THE SEVENTH GENERATION

In our every deliberation, we must consider the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations.
- From the Great Law of the Iroquois Confederacy

By Michelle Majeski

Absolutely! This was my first thought after I read the PN 2000 Conference schedule that included the Toronto Gay Pride celebration as part of its overall theme. In light of the controversy surrounding the creation of “Gays and Lesbians in Planning” (GALIP) as an official APA division, I was excited to take my partner, Malina, to Toronto and be part of a progressive planning organization where diversity is not merely tolerated but celebrated.

My first impressions of the conference came from the “Accidental Village” tour of the Wellesley-Church neighborhood, the center of Toronto’s affirmative gay culture.

QUEERS AND PLANNING

ISSUE EDITORS:
GEORGE CHEUNG
ANN FORSYTH

By George Cheung and Ann Forsyth

Planners Network has had a commitment to queer issues for some time, but what this means has not been much discussed in the organization. This newsletter issue grew out of our experience, and the experience of several of the contributors, that while progressive planners (almost) uniformly agree that queer planners should not be harassed or discriminated against as people, the implications of queer issues for planning practice are seen as much less clear. In fact the public face of the population—reinforced by the home sections of major newspapers and features in interior design magazines—is of affluent gay men with impeccable homes in gentrified areas. This is hardly the kind of group that progressives are likely to champion. While progressives are unlikely to dismiss queers as people, they have been more likely to discriminate against the population as an issue for planning.

The articles in this issue of Planners Network examine the issue of a progressive response to the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people, or using slightly different terminology, the queer population. (See below and page 3 for definitions and terms.) To date most attention in planning practice and research has focused on gay neighborhoods, but other planning issues have relevant queer dimensions.

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RENEWING MEMBERS
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... and Special Thanks!

SUSTAINING MEMBER
Peter Marcus
If you're having a good year financially, consider a contribution of at least $100 and becoming an honored Sustainer.

Thanks for supporting PN, PN relies heavily on membership contributions. We have no other regular source of support. Contributions are tax deductible.

PLANNERS NETWORK ON LINE
The PN WEB SITE is at: www.plannersnetwork.org

The PN LISTSERV:
PN maintains an on-line mailing list for members to post and respond to queries, list job postings, conference announcements, etc. To join, send an email message to: major donor list@pratt.edu with subscribe pn-net (without the quotes) in the body of the message (not the subject line). You'll be sent instructions on how to use the list.

Letter To The Editor
Since we are in the midst of our own "trash wars" out here in Telluride, Colorado, I had a thought to pass on to my co-workers my latest Planners Network. Not!

The ramble and sometimes incohabitate article was replete with basic errors -- for starters, and without citing lengthy specifics: lack of consistent data sources, lack of use of most recent data, lack of full citation, sad ignorance of the realities of food production both historically and in our own times - and just plain old bad writing. Those cited for receipt of the 2001 AICP National Historic Landmark Awards didn't get there with schlock.

I give this Assistant Professor (which makes the offense worse) an "A" for Advocacy, perhaps "C" for carelessness or maybe "D" for Dumb Statements; but I give my old friend Tom Angotti an "F" for Failure to Properly Edit.

Jean Garrett, Woodland Park, Colorado

Ms. Garrett:
I'm so pleased my article was noticed "out there in Telluride County." I'm sure that you meant "rambling" (not "ramble") and your use of "incohabitate" was complimentary, meaning "...suspicions that all is not well with the country." (J.M. Perry) as opposed to "...improperly formed or formulated."

The article was submitted with full cities under a tight word limit -- Planners Network doesn't purport to be an academic journal -- I'd be happy to provide them if you drop me a note. As to "...lack of use of most recent data," the Spring, 2000 JAPA was the latest from working "...planting planners' lack of understanding of food systems. More recent, excellent studies include Farming Inside the Cities: Entrepreneurial Urban Agriculture in the United States, from the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (http://www.lincolninst.edu)."

Sorry your assumption of my work title (doubtless inferred from the email address) is false: I'm not a professor, but work on community development issues for Cornell Cooperative Extension in NYC. My ignorance of the historic realities of food production, I'm a self-taught writer."

Congratulations on your AICP Landmarks Award and good luck with your trash wars. I really hope the staff's from Denver or LA and not New York. When tempted to get overly excited about the details, remember also that Liberty Hyde Bailey once said "spirit counts for more than knowledge."

John Netleton, New York City

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MfM (Male to Female) A person who was born male but identifies in some way as a female.

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PEO AWARD AS PLANNING PIONEER
At the March conference of the American Planning Association in New Orleans PNE Walter Thalbitz, on behalf of Planners for Equal Opportunity, received an award from the American Institute of Certified Planners as a National Planning Pioneer for his influence on planning practice. Walter was a founder and leader of PEO between 1964 and 1974. PEO was involved in the urban renewal and civil rights struggles of the period. Planners Network was the successor organization to PEO.

The Role of Professional and Technical Workers in Progressive Social Transformation by PN Bob Helliot was given in the December 2000 issue of Monthly Review. An abbreviated version of his article was in the September/October 2000 issue of PN.

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We received 24 mail-in ballots in the Steering Committee election, as follows:

- Tom Angotti 24
- Ken Roodos 24
- Fernando Marti 22
- Xavier Morales 19
- Barbara Rahder 19
- Gwen Urey 18

This new Steering Committee will serve for a period of two years. At their first meeting in San Francisco March 16-17, the Steering Committee selected Tom Angotti and Barbara Rahder as Co-Chairs. A full report will appear in the next issue of PN.
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PN IN SAN FRANCISCO

Planners Network, along with other students, planners and community activists in the Bay Area, is organizing a monthly forum on progressive planning issues to begin Summer 2001. The community panels will be followed by informal discussions on topics such as growth and equity, tenure and displacement, affordable housing, brownfields development, youth power, and others. For more information or to get involved in planning future forums, contact Fernando Marit at fernando@urbanecology.org. Watch the PN listserve for more announcements.

Planners Network needs to expand its membership and visibility as a forum for progressive planning in cities and universities. We are looking for PNeRs in each region who are willing to take the lead in coordinating our outreach efforts in that region. This is the type of help we’re looking for:

- Forwarding electronic announcements regarding our conference to friends and local listerves.
- Forwarding print outreach materials to local universities, agencies, and organizations.
- Contacting local college libraries with inquiries for subscriptions to the PN newsletter.

We also have some ideas for starting a PN Speakers Bureau to advance progressive planning ideas and aid in fundraising. I am currently looking for help in starting a PN Forum series in the San Francisco Bay Area. Eventually, I would love to see forums, living room chats, and advocacy for radical planning in each of our cities where PN is represented!

If you’re interested in helping with this effort, please contact Outreach Coordinator Fernando Marit at fernando@urbanecology.org.

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Sorry your assumption of my work title (doubtless inferred from the email address) is false: I’m not a professor, but work on community development issues for Cornell Cooperative Extension in NYC. My ‘ignorance of the historic realities of food production,’ stems from working as a kid in Creeley, Colorado, where I was born, alongside my grandfather (Iowa State ’12, the year behind his classmate Henry Wallace) in his irrigated one-acre garden. Our honeydew melons averaged 9.5 lbs.

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Are the Transgendered the Mine Shaft Canaries of Urban Areas?

By Petra L. Dean

In coal mining country it is common knowledge that canaries are highly sensitive to noxious methane gas sometimes found in mines. Miners used to carry a caged canary into the mine as an early warning device; when the canary keeled over, it was time to get out fast. In some transgendered people serve as canaries for the other sexual minorities. Because many trans people visibly challenge gender stereotypes, they often attract the bullies of the hatred and rage reserved for people who are perceived as queer or in any way different from the norm. The hatred serves as a signal and warning to the entire queer community.

The lethal effects of this hatred have been devastating. The National Transgender Advocacy Coalition estimates that since 1990, approximately one transgendered person was killed each month, and in the year 2000 the number was closer to two per month. (See the NTAC web site at and the site called “Remembering Our Dead” at www.gendex.org/remember.)

Throughout history and in many cultures transgendered people have played visible and useful social roles. In the aftermath of the Stonewall rebellion, which jump-started the Gay liberation movement, there was a tendency for gay rights activists to dismiss any connections with the rowdy and activist “street queer” community who were pioneering new methods and led the rebellion. While there have been recent advances in the tolerance of diversity in urban areas as a result, problems still remain. Although gay and lesbians have been “out of the closet” and demanding their rights in public for the past several decades, transgendered people have been slower to “come out” and risk controversy and possible physical harm.

Accurate estimates of the prevalence of transgendered individuals are highly variable. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) estimates that approximately one in 30,000 men and one in 100,000 women will undergo sexual reassignment surgery. These statistics however have been questioned by more recent studies showing much higher numbers of transsexuals. In the Netherlands, where transgender status is less highly stigmatized, the prevalence is approximately 1 per 11,900 males and 1 per 30,400 females. In Singapore the ratios are even higher, with 1 per 9,000 males and 1 per 27,000 females. There are no accurate estimates of the remaining transgendered population who do not opt to have surgery, but may choose to live either full time or part time in a gender role different from their apparent sex at birth.

