

PLANNERS NETWORK

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No. 146

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

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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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Planners Networker

UPDATES

Let your fellow members know what you are up to — send in your update today!

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PEO AWARD AS PLANNING PIONEER

At the March conference of the American Planning Association in New Orleans PNER **Walter Thabit**, on behalf of Planners for Equal Opportunity, received an award from the American Institute of Certified Planners as a National Planning Pioneer for its 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 PNER **Bob Heifitz** appeared in the December 2000 issue of *Monthly Review*. An abbreviated version of his article was in the September/October 2000 issue of PN.

PN STEERING COMMITTEE

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

Tom Angotti	24
Ken Reardon	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.

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 Marti 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 listserves;

- + Forwarding print outreach materials to local universities, agencies, and organizations; and

- + 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 are interested in helping with this effort, please contact **Outreach Coordinator Fernando Marti** at: fernando@urbanecology.org

Welcome ...**NEW PLANNERS NETWORK MEMBERS**

Kathy O'Riordan, Kristin Rosacker, Joan Frederiksen, Linda Giltz, Hilary Chapman, Biju Chirathalattu, Jeffrey Patterson

RENEWING MEMBERS

Karina Ricks, Robert Schwartz, Susan Seifert, Gail Radford, Donald Chen, John Nettleton, Jennifer Amory, Joyce K. Marin, Katherine Coit, Penelope Duda, Linda Davidoff, Natalie Bonnewit, David Rouge, Karen B. Wiener, Michelle Lynn Majeski

... and Special Thanks!**SUSTAINING MEMBER**

Peter Marcuse

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: majordomo@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 Teller County, Colorado, I had thought to pass on to my co-workers my latest PlannersNetwork. Not!

The rambly and sometimes inchoate lead 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 Planning Landmarks Award didn't get there with schlock.

I give this Assistant Professor (which makes the offense even 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 Garren, Woodland Park, Colorado

Ms. Garren:

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

The article was submitted with full cites 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 citing 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..' stems from working as a kid in Greeley, 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.

Congratulations on your AICP Landmarks Award and good luck with your trash wars. I really hope the stuff'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 Nettleton, New York City

QUEERS & PLANNING A GLOSSARY

TG (transgender) A person whose gender identity is not congruent with their anatomical sex at birth. This term is now used broadly to refer to the whole continuum of people with gender identity issues.

CD (Crossdresser) A person who enjoys wearing clothing of the opposite sex.

TV (transvestite) A psychological term for persons who dress in clothing of the opposite sex (no longer preferred by transgendered people because of the strong association in the public mind with fetishistic behavior).

TS (Transsexual) A transgendered person whose identification as a member of the other sex is so strong that s/he MUST at minimum live full time in a gender appropriate role, and often will attempt to alter his/her anatomical sex through hormonal or surgical means.

DQ (drag queens) Female impersonators, often though not always attracted to men. Sometimes also transsexual.

DK (drag kings) Male impersonators, often though not always lesbian (different from a butch or bull dyke). Sometimes also transsexual.

GD (Gender dysphoria) A state of extreme distress caused by conflicting gender identity and sexual anatomy, often with severe depression and strong suicidal tendencies.

GID (gender identity disorder) A diagnosis used by some therapists for individuals showing signs of gender dysphoria, especially for children who act in ways their parents feel is inappropriate to their sex (sissy boys and butchy girls).

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

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

Are the Transgendered the Mine Shaft Canaries of Urban Areas?

By Petra L. Doan

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 ways transgendered people serve as canaries for the other sexual minorities. Because many trans people visibly challenge gender stereotypes, they often attract the bulk 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 www.gender.org/remember and the site called "Remembering Our Dead" at www.gender.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 disavow any connections with the rowdy and activist "street queens" who tore up parking meters and led the rebellion. While there have been enormous advances in the tolerance of diversity in urban areas as a result, problems still remain. Although gays 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 remainder of the 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 Gays 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 *Planning Magazine* 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 important issue of anti-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 clauses. 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 bogeyman used by the right wing to scare the bejeebers 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 historic 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 be critical to protecting the right of queer folk to love whomever they choose, it 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.

