree will be phased-in gradually over a period of five to seven years, but in the meantime, both degrees have to be offered, said Smith. Cal Poly has a right of access to the bachelor of science degree to students who enter the university this fall or up to two years afterwards.

"If you look at the curriculum for both of the degrees, the first four years of the five-year program are almost identical," said Smith. "The student could actually postpone making that decision to go on to a fifth year until their fourth year here."

He said most out-of-state programs already offer a professional degree in landscape architecture. California has been a little slow in following the national trend toward a professional degree. At an Academic Senate meeting on May 22, possible new policies were evaluated, but they were not approved or disapproved. Instead, they were handed back to the instruction committee "to be looked at again and given further review," said Academic Senate Secretary Marjorie Snow. Earlier in 1990, a resolution was proposed that would allow students to take a maximum of 18 quarter units of courses on an elective credit/no credit basis and only at the upper division level. The Academic Senate did not approve the proposal, and the resolution went back to the instruction committee (See CR/NC, page 7).

Credit/no credit rules to remain the same for at least 2 more quarter

By Amy Koval

Rules and restrictions regarding credit/no credit grades will remain the same for at least the next couple of academic quarters, said the secretary for Cal Poly's faculty government.

At an Academic Senate meeting on May 22, possible new policies were evaluated, but they were not approved or disapproved. Instead, they were handed back to the instruction committee "to be looked at again and given further review," said Academic Senate Secretary Marjorie Snow. Earlier in 1990, a resolution was proposed that would allow students to take a maximum of 18 quarter units of courses on an elective credit/no credit basis and only at the upper division level. The Academic Senate did not approve the proposal, and the resolution went back to the instruction committee (See CR/NC, page 7).

Students may risk safety for low-cost, off-campus housing

Many SLO rentals fail to meet city housing ordinances

Editor's note: This is the first of a two-part series on substandard housing in San Luis Obispo.

By Glenn Hom

Cal Poly student renters who want low-cost housing near campus sometimes accept unsafe and often illegal living conditions, San Luis Obispo's zoning inspector said.

"Substandard could mean a lot of things," Bryan said. Among them are overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, fire hazards and unauthorized conversions of garages.

Mustang Daily only had to look a few blocks from Cal Poly to find a typically substandard house ridged with safety and unsanitary conditions and occupations of garages.

In an old house on Garfield Street, a pizza box covers a large hole in the front door and duct tape is used to seal countless cracks to shut out the cold.

Originally a one bedroom house, other rooms were converted and added on to accommodate four students, each with his or her own bedroom.

"Mustang Daily could not find any records of building permits at the city's Community Development Department."

Tenant Mike Royster, a Cal Poly junior, sleeps in a converted washer and dryer laundry room. Half of the floor space in his room is taken up by his small, single bed, and his closet is a set of boxes outside his door.

Tenant Man Pham, a Cal Poly senior, does have a real bedroom, but he said he had to repair and paint the broken walls and collapsed ceiling himself at his own expense, despite promises of reimbursement by the owner.

Although aware of the violations, "all we care about is the cheap rent," Pham said. "And it's pretty close to school."

The students pay $650 a month for the unfurnished house. That price is much less than the average one bedroom house in San Luis Obispo, but it is substantially less than the average $1,249 rent for a four bedroom house, according to Cal Poly's Rental Averages Survey by the Housing Office.

For that price, the renters at the Garfield Street house get a small, water-damaged bathroom with a sticky door, a leaky showerhead and a moldy sink that only provides hot running cold water.

See HOUSING, page 4

Sledonauts' hold practice missions at Poly's hangar

By Stephanie A. Penner

Seven Cal Poly students are conducting a practice-simulated space missions to stimulate awareness of NASA's activities.

The "pseudonauts" (students) are all members of the Support and Promotion of the Activities of NASA (SPAN) organization at Cal Poly, which began in the fall of 1989. Originally the crew planned to parallel the flight of the space shuttle Columbia, but because of Columbia's delays and students' finals, the students went ahead with their own mission.