Queer and Trans Issues in Planning

The recent creation of Gay and Lesbians in Planning (GALIP), a division of the American Planning Association, was for some an acknowledgment that “queer” issues have “arrived” in mainstream planning. This positive step forward reflects our society’s increasing willingness to embrace diverse populations. But many unresolved issues remain which will continue to challenge planning professionals. Indeed, the out-pouring of outraged letters to the editor of Turning Points at the announcement of GALIP suggests that within the planning community there is much resistance to this arrival.

But will transgendered people again be the canaries in the mines? The inclusion of transgendered people under the broad umbrella of LGBT issues remains controversial. Adding the “T” for transgendered to the LGB (Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual) community was a difficult struggle for the gay liberation movement, but it has by now been fairly widely accepted. The City of San Francisco has recognized the importance of transgender discrimination and adopted full protections for trans people. There are still pockets of resistance, however. One gay lobbying group, the Human Rights Campaign (HRC), has fought to keep transgendered people from benefiting from protection under “sexual orientation” anti-discrimination laws. Congressman Barney Frank, an outspoken advocate of gay rights, has repeatedly stated that including the transgendered on the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA) would ensure its failure. He has argued repeatedly that trans issues are too controversial for inclusion at this time.

Many people evidently agree with him. Transgendered people have become a sort of boogeyman used by the right wing to scare the beetles out of elected officials. Why else would Jesse Helms have insisted on excluding transgendered people from the Americans with Disabilities Act? At the local level the same tactics are used. During a recent Leon County (FL) Commission hearing on extending “fair housing” protections to include sexual orientation, local activists lobbied for the inclusion of gender orientation. The State of Minnesota has successfully used this terminology to extend protections to the entire LGBT community.

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Deviant History, Defiant Heritage

By Gail Dubrow

While there is no shortage of queer folk in the preservation movement, as volunteers and preservation professionals there are very few positive depictions of GLBT identity at the historic sites and buildings that are our life’s work. The stigma of deviance has kept interpreters silent on the subject of sexual orientation even at historically queer houses where the cat has been out of the bag for a long, long time.

Though Walt Whitman and Willa Cather are widely honored as distinguished American writers, those who manage their houses presume to manage their reputations by insuring that visitors learn nothing about their same-sex relationships. The closets are even deeper at historic houses associated with national political leaders, such as Eleanor Roosevelt’s Val-Kill, despite recent scholarship that has provided compelling evidence of same-sex intimacies in these settings.

Private Lives and Public Policy

Among liberals, sexual orientation has long been perceived as a private matter. Corollary thinking suggests that we have no business “outing” closeted gay people, and that sexual orientation is largely irrelevant to the interpretation of the past or current practices (such as fitness to serve in the military). While the idea of privacy continues to hold sway, a growing number of people are saying that the right of queer folk to love whomever they choose, is an increasingly problematic concept for public policy and practice, particularly when it is used as a rationale for the suppression of public discourse on controversial subjects.

While Georgia O’Keeffe, for example, may have preferred that her intimate relationship with Maria Chabot remain a secret, and the architect Philip Johnson lived most of his adult life as a closeted gay man, the fact of their same-sex relationships is critical to understanding how their houses in Seattle’s Pioneer Square Historic District. Photo by Angela Marcell, courtesy of Northwest Lesbian & Gay History Museum Project.

Abiquiu and New Caanan, respectively, came into being. O’Keeffe’s on-again, off-again romance with Maria Chabot is critical to understanding the landmark. In the words of Paula Marich, the renovation of the Abiquiu house was overseen by Maria Chabot with O’Keeffe in 1941 in an intimate friendship—“a tall handsome young woman,” as O’Keeffe described her. Maria planned all the details of the renovation, including the location of the fireplaces, and studied Hopi architecture in order to duplicate its design. The major biographies of O’Keeffe all acknowledge Chabot’s leading role in the renovation. In Johnson’s case, the remarkable collection of art in his landmark Glass House was collected and curated by David Whitney, Johnson’s lover of more than 30 years.

Holding Preservation Agencies Accountable

Recklessness on the part of historic site administrators to honestly address aspects of sexual identity and orientation that diverge from societal norms parallels problems in telling the truth about slavery in the Great Houses of the South. For years slaves were inaccurately described as “servants” and the subject of slaves whitewashed as slave quarters were neglected or demolished. Docents are often uncomfortable with controversial topics and fear visitors’ responses. To address this problem, the National Trust for Historic Preservation initiated a special educational program intended to improve the interpretation of slavery at the historic houses it owns and manages. What will make a similar case for addressing difficult subjects in an accurate and complete way at O’Keeffe’s studio and Johnson’s Glass House, which were recently acquired by the National Trust? The time has come for the GLBT movement to hold preservation organizations and agencies accountable for their treatment of the subject.

Same-sex relationships are often obscured, if they are dealt with at all, at the landmarks of GLBT heritage through anachronistic euphemisms such as “special friend” or “associate.” At some places, there is an informal policy to address difficult subjects only upon request. Photographs that might raise questions, such as Willa Cather in masculine attire as her alter ego Frank, have no place on the wall of her child-

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including housing, zoning, economic development, historic preservation, and public space. Recent research with national databases, such as the general social survey and census, has shown that gays and lesbians are much more economically diverse than had previously been thought. On average gay male couples earn no more than married heterosexual couples and black, Hispanic, and other gay male couples earn much less, which means they have a harder time paying in the housing market. Census data on unmarried partner couples indicate that the same sex population is 70 percent male overall, but for African Americans it is 61 percent female (although of course there are many problems with reporting). These same data indicate that the ethnic composition of same sex couples roughly mirrors that of the wider society. As for total numbers, in 1990 conservative estimates indicate that there were roughly as many gay and lesbians in the US as there were Asian Americans.

How has planning responded? Frequently queer issues have been ignored or silenced, as Gail Dubrow explains in relation to historic preservation in this issue. Whether because of outright homophobia or a desire to "respect" the private lives of historical figures, many potential queer landmarks are covered up, perpetuating the invisibility of a rich heritage. As a planning commissioner for the City of Pomona, Gail Dubrow serves a seemingly neutral zoning policy that would have the effect of excluding elderly queer residents. In her article Gail explains her efforts to educate, and advocate, the most prominent of these projects is Chicago's $3.2 million streetcape project to promote business and tourism in the North Halsted area by drawing attention to the neighborhood's gay identity, Marcel Acosta and Jeffrey Hinkle detail the controversial planning process and the subsequent reaction. A more multifaceted approach will be described by West Hollywood planner Tim Foy in a future issue of PN. This urban area with a vibrant queer community exemplifies the role of sexual identity in the creation and growth of gay residential enclaves. Foy describes the duality of a progressive tradition that maintains strong rent control and open government policies and a more elitist tendency that allows and even encourages gentrification.

However, this situation is not all about acknowledgement and visibility, as queer people still suffer from discrimination. Gay and lesbian youth are reportedly over-represented among the homeless population due to discrimination within the family. According to Lois Takahashi and Michael Dear, using national survey data for 1989, group homes for Aim Services (Los Angeles) and the New York City Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Health Center are the two largest providers of shelter to LGBT youth. In 1992, 71% of the sixteen groups surveyed were from the same sex population. In the New York City Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Health Center are the two largest providers of shelter to LGBT youth.

The more complex picture that has been emerging of the economic profile of the queer population shows that they may at the same time be poor and discriminated against within the household and in public space.

This issue of PN can only begin to raise some of these questions. Based on the vociferous reaction caused by the creation of the queer division of the American Planning Association (GALIP) that filled the letters section of Planning magazine, the profession obviously still has a long way to go in debating these issues. In a future issue of PN, Randy Gross will discuss the formation of GALIP and the ensuing controversies. Michelle Majeksi, a recent planning school graduate, sums up the importance of queer issues in her review of last year's PN Conference in Toronto. "As planners who need to address the health, safety and welfare of an entire community, we must be inclusive and sensitive to the concerns of the GLBT community."

This will ensure that all of our histories will be respected, preserved and shared.

George Cheung is a recent graduate of the Kennedy School of Government, where he serves as co-chair of the GLBT Caucus. He is currently the principal of Streetcar Consulting. He can be reached at george@streetcarconsulting.com. Ann Forsyth was co-chair of Planners Network from 1994 to 1997 and has previously edited PN issues on sexuality and technology.