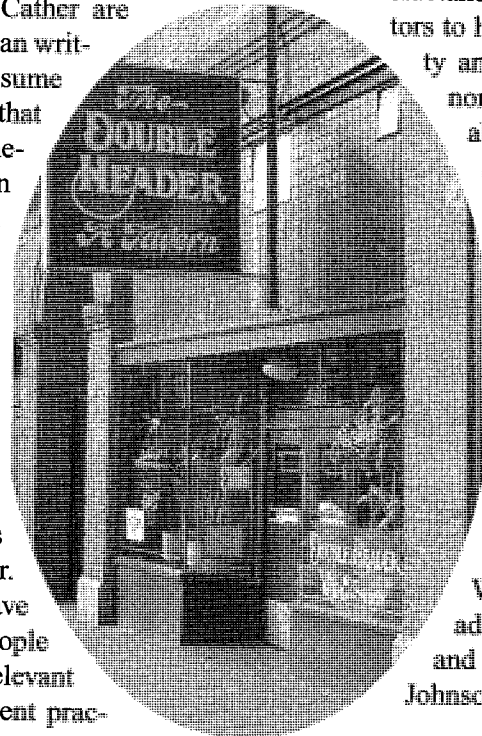
While Georgia O'Keeffe, for example, may have preferred that her intimate relationship with Maria Chabot remain a secret, and the architect Philip Johnson lived most of his adult life as a closeted gay man, the fact of their same-sex relationships is critical to understanding how their houses in

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 Martinac, "the renovation of the Abiquiu house was overseen by Maria Chabot, a writer who began living 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 designs." 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

Reluctance 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 slavery was 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. Who 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 asexual 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-



Seattle's Pioneer Square Historic District. Photo by Angela McCarrel, courtesy of Northwest Lesbian & Gay History Museum Project.

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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 (different sex) married couples, and lesbian couples 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 total 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 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, Gwen Urey encountered a seemingly neutral zoning policy that would have the effect of excluding elderly queer residents. In her article Urey explains her efforts to educate and advocate for more inclusive policies and shows why it is important to deal with queer issues explicitly in planning education.

Increasingly, however, the queer market has been targeted in local planning and international tourist promotions—from St. Maartens to Montreal, Sydney, and West Hollywood—and cities have begun to work with local business organizations. One of the most prominent of these projects is Chicago's \$3.2 million streetscape project to promote business and tourism in the North Halstead 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 people living with AIDS were the least acceptable neighborhood use behind drug treatment centers, mental health outpatient clinics, and homeless shelters. While not all people with AIDS are gay or queer, at the time of the survey this was the general perception. Isolation is also a key problem particularly in conservative rural areas and for small populations such as transgendered people. Harassment has been an important issue in public space, as Petra Doan argues in her article in this issue. Since the transgendered community is often the most vulnerable target for hate crimes and other forms of harassment, planners can use transgendered residents as a barometer of tolerance and comfort in public spaces, particularly the comfort to display public affection such as holding hands.

The issue of public affection is crucial for planners. While some may see this as a minor problem, much less important than economic inequality, the point is that human survival and flourishing has a number of dimensions. These include material well-being but also acceptance and affection both within the household and in public. Furthermore, 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

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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 Majeski, 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.

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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 served 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 feminism 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, *Sexuality and Space: Non-Conformist 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. A broader and in some ways 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 identity is both crystallized 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—so that a very ‘womanly’ person is doing a particular kind of gender performance very well (Butler)—or by language and discourse (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 attention, including bisexuals, and transsexual and transgendered persons (these latter two groups identifying as a 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, GLBQ, LGBT, GLBQT 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 *queers*, is not as rigid as it can sometimes seem in academic debates.

— From Ann Forsyth, *Sexuality and Space: Non-Conformist Populations and Planning Practice* (Journal of Planning Literature 15, 3: 339-358).

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gay community. Rick Bébout, 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, is 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 has not found its niche 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 realizing a portion of 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.

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

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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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Trevor Hailey's guided walking tour of San Francisco, the first gay-related subject to appear in the National Trust's Preservation magazine. Photo by Emily Louise Scott, courtesy of Trevor Hailey.

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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 is 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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bility and make them one of the most vulnerable and least protected communities in social space.

There is another element that nearly all transgendered people share with lesbians and bisexual women. They have direct experience with what it means to be a woman in an urban space. Female to Male individuals (FtM, or trans men) taking male hormones are quickly "passable" as men. However their early socialization as girls makes them acutely aware of the swift retribution which would be their lot if they are discovered as a trans. Male to Female individuals (MtF, or trans women), although originally socialized as boys, quickly learn about their vulnerability within the city. Trans women who live full time as women have the same potential to be treated as targets for harassment, abuse, and street crime. Trans people who do not live full time as one or another gender are often less likely to "pass" and are thus even more visible as transgendered and may evoke an even harsher reaction.