The mission, located at the Cal Poly aeronautical engineering hangar, began Saturday and will continue until Sunday June 10. The pseudonauts will eat, drink and sleep in the small crew compartment (mid-deck) of their pseudoshuttle, the Resolution.

During that time the students plan to do a lot of homework and conduct small experiments. One experiment is a laser experiment located in the Resolution's crew bay.

"Hopefully, people on campus will be ability to see the laser experiment at night on the campus by use of mirrors," said aeronautical engineer major Charles Ryan, pseudoninotm commander. "We will also be conducting a crystal growth experiment and astronomy experiments. We'd like our experiments to be as similar as possible to those the astronauts conduct aboard the Columbia."

More than $5,000 was donated to SPAN, including the parts of the Resolution.

"NASA donated a lot of equipment, which is now the flight deck of the Resolution because of problems with the simulator's hydraulics," said Ryan. "Much of the food and other supplies we.

See SPAN, page 8

In this corner...

Reorter Neil Pascale satirizes the Democratic gubernatorial debate between Dianne Feinstein and John Van de Kamp.

Teaching life...

San Luis resident Jean Blackburn is utilizing a method called "patterning" to teach her brain-damaged daughter how to learn.

To your health...

Mustang Daily's health column examines pesticides used on food: are they as unsafe as we are led to believe?
**Letters to the Editor**

Professor upset over VP petition

It was with both sadness and disappointment that I read about the petition series to President Baker to instate Dr. Bailey as the permanent Vice President for Academic Affairs. Mr. Feliciano Navarro is asking President Baker to disregard the in-progress nationwide search for a permanent Academic Affairs Vice President. All positions at Cal Poly are subjected to extensive guidelines that have added both cost and time to the search process, thus reducing minority discrimination.

I am disappointed that Mr. Navarro’s attempt to railroad his organization’s choice for Vice President. This type of action negates the progress made to date in job discrimination. The Vice President for Academic Affairs is a position to serve the entire Polytechnic University.

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**State politics’ main event**

"Good evening everybody and welcome to KCBS-TV studios in the presence of Angels," said Supervisor Nahan. "This is Stewart Van de Kamp, along with my colleague, Supervisor Sugar Free Leonard. Free, this promises to be one of the biggest historic events in some time."

"Oh definitely, Stewart," Leonard says. "Only weeks away from the primary, you can bet both fighters have been training extremely hard!"

A microphone spirals downward into the straining hand of a man clad in black and a hint of white.

"The Democratic Party and KCBS-TV welcomes you to the main event — one hour of political pugnacity, name calling and all-out verbal abuse," the announcer says.

"Stew, I think I hear the fighters making their way to the ring now," Leonard says.

Followers of both fighter waves flag beans an elephant in box shorts and gloves. The only difference is the flag’s color, one is blue and one is pink.

"Ladies and gentlemen," the announcer cries, "welcome to the first event of the night!"

"In the red corner, wearing a navy blue suit and red tie, from Sacramento, John K. "Verbose" Van de Kamp, Van de Kamp. In the opposite corner, donning a navy blue suit and a white blouse, from San Francisco, Diane "the Deviator" Feinstein, Feinstein."
PATTERNING:
San Luis mom uses technique to aid brain-damaged daughter

By Joe Tarica

"Peace on Earth," reads the decorative lettering on the front window of the little blue house on Lawrence Drive.

Aside from the lettering, the quiet structure looks much like the rest of the houses in the San Luis Obispo neighborhood. Inside, however, the house is a hive of activity, a coordination of massive efforts all focused on the needs of one courageous little girl.

That girl is Katherine Blackburn, a bright-eyed 6-year-old, who, since the age of seven months, has battled severe brain damage in an attempt to regain a standard of life tragically lost to brain damage.

Katherine was ripped from the vibrant excitement of childhood and thrown into a world of touch, communicate or move. After watching Katherine spend most of two months in a coma, doctors at the hospital told her mother, Jean Blackburn, that Katherine would never again function in any healthy or productive manner.

"They said it was useless," the single mother said of the doctors' reaction to Katherine's condition. "They said it was irreversible." Blackburn, though, never gave up on her child. She wasn't about to count Katherine out that easily.