All statistics and studies cited above are from Ann Forsyth's recently published article on the planning implications of the growing queer population in Non-Conforming Populations and Planning Practice (Journal of Planning Literature 15, 3: 339-358). The article examines five areas of concern: residential enclaves and neighborhoods, zoning and housing, business development including tourism, historic preservation, and public space. The use of the terms gay men and lesbians is often associated with a particular stance that sees gay and lesbian identity as relatively fixed. The terms gay men and lesbians are more inclusive categories, queer, is frequently used by a younger generation more influenced by the flexibility of gender categories. Queer theory argues that while gender and sexuality have always been definable and lived as immutable, it has changed tremendously in the last century and is relatively flexible within one's own life. Drawing on the work of theorists such as Foucault and Butler, these writers point out that identities are created by performance—to that a very "womanly" person is doing a particular kind of gender performance very well (Benedict) or a "man" (Foucault). People living as queer can be unsettling to gay, lesbian, and heterosexual people who regard sexuality as fixed or natural. In addition, other groups claim separate identities, including bisexuals, and transgendered people (these latter two groups identify as a different sex to the one assigned at birth). These people have complicated relationships to gays and lesbians and have not always been welcomed in gay and lesbian organizations. They have also received less attention in writing that relates to spatial issues, and are often folded into the other groups or included as "queer" (at least in shorthand). This has led to many acronyms: GLB, GLIQ, LGTB, GLBTQ and so on.

This paper does not take a position in these debates and uses the terms gay men and lesbians, or queer, in a relatively interchangeable and inclusive way, reflecting usage in the particular cases and research under discussion. Many people actually use different terms to describe themselves in different situations so the division between gay men and lesbians, or queer, is not as rigid as it can sometimes seem in academic debates.

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including housing, zoning, economic development, historic preservation, and public space. Recent research with national databases, such as the general social survey and census, has shown that gays and lesbians are much more economically diverse than had previously been thought. On average gay male couples earn no more than white heterosexual couples and, because of a smaller lesbian population on average earn much less, which means they have a harder time competing in the housing market. Census data on unmarried partner couples indicate that the same sex population is 70 percent male overall, but for African Americans it is 61 percent female (although of course there are many problems with reporting). These same data indicate that the ethnic composition of same sex couples roughly mirrors that of the wider society. As for national numbers, in 1990 conservative estimates indicate that there were roughly as many gays and lesbians in the US as there were Asian Americans.

How has planning responded? Frequently queer issues have been ignored or silenced, as Gail Dubrow explains in relation to historic preservation in this issue. Whether because of outrage homophobia or a desire to "respect" the private lives of historical figures, many potential queer landmarks are covered up, perpetuating the invisibility of a rich heritage. As a planning commissioner for the City of Pomona, Gail Dubrow is spearheading a seemingly normal zoning policy that would have the effect of excluding elderly queer residents. In her article Gail explains her efforts to educate and advocate, the most prominent of these projects is Chicago's $3.2 million streetscape project to promote business and tourism in the North Halsted area by drawing attention to the neighborhood's gay identity, Marcel Acosta and Jeffrey Hinkle detail the controversial planning process and the subsequent reaction. A more multifaceted approach will be described by West Hollywood planner Tim Foy in a future issue of PN. This urban area with a vibrant queer community exemplifies the role of sexual identity in the creation and growth of gay residential enclaves. Foy describes the duality of a progressive tradition that maintains strong rent control and open government policies and a more elitist tendency that allows and even encourages gentrification.

However, this situation is not all about acknowledgement and visibility, as queer people still suffer from discrimination. Gay and lesbian youth are reportedly over-represented among the homeless population due to discrimination within the family. According to Lois Takahashi and Michael Dear, using national survey data for 1989, group homes for gay and lesbian youth is the least adequate of all types of foster care, in terms of medical and psychological support, in 1990, the survey was repeated. This was a similar result. The problem of prejudice and discrimination among gay and lesbian youth is overwhelming and needs to be addressed.

The more complex picture that has been emerging of the economic profile of the queer population shows that they may at the same time be poor and discriminated against within the household and in public space.

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The use of the terms gay men and lesbians is often associated with a particular stance that sees gay and lesbian identity as relatively fixed. In such a way, an increasingly more inclusive category, queer, is frequently used by a younger generation more influenced by the flexibility of gender categories. Queer theory argues that while gender and sexuality are both gender and lived and immutable, it has changed tremendously in the last century and is relatively flexible within one's own life. Drawing on the work of theorists such as Foucault and Butler, these writers point out that identities are created by performance—to that a very "womanly" person is doing a particular kind of gender performance very well (Butler). Or what (Foucault). People living as queer can be unsettling to gay, lesbian, and heterosexual people who regard sexuality as fixed or natural. In addition, other groups claim separate identities, including bisexuals, and transgender and transsexual people (these latter two groups identifying as different sex to the one ascribed at birth). These people have complicated relationships to gays and lesbians and have not always been welcomed in gay and lesbian organizations. They have also received less attention in writing that relates to spatial issues, and are often folded into the other groups or included as "queer" (at least in shorthand). This has led to many acronyms: GLB, GLQ, LGB, QLBT, and so on.

This paper does not take a position in these debates and uses the terms gay men and lesbians, or queer, in a relatively interchangeable way, reflecting usage in the particular cases and research under discussion. Many people actually use different terms to describe themselves in different situations so the division between gay men and lesbians, or queer, is not as rigid as it can sometimes seem in academic debates.


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gay community. Rick Bebout, a volunteer with the Canadian Gay and Lesbian Archives began the tour by distributing maps, census data, and photographs of historic buildings to the group and interpreting their significance. As we walked through the community, Rick gave insightful commentary on urban design and neighborhood preservation, providing a thorough visual history of gay Toronto. We saw a wide range of examples—from the homes of civic leaders to gathering places like bathhouses and dance clubs. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the tour was learning about the creation and evolution of a spatially identifiable gay community and its relationship to urban planning. Why do queer people gather in a particular place at a particular time to form a "gay community"? The census information and other historical data gave us hints of a burgeoning community in Toronto by 1951 and possibly earlier. What seemed to begin as a move towards safety and comfort in numbers evolved into a culture, economy and political union. As such, planning has, and will continue to be a vital concern for queer people. And as planners who need to address the health, safety and welfare of an entire community, we must be inclusive and sensitive to the concerns of the GLBT community. This will ensure that all of our histories will be respected, preserved and shared.

One lingering question in my mind was about the relatively small number of participants on this important tour. Maybe there were other tours that were much more interesting. Maybe queer planning isn't a popular topic in history or the general public does not think that queer issues relate to them. I think the concept and importance of gay history is a relatively new idea for some people, especially in the planning profession. But to ignore the facts would mean that planners are not really concerned about the population for whom they are planning. They would not be planning for their entire community, only a portion of it, and that would be irresponsible. As professional organizations, it is the responsibility of Planners Network and the American Planning Association to address these issues and require a higher level of understanding of these distinct communities. Progressive planning that is inclusive of GLBT issues needs to evolve from a rarity to a reality.

Michelle Majeski is Citizen Involvement Specialist, Clackamas County, Oregon.

As planners who need to address the health, safety and welfare of an entire community, we must be inclusive and sensitive to the concerns of the GLBT community.
hood home. Taken together, these erasures surely make the stories told at these sites more palatable to the most conservative visitors. Yet they represent lost opportunities for educating the public about GLBT history and they leave queer folk and their allies profoundly uncomfortable as they beg the truth about the past. Perhaps it is time to stop being such good guests and to instead “act up” on our visits to historic houses?

GLBT Landmarks

Beyond the homes of notable individuals, there are sites associated with the GLBT movement that merit landmark designation. Recent scholarship has documented the history of the movement, but the need remains to link that history to historic places. Perhaps the premiere example is the Stonewall Inn on Christopher Street in New York City, which was the site of the June 28, 1969, police raid where patrons (mostly drag queens and people of color) fought back in response to police harassment. This was the first historic property to be listed on the National Register, in 1999, and to be designated as a National Historic Landmark because of its significance in gay and lesbian history.

More recently, Chicago’s Commission on Landmarks awarded preliminary landmark status to the former home of the late pioneering gay activist Henry Gerber (1882 - 1972), who in 1924 founded the Society for Human Rights, believed to be the first gay and lesbian civil rights organization in the nation. Since the Chicago City Council holds the power to grant final approval of landmark status, lobbying in the year ahead is warranted.

Public debate over most landmark nominations focuses on questions of historical significance, the integrity of the remaining physical resources, economic impacts and development alternatives. Questions of morality, however, tend to come into play when the landmarks of GLBT history are proposed for designation, with queer folks claim-

ing we need role models and homophobes arguing against the government legitimizing deviant lifestyles. Queer history is not the only subject that can elicit this type of response. The home of Al Capone, Margaret Sanger’s birth control clinic, anarchist Emma Goldman’s apartment, and other properties have been the focus of these sorts of controversy. For that reason, preservationists need to be prepared to make the case for preserving historic places based on their historical significance and level of integrity, without making the mistake of selecting only those places that reflect our values. The election of George W. Bush casts a shadow over recent progress in adding “lavender landmarks” to the National Register of Historic Places. However, more liberal political regimes in some localities may allow for new local landmark designations during the next few years, with the added benefit of having enforcement powers, such as stays of demolition, that do not accompany National Register listing.