Urban safety issues have often been catalysts for the women's movement and have stimulated a variety of activist responses including Take Back the Night marches, lobbying for more police protection, better lighting, and more humane treatment for female victims of rape and abuse. Although the transgendered are equally vulnerable to these forms of violence, protecting this uniquely vulnerable population is rarely on anyone's political agenda.

Planning Implications

Because transgendered populations are widely dispersed, it is not likely that there would ever be enough trans people in one city to establish an enclave similar to established gay and lesbian areas such as in The Castro (San Francisco), Boys Town (Chicago), West Hollywood (California), or Northampton (Massachusetts). However, in the past ten years many doors have opened for trans people with the internet. Virtual neighborhoods have brought together trans people who might otherwise have never communicated with each other. Ensuring relatively easy access to the internet can thus be enormously helpful for trans people. While some transgendered people are doctors, lawyers, university professors, and even city planners, many are members of different social classes. The cost of sexual reassignment surgery alone is enough to wipe out all of someone's savings, leaving very little for the purchase of a computer and subscription to an internet server. Because of prejudice against even post-operative transsexuals, many find it difficult to find gainful employment, which further limits their ability to pay for internet services. Many other low-income

urban residents face this situation, but because of their isolation trans people may have no community other than the on-line community with which to associate. Policies to ensure widespread, free access to the internet through libraries and other public facilities could be enormously beneficial to this community.

All the discrimination issues related to housing and other basic services apply to trans people. There are no legal protections for trans people. If someone does not wish to rent to a trans person, they can refuse to do so. If an employer wishes to fire a transgendered employee, they may do so with impunity. Because of their need to save for surgery, trans people often share apartments with others like themselves. In urban areas with limitations on the number of unrelated adults who can live in a single unit, trans people may be adversely affected.

Although there is a slowly increasing tolerance for more visibly identifiable gay and lesbian couples within many cities, acceptance of visible trans people is lagging far behind. If public spaces, parks, streets, and shopping areas do not feel safe to one segment of society how can that space be truly safe for other minorities?

The financial burden on trans people (primarily the cost of therapy, hormones, electrolysis, and surgery) may drive some less affluent trans people to seek positions as sex workers. People who have been so stigmatized and marginalized by society often feel that there is no other option for them than to sell their bodies for money. Areas like the Tenderloin in San Francisco often become a focal point for down and out trans folks, who often work as prostitutes. Policies intended to regulate or eradicate such sex districts may have a powerful and negative influence on these highly marginalized individuals, for whom other employment opportunities are limited.

Planners should not, however, fall into the common misconception that all trans people are sex workers. Transgendered people come in every shape and size and are drawn from nearly every segment of society. Because of their uniquely gendered position they are often highly vulnerable to the same kinds of discrimination that oppress other minorities, but because of their visibility they are likely to be like lightning rods for bigotry – or canaries in a mine shaft. Progressive planners should make extra efforts to understand this segment of the population. Ensuring their safety will make the city a safer place for all minorities.

Petra L. Doan teaches at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Florida State University.

Zoning That Excludes Queers: What a Difference a Phrase Makes

By Gwen Urey

In Pomona, California, where I am a planning commissioner, 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. . . . The way it stands, [the Code Amendment] 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 Urey: 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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main focus of discussion. In the meeting's context, the ordinance itself was subordinate to the commission's discussion. After the ordinance passed, the commission went on to consider an application for a senior housing project on an actual parcel of land, and the commission engaged in extensive discussion about some of its more customary and favorite topics—parking, fences, landscaping amenities, and security.

The Planning Commission's vote on code amendments is only advisory to the City Council. Each commissioner serves at the pleasure of the council member who appointed him or her. Thus, I worried that Commissioner B would advise his Councilman to challenge this language in the Code Amendment when it came to Council. I conveyed my concern to my Councilman, who promised to support the more inclusive language. It passed in the City Council.