"If she was there, then her soul was there, and her spirit was there," Blackburn said. "She was really lost."

Katherine Blackburn with her daughter, Katherine, who has encephalitis.

Jean Blackburn with her daughter, Katherine, who has encephalitis.

COMMENTARY

From page 2

only a few short months, Katherine was ripped from the vibrant excitement of childhood and thrown into a world of blackness and confusion.

The condition left her virtually helpless — unable to see, hear, touch, communicate or move.

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"If she was there, then her soul was there, and her spirit was there," Blackburn said. "She was really lost."

Instead of following suggestions to have Katherine institutionalized, Blackburn turned to other alternatives, a new technique that she learned about during her daughter's time in the hospital.

"If the whole world thinks that Katherine can't get better, then Katherine won't get better," Blackburn said. As a result, she left that world and turned to one that did believe.

There, Blackburn found a new technique. Called "patternning," it is an intensive program designed to stimulate and expand the healthy areas of the brain to take over the duties of the injured regions.

At present, the technique, which was developed by Glenn Doman, founder of the Institute for the Achievement of Human Potential, is not recognized by the time I wrote this story.

See PATTERNING, page 5

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Choice limited to stock on hand

College Book Company Presents

At two locations during finals

Michigan Daily Tuesday, June 5, 1990 3
STANFORD, Calif. (AP) — Capitalism flourished Monday at Stanford University as some students who won a lottery for tickets to see Soviet President Gorbachev traded their prizes for tickets that went unclaimed after the official university lottery last week for the 1,700 seats at Gorbachev’s talk and 6,000 others to the rest of the events on his university visit.

"Gorbachev probably would have felt right at home this morning," said Erik Jorgensen, a 21-year-old student who waited in line for tickets with a friend beginning at 2 a.m. "The lines we stood in were very much like the food lines in the Soviet Union."

Though Jorgensen and his friend hung onto their tickets, other students said they had friends who had scalped theirs for up to $1,400 each. There were rumors passes had gone for up to $1,800 apiece.

"Gorbachev probably would have felt right at home this morning," said Erik Jorgensen, a 21-year-old student who waited in line for tickets with a friend beginning at 2 a.m. "The lines we stood in were very much like the food lines in the Soviet Union."

Although originally a one-bedroom, this house has been converted to a four-bedroom in such a way that many rooms resemble closets and doors will not close. The tenants have performed their own repairs without reimbursement from the landlord.

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To Your Health

Pesticides help to ensure a plentiful, high-quality food supply in the U.S.

By Heather Ferrell

Pesticides are among the most misunderstood chemicals in human use. Farm chemicals produce essential crops, and diseases. In the last three decades, regulations and industry practices have become much more beneficial. Today's pesticides are less stable in the environment, more effective in smaller quantities, applied with a greater knowledge of and concern for the risks, and more strictly regulated by federal and state laws. Newly-developed pesticides are tested so carefully that they take several years to reach the market.

Although large amounts of chemicals are sprayed on produce purely for aesthetic reasons, there is a fine line between cosmetics and quality. Insect marks can manifest themselves as diseases. Fruit and vegetable scars can result in a decrease in quality of taste on a market. America has the best food protection system in the world. The Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture all play a vital role in insuring that American consumers have plentiful, quality foods. Pesticides are an important part of this system.

Some government-funded heroes are researching the option of reducing chemical use by using biological methods of pest control. This involves using harmless insects to kill harmful insects and weeds. This would eliminate the concern of pests becoming tolerant of their poisons and requiring larger doses. Large, this means important natural enemies of the organism to be controlled. If foreign weeds and bugs are carried here, they may continue to prosper unless their enemy is brought in to complete nature's process. This concept is practiced widely, but it is not believed to be a replacement for pesticides.

Banning pesticides would result in drastic reductions in the size and variety of our food supply and, therefore, increase prices by 40 to 75 percent.