Preservation, Planning and Inclusion

The term queer was once a putdown that meant deviant, but it has been reclaimed by GLBT people who now wear the badge of difference proudly and defiantly. The literature on gay and lesbian history is now abundant; however, attempts to present that history in public venues, such as in schools and at historic properties, continues to provoke intense resistance and fiery controversy. For that reason, questions of preservation and interpretation merit the attention of progressive planners who are committed to an agenda of inclusion. Yet preservation itself has an uneasy place within planning and only a few schools assert the relevance of preservation to planning education. Even fewer have redefined preservation planning in ways that make it a democratic and inclusive sphere of activity. Progressive planners, however, have a common interest in making sure our landmarks reflect histories and points of view marginalized and suppressed.

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by the dominant culture.

Designation of Emma Goldman’s apartment as a landmark would implicitly acknowledge anarchism as an important and enduring strand of American political thought. This goes a long way toward explaining why the National Park Service declined to pursue it as a landmark. Without landmarking Margaret Sanger’s birth control clinic, the issue of women’s right to control our bodies seems like a recent problem rather than an enduring struggle. During the (last) Bush administration, the nomination for this property was long-delayed on account of vague fears that designation of the clinic somehow would imply executive and congressional approval of abortion rights, though it finally won National Historic Landmark designation.

GLBT rights are more fragile because we haven’t been able to mark the progress made during the past 30 years at the Stonewall Inn. We need to reach back yet another 50 years to 1924, through the designation of Henry Gerber’s house, and connect the GLBT movement to a longer tradition of struggle against oppressive social and sexual norms. Likewise, the long struggle for racial equality and social justice is affirmed by the designation of the Underground Railroad and the landmarks of the Civil Rights Movement.

The sense of heritage clearly nurtures contemporary political action.

Planning education hasn’t exactly embraced cultural matters within its comprehensive vision. Yet the Culture Wars contribute to the erosion of freedom in the public realm as surely as malls, privatization, and the other nemeses of progressive planning. The task that lies ahead for progressive planners of all sorts is to forge alliances that insure we support one another across lines of difference in making claims to a heritage that resonates. By saving these places and insisting that we use them to tell the truth about the past, we make space for a future in which everyone is welcome.

Gail Dubrow is Associate Professor of Architecture, Urban Design and Planning at the University of Washington and Associate Dean and Director of the Preservation Planning & Design Program. This article condenses some of the arguments contained in her longer essay, “Blazing Trails with Pink Triangles and Rainbow Flags: New Directions in the Preservation and Interpretation of Gay and Lesbian Heritage,” originally published in Historic Preservation Forum 12:3 (Spring 1998): 31-44. References to properties owned by the National Trust were censored in that version. An uncensored version will appear in Gail Dubrow and Jennifer Goodman, eds., Restoring Women’s History Through Historic Preservation (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, forthcoming).

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However, the discussion at the Leon County Commission hearings inspired a series of shocked letters and unfavorable comments arguing that such an interpretation would force landlords to open their doors to “men in dresses” and other “perversions.” Although sexual orientation was added to the anti-discrimination ordinance, the Commission shied away from clearly defining the meaning of sexual orientation (and whether gender identity was included). Questions about the inclusion of trans people force many people, including those gays and lesbians who would prefer to simply assimilate into the status quo, to reexamine some of their basic values about diversity and discrimination.

Safety Issues

Perhaps the most critical argument for giving trans issues greater visibility is the issue of personal safety. There is an established stream of planning research that looks at safety issues for vulnerable populations within urban areas. Such populations are usually identified on the basis of gender, race, ethnic status, or disability. Rising violence against these groups has encouraged state legislatures to pass special legislation designed to discourage acts of violence motivated by hatred. However, transgender is systematically left out of most of this legislation. Minnesota is the only state that includes transgendered people in anti-discrimination clauses, though a number of municipalities have also done so. Like driving while black (DWB), walking while gender variant (WWGV) is like waving a red flag in a bull ring with often fatal consequences for the trans person.

Differently gendered people are some of the most vulnerable within an urban area because of their visibility. Gender variance is sometimes assumed by the straight world as a marker for homosexuality, and nearly always is considered a flagrant transgression of the fundamental dichotomy of gender which is the underpinning of social and moral order. This violation of what has been called the apartheid of sex incites a virulent and usually violent response. Not all gender variant people are transgendered; butch lesbians and effeminate gay men are also highly visible and likely to be “bashed.” However, transgendered people, especially during their transitional stage, are often more obviously gender variant. Male to female individuals are likely to be taller, have deeper voices, larger hands, and prominent Adam’s apples compared to most women. Female to male individuals are likely to be shorter, have smaller hands, and at least initially have higher voices than most men. These and other markers raise transgender visi-
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Zoning That Excludes Queers: What a Difference a Phrase Makes

By Gwen Urey

In Pomona, California, where I am a planning commission, a simple phrase in one sentence of a complex ordinance would have had a discriminatory effect had I not caught it. It could have excluded some low-income queer couples from housing funded in part by public monies (tax incentives for affordable housing for seniors).

Previously, Pomona allowed senior housing only in an R-4 zone, but no vacant R-4 land remained. To accommodate a new senior housing development, planning staff drafted a new “overlay zone” to allow senior housing under certain conditions on parcels zoned as commercial or industrial. The proposed ordinance defined seniors as “persons 55 years or older or married couples in which one spouse is 55 years or older.”

I proposed changing the definition to include domestic partners. Here’s a play-by-play taken from the Minutes of the Pomona Planning Commission (Regular Meeting, 25 October 2000) highlighting the role of planning staff in explaining the issues and of commissioners in learning and establishing their positions:

Commissioner (PNer) Urey: I would like to address the issue on the overlay zone of whether you can have a younger spouse or domestic partner living with a 55-year-old. I wouldn’t want to have senior housing that discriminates.

Commissioners: The code language would discriminate against domestic partners when they aren’t both 55.

Staff 1: [Cities differ in language related to this issue]. The applicant says that this definition is consistent with the state. I suggest we leave this open, so we can do further research.

Commissioner A: This is a non-issue. The State has to give us their direction.

Staff 2: [State law might change]. In the future it could recognize domestic partnerships. We could have the language read: the target population shall be consistent with the State.

Commissioner Urey: I would suggest that we change [the ordinance] to read: “for tenants, residents, or occupants who are married to each other, or domestic partners, either person shall be 55 years or older.”

Commissioner A: Why can’t just two adults 55 or older move in together? What’s the problem?

Commissioner Urey: This is a way someone younger than 55 could move in.

Commissioner A: How are you going to exclude a teenager from moving in?... A 55-year-old with legal custody can’t move in there?

Commissioner No. Only if they are married.

Commissioner A: I find that hard to believe. I don’t think that we should exclude a teenager from living with a grandparent.

Staff 2: If we allowed teenagers to live there, we would have to change parking and other things.

Commissioner B: I don’t think we should use planning to social engineer. I don’t think we need to complicate the issue by including new things. I think that it should stay the way it is.

It was moved and seconded to approve Code Amendment CA 00-006 with a change to include: “target population who are married to each other or domestic partners, either shall be 55 years or older.” The motion was approved 4-2; Commissioners A and B dissented.

The mundane proceedings of local land use planning thus reveal how gays and lesbians might have been excluded from housing opportunities by 1) lack of queer-sensitive practice among progressive planning staff in presenting the draft ordinance; and 2) explicit homophobia teamed with ignorance at the planning commission level. While Commissioner A may never have understood the issue at hand, Commissioner B (who also mentioned Proposition 22, explained below) clearly wanted to discriminate.

In more cases than not, such acts of exclusion probably slip by unnoticed. In this case, the language that got changed was in a part of the ordinance that was not the

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Branding Queer Identity: Chicago's North Halsted District

By Marcel Acosta and Jeffrey Hinkle

When the North Halsted streetscape project was completed in 1998, Chicago became the first American city to formally recognize the contributions of its gay and lesbian businesses and residents through the design of a permanent streetscape improvement. The $3.2 million North Halsted streetscape program was unique not because it recognized the character of the area but because the planning process brought gays and lesbians to the table as a recognized neighborhood constituency. While progressive planners are concerned about issues of equity and justice in a material sense, marginalized groups also seek to gain acceptance as a group and not as individuals. The North Halsted project shows one path toward that kind of recognition and participation.

The North Halsted project was one of 24 neighborhood-based identity projects in the City's Neighborhoods Alive! One billion dollar investment program. This program celebrated the city's diversity by recognizing the specific character of neighborhoods, encouraging economic development in areas where existing merchants have demonstrated a commitment to improvements, and promoting tourism. Using traditional planning and urban design tools - streetscape design, special service districts and public art — the program sought to acknowledge the importance of these areas, and in some cases attempted to memorialize community history and character. In this context, the North Halsted streetscape project is not so different from other projects in the program. These projects include the use of literal ethnic symbols such as a stylized Puerto Rican flag over the commercial strip in the Humboldt Park neighborhood, representational Greek columns and temples in Greektown, and a gateway sculpture of an African American businessman in the Bronzeville community.

Many of Chicago's streetscape improvements reinforce the perceived identity of neighborhoods based on an historic or narrow interpretation of one area rather than the diversity of the entire community. For example, Humboldt Park has sizable Cuban and African American populations adjacent to the Puerto Rican strip; Greektown today is mainly a commercial corridor since Greek residents have long moved out; and Bronzeville lost its stature as the nation's premier African American business community in the urban renewal decades of the 1950s and 1960s. The North Halsted Street corridor in Lake View is considered the heart of Chicago's queer business and entertainment scene; but other areas such as Old Town were once the focus of these businesses or are currently becoming queer-focused, such as Andersonville.

The Design Process

The project on North Halsted Street was planned to reinforce the improvement efforts made by predominantly gay bar, retail and restaurant owners in the corridor, continuing the redevelopment of what was a run-down commercial strip. The initial design plan introduced by DeStefano+Partners of Chicago in late 1997 immediately met with neighborhood opposition. The plan featured wide sidewalks, new streetlights, bump-outs on the side streets, and rainbow-themed gateways and modern columns. Some opponents objected to the rainbow theme, reflecting the queer aspect of the community, to the exclusion of others, but most opposition was to the aesthetics of the design itself, which was considered too loud and brash. A committee, the North Halsted Neighbors, was formed to oppose the project. Jeff Neuman, a member of the committee was quoted as saying the proposal "looks like Disneyland in your back yard."

Nearly 7,000 angry letters were sent to the city and live-ly community meetings ensued with the city and its architects. Whether this opposition was a cover for homophobia is difficult to determine. Many gay and lesbian community members were uncomfortable about the plan. Some didn't want to have their neighborhood publicized this way because they worried it would lead to an increase in gay harrassment or anti-gay sentiment. A long-time resident told a local newspaper, "We oppose this not because we don't like gay colors in the neighborhood... We don't want to be labeled by outsiders coming in with political agendas." The furor over the streetscape plan illustrated how homosexuality continues to be a contentious issue in America and how uncomfortable many heterosexuals still are about the growing openness of gay life. City officials, however, held firm in their commitment to the project. George Chauncey, author of Gay New York, speculated in the June 1988 issue of Chicago Magazine that one of the reasons the city held firm in its commitment was so it could be seen as a pocket of tolerance in America and a world-class city.

Due to these concerns, the streetscape project was redesigned to include gay-friendly features that crossed the North Halsted Street and reduce the number of pylons decorated with the rainbow theme. The final design features ten pairs of bronze pylons with rainbow rings set at mid-block intervals, and two large bronze sculptural pieces marking the project limits on the north and south ends of the corridor. Planners with trellises, containing no queer symbolism, serve as corner gateways to the intersecting neighborhood streets. Street and sidewalk paving, lighting and other infrastructure were improved in the final project proposal.

The toned-down expression of queer identity did not face much opposition, although some continue to object to the rainbow pylons (or "rocket ships" as some describe them). One detractor quoted in the Chicago Tribune asked "Must there be poiny pylons, with steel rings in rainbow colors of the gay-pride flag, to make the point that this is Boys Town?"

The Project Completed

While some consider the concept of incorporating a gay theme into a streetscape program unique, in the context of the City's Neighborhoods Alive program the North Halsted streetscape is not unique. It simply represents the character of many corridor businesses as well as the perceived identity of the neighborhood residents. It was unique, however, in that during the planning process it brought the queer community as a recognized constituency into the scheme of community development. At the dedication ceremony in November 1998, dozens of dignitaries and more than 200 people assembled to pour Mayor Daley proclaim, "What this really reflects is the gay and lesbian contribution to the City of Chicago."

While some still lament the design, the controversy over the improvements has greatly diminished. Redevelopment has taken place in the corridor and tourists can be seen having their picture taken in front of the pylons. By reconciling concerns of local residents and explicitly acknowledging the contributions of the gay and lesbian community through the planning process, the city as a whole has become a little more united in its diversity.

Marcel Acosta, AICP is Senior Vice President of Planning and Development with the Chicago Transit Authority and a Leob Fellow at the Harvard Design School. Jeffrey Hinkle is a Facility Planner at the Chicago Transit Authority.
Branding Queer Identity: Chicago's North Halsted District

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The North Halsted project was one of 24 neighborhood-based identity projects in the City's Neighborhoods Alive! one billion dollar capital improvement program. The program celebrated the city's diversity by recognizing the specific character of neighborhoods, encouraging economic development in areas where existing merchants have demonstrated a commitment to improvements, and promoting tourism. Using traditional planning and urban design tools — streetscape design, special service districts and public art — the program sought to acknowledge the importance of these areas, and in some cases attempted to memorialize community history and character. In this context, the North Halsted streetscape project is not so different from other projects in the program. These projects include the use of literal ethnic symbols such as a stylized Puerto Rican flag over the commercial strip in the Humboldt Park neighborhood, representation of Greek columns and temples in Greektown, and a gateway sculpture of an African-American businessman in the Bronzeville community.

Many of Chicago's streetscape improvements reinforce the perceived identity of neighborhoods based on a historic or narrow interpretation of one area rather than the diversity of the entire community population. For example, Humboldt Park has sizable Cuban and African American populations adjacent to the Puerto Rican strip; Greektown today is mainly a commercial corridor since Greek residents have long moved out; and Bronzeville lost its stature as the nation's premier African American business community in the urban renewal decades of the 1950s and 1960s. The North Halsted Street corridor in Lake View is considered the heart of Chicago's queer business and entertainment scene; but other areas such as Old Town were once the focus of these businesses or are currently becoming queer-focused, such as Andersonville.

The Design Process

The project on North Halsted Street was planned to reinforce the improvement efforts made by predominantly gay bar, retail and restaurant owners in the corridor, continuing the redevelopment of what was a run-down commercial strip. The initial design plan introduced by DeStefano+Partners of Chicago in late 1997 immediately met with neighborhood opposition. The plan featured wide sidewalks, new streetlights, bump-outs on the side streets, and rainbow-themed gateways and modern columns. Some opponents objected to the rainbow theme, reflecting the queer aspect of the community, to the exclusion of others, but most opposition was to the aesthetics of the design itself, which was considered too loud and blatant. A committee, the North Halsted Neighbors, was formed to oppose the project. Jeff Norman, a member of the committee was quoted as saying the proposal "looks like Disneyland in your back yard.

Nearly 7,000 angry letters were sent to the city and lively community meetings ensued with the city and its architects. Whether this opposition was a cover for homophobia or was difficult to determine. Many gay and lesbian community members were uncomfortable about the plan. Some didn't want to have their neighborhood publicized this way because they worried it would lead to an increase in gay bashing or other negative issues. One community resident told a local newspaper, "We oppose this not because we don't like gay colors in the neighborhood... We don't want to be labeled by outsiders coming in with political agendas.

The furor over the streetscape plan illustrated how homosexuality continues to be a contentious issue in America and how uncomfortable many homosexuals still are about the growing openness of gay life. City officials, however, held firm in their commitment to the project. George Chauncey, author of Gay New York, speculated in the June 1988 issue of Chicago Magazine that one of the reasons the city held firm in its commitment was so it could be seen as a pocket of tolerance in America and a world-class city.

Due to these concerns, the streetscape project was redesigned to incorporate any features that crossed Halsted Street and reduce the number of pylons decorated with the rainbow theme. The final design features ten pairs of bronze pylons with rainbow rings sited at mid-block intervals, and two large bronze sculptural pieces marking the project limits on the north and south ends of the corridor. Planters with trellises, containing no queer symbolism, serve as corner gateways to the intersecting neighborhood streets. Street and sidewalk paving, lighting and other infrastructure were improved in the final project proposal.

The toned-down expression of queer identity did not face much opposition, although some continue to object to the rainbow pylons (or "rocket ships" as some describe them).

One detractor quoted in the Chicago Tribune asked "Must there be pointy pylons, with steel rings in rainbow colors of the gay-pride flap, to make the point that this is Boys Town?"

The Project Completed

While some consider the concept of incorporating a gay theme into a streetscape program unique, in the context of the City's Neighborhoods Alive program the North Halsted streetscape is not unique. It simply represents the character of many corridor businesses as well as the perceived identification with gayborhood residents. It was unique, however, in that during the planning process it brought the queer community as a recognized constituency into the scheme of community development. At the dedication ceremony in November 1998, dozens of dignitaries and more than 200 assemblage to hear Mayor Daley proclaim, "What this really reflects... is the gay and lesbian contribution to the City of Chicago."

While some still lament the design, the controversy over the improvements has greatly diminished. Redevelopment efforts have improved the corridor and tourists can be seen having their picture taken in front of the pylons. By reconciling concerns of local residents and explicitly acknowledging the contributions of the gay and lesbian community through the planning process, the city as a whole has become a little more unified in its diversity.