What probably scares people about pesticides is that most aren't natural. But natural doesn't necessarily mean safe. One cup of naturally occurring toxin from crop is put on produce. It is controlled extremely well by the industry. Dr. Bruce Ames, who has studied natural carcinogens for many years, believes we have more to fear from natural carcinogens than from synthetic ones. Natural carcinogens are present in hundreds of common foods such as mushrooms, bread, coffee and beer.

Heather Ferrell is a nutritional science junior.

PATTERNING

From page 3

Pesticides help to ensure a plentiful, high-quality food supply in the U.S.

Blackburn, in a second, would say otherwise.

Using patterning, she has re-opened Katherine's life, each day chasing away another confusing shadow with one more bit of knowledge.

The focus of the program is on "intelligence patterning," stimulation of growth through consistent, repeated input.

One of the major aspects of this program involves the use of a respirator to pattern breathing and to expand the lungs to support the growing body. In the respirator through the right and off and on during the day, Katherine's lungs have grown to 600 percent of their original size. Even so, Blackburn said, "She's still understanded in the chest."

"The patterning on the respirator tells her over and over again, 'This is how to breathe,'" Blackburn said.

"Function determines structure," she added. "That's what this whole program is about."

In addition to the respirator, Katherine's program uses other processes of intelligence pattern- ing, such as the use of flashcards of words and pictures and techniques of motion simulation. While not "exactly learning through general daily experience, Katherine must be exposed to continual stimuli to develop responses that would regularly occur almost automatically."

For example, to develop sight and speech, Blackburn was placed in a dark closet on a plexiglass box with 1,000 watts of light below it and two vibrating horns, like those used at basketball games, on the sides. Blackburn said the lights and horns were flashed 1,500 time a day to pattern the specific responses within Katherine's brain. "Just to get her out of that darkness was the biggest reward," Blackburn said.

Now Katherine regularly works on a "cross-crawl pattern," a motion simulation in which Blackburn and two volunteers move her arms, legs and head according to the movements of a crawling baby.

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This does miraculous things for kids (like Katherine)," Blackburn said.

"In the beginning, she couldn't see or hear," Blackburn said. "And she certainly couldn't smile."

"Now she smiles like crazy!" one volunteer said.

After the crawl patterning one day, Katherine stopped for some lunch. Blackburn and two volunteers had two flashcards — peached eggs and potatoes — and held them up to her daughter. "Make up your mind, " she coaxed. Katherine selected poached eggs through a signal only her mother and a few others understand. "She retains the information and gives it back," Blackburn said. "She's definitely reading."

Before the program, Katherine was unable to swallow or suck and had to be fed through a nasal tube. Now she can drink and eat normal foods prepared to require little chewing.

Because patterning is not recognized by the AMA, Blackburn receives no financial aid. She survives only on Katherine's disability payments and on the virtually limitless help of volunteers.

"Katherine's changed my life so much for the better," Blackburn said. "I've met the nicest people you can meet."

Because of the program's intensity and the lack of money, Blackburn is always looking for additional volunteers and said anyone can qualify.

"I surround myself with people who want to be a part of it," Blackburn said. "I'd rather do this than work."

Katherine also does a program on an incline plane. The plane encourages her to develop the muscles in her arms and legs. With only the slightest motion, she can get enough momentum to slide to the bottom.

"Can you pat the floor?" Blackburn asks. "If you get down to the bottom you can have more

See PATTERNING, page 7
"One of the reasons that California has been slow is that the profession of landscape architecture is young and is still defining its boundaries," said Smith. "In this stretching process, the profession is still trying to understand what it can professionally encompass and offer as a scope of services to clients and the public."

Besides the trend toward the professional degree, faculty and students often express frustration about the pressure of completing the laboratory-intensive curriculum within four years.

The professional degree will lower the average number of units students must take per quarter from 17 in the four-year degree to 15 in the five-year degree.

Students pursuing the professional degree will also have access to nine units of unrestricted electives, or the option of completing the laboratory-intensive curriculum within four years. Smith and the public.

"We don't want to train students, we want to educate students. If a student decides not to go into landscape architecture as a career, or change 10 years down the road, that's fine. But when they leave Cal Poly, they have a dedication to environmental values and certain land ethics that are going to follow them and guide them throughout their life."