Marcel Acosta, AICP is Senior Vice President of Planning and Development with the Chicago Transit Authority and a Loeb Fellow at the Harvard Design School. Jeffrey Hinkle is a Facility Planner at the Chicago Transit Authority.

Gwen Urey is Vice-Chair of the Poman Planning Commission and Chair of the Dept. of Urban & Regional Planning at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.
Voices of Change
Lessons from Citizen Planners

Planners Network 2001 National Conference
Rochester, New York
June 21-24, 2001
University of Rochester, River Campus
Rochester, New York

Sponsors:
City of Rochester
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State University of New York at Buffalo
University of Rochester

Rochester is an ideal place for progressive civic leaders, professional planners and elected officials to gain a deeper understanding of the local planning and development challenges caused by globalization as well as the promise of citizen-inspired and led planning! Rochester is currently one of the nation’s most important centers for citizen planning, resident empowerment, and participatory democracy, in large part, to the vitality of its Neighborhoods Building Neighborhoods Program (N.B.N.).

Conference participants will participate in “on-site” community-based planning workshops. The conference will not be a “talking heads” event featuring endless panel presentations by outside experts. Nor will it be a traditional academic meeting where a long series of abstract papers are read. This will be a highly interactive meeting involving a diverse group of civic activists, practicing planners, urban scholars, and elected officials in a series of animated discussions regarding the current state and future promise of urban and regional planning and policy-making.

The eclipse of locally-owned and operated businesses with abiding commitments to their local communities by large multi-national corporations which are primarily committed to their global stockholders has significantly undermined the economic development efforts of many older central cities. Today’s business managers operate in a harshly competitive global marketplace where they are under intense pressure to move their design, engineering, research and production units to communities with the lowest costs, in Central and South America and the Far East.

Civic leaders can no longer depend on their local corporate sector to pursue economic activities that will benefit the entire community. Rochester offers a powerful example of the de-stabilizing impact which globalization can have on a regional economy. For decades, the health of the Rochester economy was dependent, in large part, on the success of the Kodak, Bausch and Lomb and Xerox Corporations. The efforts of these corporations to develop worldwide markets for their products and services resulted in Rochester’s high level of international exports. While the worldwide sales of these three imaging companies continue to rise, they have dramatically reduced their Rochester workforce as well as their regional civic activities.

Neighborhood leaders, local merchants and elected officials must independently develop “place-oriented” economic development policies that address the entrepreneurial, employment and service needs of their current residents and small businesses. Leadership for such an economic justice and democracy movement will emerge from the expanding network of community-based development organizations rather than the more traditional Chamber of Commerce and United Way networks whose leaders see their fate tied to those of Kodak, Bausch and Lomb, and Xerox.

Rochester has an extraordinarily rich history of citizen-led social change movements! The city was the home of Frederick Douglass, one of the central figures in the Abolitionist Movement and for human rights for all people of color. The city was also the home of Susan B. Anthony, the great Suffragist leader who, along with other participants in the Seneca Falls Women’s Rights Convention, launched the modern Feminist Movement. The city was the home of Charles Mulford Robinson, the father of The City Beautiful Movement, who wrote one of the earliest American city planning texts and taught one of the first university classes on town planning. In the early 20th Century, Walter Rauschenbusch, a theology professor at Colgate Rochester Divinity School, founded the “social gospel” movement. More recently, the city was the place where Saul Alinsky helped launch the contemporary community organizing movement when he mobilized local pastors to challenge the discriminatory hiring practices of the Kodak Company through the use of the nation’s first stock proxy campaign.

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No. 146

Proposed Conference Tracks

* Innovative approaches to affordable housing
* Local economic development in lagging regions
* Community-based planning and development
* Community/university development partnerships
* Environmental racism/justice
* International development
* Participatory community design
* Alternative transportation planning
* Planning for public health and community wellness
* Urban school reform

Preliminary Schedule

[For detailed and updated schedule see www.plannersnetwork.org]

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8 pm Welcoming Reception, City Hall Atrium

**Friday, June 22, 2001**

8:30 am Plenary: The Impact of Globalization on Local Communities: Challenges and Opportunities for Citizen Planners and Their Allies, William W. Goldsmith, Cornell University

Local Perspectives: North and South

Hank Herrera, NENA Rochester

Peter Clavel, City of Burlington

Alejandro Roffman, Planning Director, Buenos Aires

Carlos Vainer, Workers Party, Sao Paulo

10:45 am Plenary: Why Rochester Took the Path less Traveled: Participatory Planning and Development? Honorable William Johnson, Mayor, City of Rochester

12:45 pm Preparation for Field Work

The Context for Citizen Planning in Rochester, NY: The Renaissance Plan and Neighbors Building Neighborhoods Program (N.B.N.), Honorable Thomas Augst, Commissioner, Dept. of Community Development, City of Rochester

2:30 pm Community-Building Case Study Visits

Charlotte-Waterfront Development

North East Neighborhoods

Southwest Riverfront Corridor

Regional Planning and Cooperation

Ithaca Neighborhood Planning Process

5:30 pm Preparation of Case Study Reports

6:30 pm Community Dinner at A.M.E. Zion Church at Frederick Douglass Village

7:30 pm Case Study Reports

9:00 pm Rochester At Night Tour (Cultural Activities)

Saturday, June 23, 2001

9 am Opening Plenary: Promoting Regional Economic Development Through Workforce Development and Industry Specific Subsidies, Susan M. Christopherson, Cornell University

10:45 am Concurrent Workshop Session #1

* Innovative approaches to affordable housing
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* Alternative transportation planning
* Planning for public health

12:00 noon Lunch Program

Progressive Planning in an Age of Reaction

Norman Kromholz, AJC, Cleveland State University

1:30 pm Concurrent Workshops #2

* Innovative approaches to affordable housing
* Local economic development in lagging regions
* Community-based planning and development
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* Environmental racism/justice
* International development
* Participatory community design
* Alternative transportation planning
* Planning for public health

3:15 pm Concurrent Workshop #3

* Innovative approaches to affordable housing
* Local economic development in lagging regions
* Community-based planning and development
* Community/university development partnerships
* Environmental racism/justice
* International development
* Participatory community design
* Alternative transportation planning
* Planning for public health

7:00 pm Dinner Program. To Be Announced.

**Music and Dancing**

Sunday, June 24, 2001

9 am Planners Network Business Meeting

12 noon Adjournment, Secret Handshake, and Camp Song
Voices of Change
Lessons from Citizen Planners

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- Environmental racism
- International development
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- Alternative transportation planning
- Planning for public health
3:15 pm Concurrent Workshop 3
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Conference Presenter
The Conference will feature three rounds of concurrent workshops on one of the following nine conference tracks. Each workshop will feature three presentations lasting 10-15 minutes.

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Workshop Organizer
Individuals interested in organizing a workshop involving three presenters and a moderator in one of the above tracks are invited to do so!

If you would like to discuss your proposals or have ideas and suggestions for improving this year's meeting, contact the Conference Planning Committee:

Kenneth M. Reardon
Chairperson, Conference Planning Committee
Department of City and Regional Planning
106 W. Sibley Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853
607-254-5378 (Phone)
607-255-1971 (Fax)
kmr2@cornell.edu

For additional information regarding the conference see Cornell University's Rochester Research Action Project web site:
www.rRAP.cornell.edu
and the Planners Network web site:
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The outcome of this year's national elections makes this a particularly important time to attend a Planners Network Conference! Quoting Mother Jones, Don't Mourn, Organize! Pass this information on to interested family members, neighbors, friends, and colleagues.

Some Proposed Workshops
+ Recovering from the Giuliani Era. Tom Angotti, Pratt Institute
+ Organizing for Environmental Justice. Xavier Morales, Arizona State University
+ GIS for Public Health Planning. Ann-Margaret Esnard, Cornell University
+ Cooperative & Alternative Economic Development. Chris Gunn, Hobart & WS Colleges
+ Advancing International Labor Rights. Wang Lin, ILQ, David Westendorf, UN Research Institute for Social Development
+ Regional Workforce Development. Krys Kail, Cornell Univ.
+ Living Wages. Helene O'Brien, ACORN, Peter Myers, Tompkins Co. Living Wage Coalition
+ Participatory Neighborhood Planning. Janni Sorensen & Cathy Klump, E. St. Louis, Andy Alarcen, Houston
+ The Impact of Globalization on Local Planning Practice. Teresa Vasquez, University of Texas at Arlington
+ A "Bottom-up, Bottom-Sideways" Neighborhood Planning Process. Tim Logue & Christine Barkdale, Ithaca, N.Y.
+ The Promise & Pitfalls of Participatory Action Research. Richard Kiley & Patricia Haines, Cornell University
+ Sustainable Urban and Regional Development. Alejandro Rufman, Buenos Aires, Argentina
+ Citizen Activist Perspectives on Neighborhood Planning in Washington, D.C. Karina Ricks, Neighborhood Pings, Services.