In addition to the elective credit, the five-year professional degree will also give the faculty a better opportunity to get to know their students.

"We pride ourselves in knowing each of our students pretty well and as early on in the curriculum as possible," said Smith. "With the additional year, not only is it a polishing year for the student, but it also gives the faculty a chance to really get to know their students."

Another feature of the five-year degree is the requirement of an internship during the summer. "We're trying to mirror as much of what a student would get in experience in an office their first year out of college, but in an academic setting," he said.

The marketplace is equally receptive to the degree, said Smith. A survey was sent to potential firms and public agencies that would be offering landscaping positions. All of the responses indicated that employers would hire a student from Cal Poly with a five-year degree over a student from another university with a four-year degree.

"There is a lot of enthusiasm for the professional degree (from the students) and the faculty are very committed to the program," Smith said. "The fifth year really is a polishing year. The cocoon does reach full maturity and it does turn into a butterfly, and that coming to life is a beautiful thing to watch."
Jean Blackbourn uses "patterning" to help stimulate damaged areas in the brain of her daughter, Katherine.

From page 5

Included in the institute's patterning program is a check-up every six months at the center in Philadelphia. At the sessions, the doctors monitor Katherine's progress and design her daily programs. Blackbourn, who just recently returned with Katherine from one of those sessions, said the doctors were very pleased with her daughter's development. "They feel she's doing really well," she said.

Blackbourn continues the institute program 10 to 12 hours a day, seven days a week.

"You're always patterning," Blackbourn said. "There's a 16-year-old girl there (in the institute) who tells me she doesn't want to take vacations. She just wants to keep working."

Like that girl, Katherine will keep working, keep developing, and hopefully, keep succeeding. "It's just one reward after another," her mother said, hugging the curly-lipped child. "It makes you in such awe of the human body and what it can do."

To be successful, Blackbourn needs support.

"It's really great when there are a lot of people here and we got a lot done," she said.

Currently among her volunteers are several Cal Poly students, and Blackbourn said next fall she will be aided by an intern from the university.

Even so, she still could use more help and encouraged anyone interested to call 544-8544.

For now, Blackbourn will continue working Katherine on her daily regimen in hopes that she will keep getting better.

"It's all what you want to do," Blackbourn said of the patterning. "She's just to be successful."
From page 1

will be using are the same as on
the Columbia, which were also
donated. Our members alone
contributed money out of their
pockets for the mission.”

Besides Ryan, other student
members of the crew are Blake
Westman, John Earay, Alan
Klenk, Dan Overgaard and
Christina Dills. Since there are
seven crew members and volume
constraints within Resolution,
Ryan said they will follow the
Columbia’s 24-hour crew pattern.

“There are three crew members
for the red and three for the blue
shift,” said Ryan. “When one
shift is sleeping the other is con­
ducting experiments, eating, etc.,
and the commander sleeps
whenever there is time. This is
usually when the rest of the crew
is awake.”

Before the Columbia’s delays,
members of the Resolution were
going to communicate with
astronauts of the Columbia via
hand radio. Ryan said if the Col­
umbia has no more delays they’ll
do just that.

The pseudonauts will also be
able to communicate with stu­
dents at Cal Poly through video
located in Bishop Lounge, Reso­
lution’s Mission Control.

SPAN has been busy with
other activities during the year: a
trip to Edwards Air Force Base
in which the members tried on
$150,000 pressurized suits; at­
tending space shuttle landings
regularly; and hosting a 25th
Anniversary of NASA celebra­
tion at Cal Poly in conjunction
with 17 other clubs.

Every quarter, SPAN also has
an informational table with a
NASA Video and coffee to stim­
ulate further awareness of
NASA.

“We (SPAN) have learned to
appreciate the people at NASA,”
said Ryan. “We emphasize public
awareness because of the
misconceptions about NASA.
For example, we found through
surveys that many even believe
NASA is part of the military —
and it’s not.”

According to Ryan, SPAN
plans to conduct a longer mission
in the fall.