Volunteer Presenter/Organizer Form

| Name: | ____________________________ |
| Affiliation: | ____________________________ |
| Address: | ____________________________ |
| City/State/Country: | ____________________________ |
| Phone: | ____________________________ |
| Fax: | ____________________________ |
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I would like to volunteer to be a:
- Conference Presenter ( )
- Workshop Organizer ( )

As a Conference Presenter, the title of my remarks will be:

Please provide a 100-word description of your presentation:

I will need the following audio-visual equipment:
- Slide Projector ( )
- Overhead Projector ( )
- Other: ____________________________

If a Workshop Organizer, the Presenters in my proposed workshop will be:

| Name: | ____________________________ |
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| Talk Title: | ____________________________ |

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| Affiliation: | ____________________________ |
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| Affiliation: | ____________________________ |
| Talk Title: | ____________________________ |
| Moderator: | ____________________________ |
| Name: | ____________________________ |
| Affiliation: | ____________________________ |

REGISTRATION, HOUSING & WORKSHOPS
Voices of Change: Lessons from Citizen Planners
June 21-24, 2001

2001 Planners Network National Conference
Rochester, New York

Registration and Housing
We encourage all interested individuals to register before May 1 to take advantage of our discounted "early bird" registration rate.

| Name: | ____________________________ |
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| Address: | ____________________________ |
| City/State/Country: | ____________________________ |
| Phone: | ____________________________ |
| Fax: | ____________________________ |
| Email: | ____________________________ |

Conference Fees:
Before May 1 | After May 1
Community Resident | $60 | $80
HS/College Student | $80 | $100
Professional/Professor | $150 | $200
Subtotal | | |
Conference Housing
Double Occupancy, UR Residence Hall
$31 per person per night, includes linens
(Thurs., Friday, Saturday)
Subtotal | | |
One-year PN Membership (Special Conference Rate = $15; you can give more) | $15
Total enclosed | | |
Please make checks payable to Cornell University.

Send this form and your check today to:
Planners Network Conference 2001
Department of City and Regional Planning
106 W. Sibley Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853
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THE FUTURE OF PLANNING IN NEW YORK CITY
A Conversation with the Candidates

Sponsored by the graduate planning programs of Columbia University, Hunter College, New York University and Pratt Institute

MAY 4, 1:30 - 7 PM
Hunter College School of Social Work
59th & Lexington Avenues, Manhattan

PROGRESSIVE LOS ANGELES NETWORK

Peter Dzier sent news of the formation of the Progressive Los Angeles Network (PLAN). PLAN recently held an assembly and mayoral candidates forum. Speakers included Miguel Contreras of the County Federation of Labor, Jackie Goldberg, State Assembly representative, Angela Johnson Meszaros of Communities for a Better Environment, and Amy Schur of ACORN.

PLAN has developed a Social Justice Agenda, the result of more than a year's work by hundreds of activists involved in PLAN's task forces.

For more information, see the Network's web site: http://www.progressivela.org

NEW YORK CITY PLANNERS NETWORK FORUM

THE 2001 CITY COUNCIL ELECTION OPPORTUNITIES FOR A PROGRESSIVE PLANNING AGENDA

A Dialogue with

NYC Councilwoman Margarita Lopez

Planners Network is working with civic, community and environmental justice organizations to promote a progressive planning agenda in the 2001 election. Councilwoman Lopez will be a senior member of the Council unless term limits are overtaken. She has a long record of fighting for social justice, the reason we've asked her to speak with us about organizing towards a progressive planning agenda.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 6-8 PM
The Puck Building, Pratt Manhattan, Room 21
295 Lafayette (corner Houston)

For more info: Tom Angotti
718-399-4391/pm@pratt.edu

PROGRESSIVE LOS ANGELES NETWORK

Kara Hefferman, Resources Editor

Papers/Grants/Awards

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) invites speakers and facilitators with knowledge pertaining to the architecture, design, building, and planning professions to submit a presentation proposal for the 2002 AIA National Convention to be held May 9-11 in Charlotte, NC. Submission deadline: June 18. For more information, visit http://www.aiconference2001.com.

The Association for Preservation Technology (APT) seeks student abstracts for poster sessions to be presented at the upcoming APT conference October 4-10 in Monterey, CA. APT is a multi-disciplinary organization dedicated to advancing the application of technology to the conservation of the built environment. Winners will be awarded conference registration fee and cash stipend. Submissions deadline: April 13. For more information, contact Jonathan Spodol at jspodol@isu.edu.

COMM-ORG, a community organizing website, seeks working papers—second or third drafts of papers by authors seeking feedback—from scholars, organizers, and scholars-organizers. Papers are announced on the COMM-ORG listserve and posted on the website, but authors retain complete control of them. For more information, visit http://comm-org.otselo-do.edu, or contact Randy Stoneker at randy@comm-org.otselo-do.edu.

The Environmental Justice Summer Training Academy, accepting applications for its 2001 Academy June 9-14 in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the Center for Environmental Citizenship and League of Conservation Voters Education Fund, this 6-day program trains young people of color (ages 18-29) in the political skills required to protect their communities. Application deadline: April 13. For more information, visit http://www.epa.gov/epa/index.htm or contact Aditi Vaidya at ejта@envirocitizens.org.

The Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ) is soliciting proposals from agencies involved with climate change and transportation/air quality issues. Sought are innovative pilot projects that will spur reductions in transportation-related emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases by decreasing vehicle miles traveled and increasing use of cleaner technologies. Awards in the form of seed money and technical assistance are available. For more information, visit http://www.epa.gov/otaq/otasp.htm.

The Fannie Mae Foundation seeks applications for the 2001-2002 Maxwell Awards of Excellence for the Production of Affordable Housing program, which rewards 6 leading affordable housing organizations with $50K each. Application deadline: May 1. For more information and to download application materials, visit http://www.fanniemausa/foundsen.tar.org/grants/maxwel/award.shtml.

The International Scientific Planning Committee welcomes the submission of abstracts and proposals for sessions for its upcoming Open Meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Research Community October 6-8 in Rico. Sponsored by the Columbia University Earth Institute. Submission deadline: March 29. For more information, visit HYPERLINK http://srdc.ciesn.columbia.edu/openmeeting or email open.meeting@ciesn.columbia.edu.

The National Park Service (NPS) is seeking pre-applications for the Urban Park and Recreation Program. Grants of up to $50,000 are available for the rehabilitation of existing neighborhood recreation areas and facilities. For more information, visit http://www.nps.gov/uar/index.htm or contact Wayne Strum at 202.565.1129.

The Northwest Intentional Communities Association, Antioch University of Seattle, and other organizers are calling for workshop proposals, exhibits, and presenters for the NCRC. Tentative Conference, to be held October 19-21 in Seattle. For more information, contact Syd Fredrickson at Reall.lifEthn@consult.com or by March 30.

Events

March 26-27, 2001 Annual Housing Policy Conference and Lobby Day in Washington, DC. Hosted by the National Low Income Housing Coalition. For more information, visit http://www.nlchn.org/conference.htm.

March 30-April 1. Beyond the Global Pillage: Conference on Social Movement

Learning in Toronto. Hosted by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto (OSSE/UT) and to feature scholars and activists sharing theoretical and practical insights about social movements. For more information, visit http://www.oise.utoronto.ca/dept/ anthrop/conferenceor email Ansh Moevri at amoevri@oise.utoronto.ca.

April 1-4. National Town Meeting on Main Street 2001 in Indianapolis, IN. En titled "Revitalizing America's Communities," and hosted by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. For more information, visit http://www.mainstreet.org.

April 20-21. Playhouse Institute in Chicago, IL. Hosted by KaBOOM! and to feature topics such as how to build community playgrounds, quality for grant monies, and receive free resource publications. For more information, visit http://www.kaiboon.org/pwp/index.asp, or call Sarah Goes at 312.822.2213.

May 5-8, 5th Annual Community-Campus Partnerships for Health Conference in San Antonio, TX. Hosted "Health for All in 2010: Committing Our Community - Taking Action" and hosted by the Center for the Health Professions, University of San Francisco. For more information, visit http://www.futurehealth.ucsf.edu/cchip/ projects.html#mainconf.

May 31. Housing and the New Economy: The Impact of the New Economy on Housing Markets in Washington DC. A special session at the American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association (AREUEA) Mid-Year Conference and sponsored by the Fannie Mae Foundation and numerous other institutions. To register, visit http://www.arena.org, or contact Vicki Elmer at verner@culink.berkeley.edu or John Landis at jlandis@culink.berkeley.edu.


Jobs

CALIFORNIA

The Department of Urban and Regional Planning at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, CA seeks a tenure-track Assistant Professor beginning Fall 2001. The Department is part of the College of Environmental Design. Review of applications will begin April 9th. For more information, visit http://www.csupomona.edu/urp or contact Dr. Jerry Mitchell at jymichell@cspomona.edu.
THE FUTURE OF PLANNING IN NEW YORK CITY
A Conversation with the Candidates

Sponsored by the graduate planning programs of Columbia University, Hunter College, New York University and Pratt Institute

MAY 4, 1:30 - 7 PM
Hunter College School of Social Work
59th & Lexington Avenues, Manhattan

1:30 - 4
Panel of experts: Civics & Community Groups
4:30 - 6
Mayoral candidates
6 - 7
Reception

For information: 718-399-4314

PROGRESSIVE LOS ANGELES NETWORK

Peter Dzier sent us news of the formation of the Progressive Los Angeles Network (PLAN). PLAN recently held an assembly and mayoral candidates forum. Speakers included Miguel Contreras of the County Federation of Labor, Jackie Goldberg, State Assembly representative, Angela Johnson Messaros of Communities for a Better environment, and Amy Schar of ACORN.

PLAN has developed a Social Justice Agenda, the result of more than a year's work by hundreds of activists involved in PLAN's task forces.

For more information, see the Network's web site: http://www.progressivel.a.org

RESOURCES

Kara Heffeman, Resources Editor

Papers/Grants/Awards

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) invites speakers and facilitators with knowledge of architectural design, building, and planning professions to submit a presentation proposal for the 2002 AIA National Convention to be held May 9-11 in Charlotte, NC. Submission deadline: June 9. For more information, visit http://www.aiaconvention2001.com.

The Association for Preservation Technology (APT) seeks students abstracts for poster sessions to be presented at the upcoming APT conference October 4-10 in Monterey, CA. APT is a multi-disciplinary organization dedicated to advancing the application of technology to the conservation of the built environment. Winners will be awarded conference registration and travel stipends. Submission deadline: April 13. For more information, contact Jonathan Spodek at js@aptsa.org.

COMM-ORG, a community organizing website, seeks Working Papers—second or third drafts of papers by authors seeking feedback—from scholars, organizers, and scholar-organizers. Papers are announced on the COMM-ORG listserve and posted on the website, but authors retain complete control of them. For more information, visit http://comm-org.ucsd.edu or contact Randy Stoneker at randy@comm-org.ucsd.edu.

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NEW YORK CITY PLANNERS NETWORK FORUM

THE 2001 CITY COUNCIL ELECTION OPPORTUNITIES FOR A PROGRESSIVE PLANNING AGENDA

A Dialogue with

NYC Councilwoman Margarita Lopez

Planners Network is working with civic, community and environmental justice organizations to promote a progressive planning agenda in the 2001 election. Councilwoman Lopez will be a senior member of the Council unless term limits are overturned. She has a long record of fighting for social justice, the reason we've asked her to speak with us about organizing towards a progressive planning agenda.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 6-8 PM
The Puck Building, Pratt Manhattan, Room 21
295 Lafayette (corner Houston)

For more info: Tom Angotti
718-399-4391/pm@pratt.edu

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For more information: 718-399-4314

For more information, visit http://www.nycplan.org
The Neighborhood Capital Budget Group (NCBG), which works with Chicago commu-
nity-based organizations to develop and implement policies and programs that promote and enhance the public’s understanding of the relationship between fiscal policy and public services, will be hosting a meeting on Tuesday, April 12. The meeting will focus on how to mobilize resources to support neighborhood development projects and ensure that these projects are sustainable over the long term. The meeting will be held from 6:30 to 8:30 PM at the Chicago Foundation for Education in the South Loop. For more information, contact Telephone 312-222-5000.

The Illinois State Retirement System (ISRS) has released its annual report, which highlights the performance of the fund and its investments. The report shows that the ISRS has increased its net assets by 7.5% over the past year, bringing the total value of the fund to $60 billion. The report also details the investment strategies and portfolio composition of the ISRS, which is managed by the Illinois State Retirement Board. For more information, contact Telephone 217-785-2200.

The National Resources Inventory (MRI), a scientifically based sample of land use and natural resources conditions and trends on US, will be available online at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/ or by contacting USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service. The MRI provides a comprehensive assessment of the nation’s natural resources and their condition, and is used to inform land management decisions.

Recycling the Mall, a study which finds that federal regulations on recycling could become a burden for small businesses, will be available online at http://www.m notifyDataSetChanged/mallstudy.html.

The Multi-State Artistic Research & Training (MART) network, which has received a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, will be hosting a workshop in Chicago on March 20. The workshop will focus on the development of new artistic research methodologies and the sharing of knowledge across disciplines. For more information, contact Telephone 312-787-2000.

The National Center for La Raza (NCLR) has released its annual report, which highlights the organization’s initiatives and achievements in promoting the rights and well-being of Latino Americans. The report includes a special section on the organization’s work in education, economic development, and civil rights. For more information, contact Telephone 202-822-6900.

The Art Directors Club (ADC) of Chicago, which promotes creativity in the design and advertising industries, will be hosting a workshop on the use of multimedia in advertising. The workshop will be held on April 26 at the University of Illinois at Chicago. For more information, contact Telephone 312-413-5000.

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Join Planners Network and make a difference while sharing your ideas and enthusiasm with others. All members must make an annual financial contribution. The Steering Committee recommends the following amounts as minimums for Network members:

- $15 for those with incomes under $25,000, students and unemployed
- $25 for those earning between $25,000 and $50,000
- $45 for those earning over $50,000
- $50 for organizations and libraries
- $100 Sustaining Members - if you earn over $50,000, won't you consider helping us at this level?

Canadian members: See column to right. Contributions are tax deductible.

PN MEMBERS IN CANADA

Membership fees by Canadian members may be paid in Canadian funds:

- $25 for students, unemployed, and those with incomes <$40,000
- $40 for those with incomes between $40,000 and $80,000
- $70 for those with incomes over $80,000
- $150 for sustaining members

Make cheques in Canadian funds payable to: “Planners Network” and send with membership form to:

Barbara Rahder, Faculty of Environmental Studies
York University
Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3

If interested in joining the PN Toronto listserve, include your email address or send a message to Barbara Rahder at <b rahder@yorku.ca>.

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Planners Network seeks articles that describe and analyze progressive physical, social, economic and environmental planning in urban and rural areas. Articles may be up to 1,500 words. They should be addressed to PN’s broad audience of professionals, activists, students and academics, and be straightforward and jargon-free. Following a journalistic style, the first paragraph should summarize the main ideas in the article. A few suggested readings may be mentioned in the text, but do not submit footnotes or a bibliography. The editors may make minor style changes, but any substantial rewriting or changes will be checked with the author. A photograph or illustration may be included. Submissions on disk or by email are greatly appreciated. Send to the Editor at pnj puzznetedu or Planners Network, 379 Delkab Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11205. Fax: 718-636-3709. The deadlines are the first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., May 1 for the May/June issue; July 1 for the July/August issue).

UPCOMING SPECIAL ISSUES [Articles welcome]:

- New York City: Prospects for Progressive Planning (May/June)
- PN 2001 Conference Issue (July/August)
- Youth and Community
- Just and Sustainable Transportation
- A Critical View of Community/University Partnerships
- Is There an Energy Crisis and Why?
- Progressive Planning Around the World
PLANNERS NETWORK

PLANNERS NETWORK

The Planners Network is an association of professionals, activists, academics, and students involved in physical, social, economic, and environmental planning in urban and rural areas, who promote fundamental change in our political and economic systems.

We believe that planning should be a tool for allocating resources and developing the environment to eliminate the great inequalities of wealth and power in our society, rather than to maintain and justify the status quo. This includes opposition to racial, economic, and environmental injustice, and discrimination by gender and sexual orientation. We believe that planning should be used to assure adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, jobs, safe working conditions, and a healthful environment. We advocate public responsibility for meeting these needs, because the private market has proven incapable of doing so.

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PLANNERS NETWORK ON LINE

The PN WEB SITE is at:
- www.plannersnetwork.org

The PN LISTSERV:
- PN maintains an on-line mailing list for members to post and respond to queries, list job postings, announce events, etc. To join, send an email message to majordomo@lisl.pratt.edu with "subscribe pn-net (without the quotes) in the body of the message (not the subject line). You'll be sent instructions on how to use the list.

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Send file via email to pn@pratt.edu, or mail camera-ready copy, by first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., March 1 for the March/April issue).

PN ADDRESS:
- 379 DeKalb Ave.
- Brooklyn, NY 11205

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS: Please send U.S. funds as we are unable to accept payment in another currency. Thanks.

Mail This Form To:
- Planners Network
- 379 DeKalb Ave.
- Brooklyn, NY 11205

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Yes! I want to join progressive planners and work towards fundamental change.

I'm a renewing member — Keep the faith!

My contribution is $ .

Make checks payable to PLANNERS NETWORK.

My credit card is Visa MC

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Please check the date on your mailing label. If it is DECEMBER 31, 1999 or earlier this will be your last issue unless we hear from you RIGHT AWAY! See page 19 for contribution suggestions.

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