The local ordinance now protects the rights of queer seniors and their younger partners. Yet it could be a Pyrrhic victory, as the state law that provides tax credits to the developers of this housing refers only to married partners. In 1999, California voters passed Proposition 22, defining marriage as possible only between a man and a woman, so any regulations that stipulate marriage will exclude queer partners. However, the state itself prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in some areas, so discrimination in senior housing could eventually be challenged. Also, the local law could be applied to projects in the overlay zone that relied on private funding.

Progressive planners need to include queer issues in discussions about discrimination, in diversity training for planners and planning commissioners, and in planning school curricula. Continuing to act as if people should not have to talk about such issues if it makes them uncomfortable insiduously enables discrimination against queer people in two ways. First, by failing to talk about queer issues, we maintain ignorance among our constituencies. Secondly, our own lack of practice in the parlance of queer issues and in looking for the queer angle on general issues renders us incompetent when threats arise. When the discriminatory moment occurs, we may fail to recognize it or not be able to respond appropriately to it. Nor can we rely on queer advocacy groups alone to guard the queer interest in planning issues. In our zoning case, local media paid no attention and the meeting's agenda offered no inkling of consequences for the queer community.

Gwen Urey is Vice-Chair of the Pomona Planning Commission and Chair of the Dept. of Urban & Regional Planning at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

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 a voice in decisions. 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 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, 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 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 wider sidewalks, new streetlights, bump-outs on the side streets, and rainbow-themed gateways and modern columns.

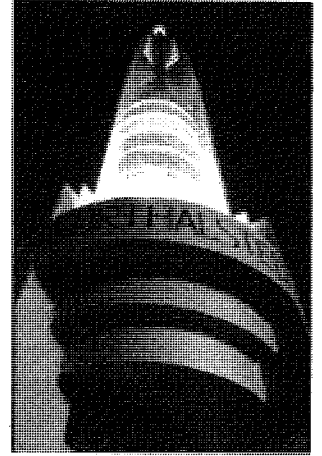
Some opponents objected to the rainbow theme, reflecting the queer aspect of the community, to the exclusion of others, but most opposition was to the aesthetics of the design itself, which was considered too loud and blatant. A committee, the North Halsted Neighbors, was formed to oppose the project. 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 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 bashing or decrease their property values. 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 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 eliminate the gateway features that crossed Halsted Street and reduce the number of pylons decorated with the rainbow theme. The final design features ten pairs

of bronzed pylons with rainbow rings sited at mid-block intervals, and two large bronzed 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 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 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 onlookers assembled to hear Mayor Daley proclaim, "What this really reflects...is the gay and lesbian contribution to the City of Chicago." (*Outlines*, 11/18/98).

While some still lament the design, the controversy over the improvements has greatly diminished. Redevelopment continues at a furious pace in the corridor and tourists can be seen having their picture taken in front of the pylon. 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 Loeb Fellow at the Harvard Design School. Jeffrey Hinkle is a Facility Planner at the Chicago Transit Authority.

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 Albany
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 due, in large part, to the vitality of its Neighbors 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 citizen 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 attachments 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 market place 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 Rauschenbush, a theology professor at Colgate Rochester Divinity School, founded the "social gospel" movement. More recently, the city was the place where Saul D. 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.

Rochester's current Mayor William Johnson has fostered N.B.N. as a leading example of participatory planning and development. He is also an eloquent spokesperson for Smart Growth planning as a civil rights issue.

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]

Thursday, June 21, 2001

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 Rofman, 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 Argust, 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
- * 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

12:00 noon Lunch Program

Progressive Planning in an Age of Reaction
 Norman Krumholz, AICP, 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
- * Community/university development partnerships
- * 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

CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

How Can I Participate in the Conference?

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.

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

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)
 kmr22@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:

www.plannersnetwork.org.

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 Guiliani Era. Tom Angotti, Pratt Institute
- + Organizing for Environmental Justice. Xavier Morales, Arizona State University
- + GIS for Public Health Planning. Ann-Margaret Esnard, Cornell University
- + Cooperatives & Alternative Economic Development. Chris Gunn, Hobart & WS Colleges
- + Advancing International Labor Rights. Wang Lin, ILO, David Westendorff, 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 Alarcon, 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 Barksdale, Ithaca, NY.
- + Revitalizing Homestead, Fla. Ken Lipner, Florida Intl. Univ.
- + The Promise & Pitfalls of Participatory Action Research, Richard Kiley & Patricia Haines, Cornell University
- + Sustainable Urban and Regional Development. Alejandro Rofman, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- + Citizen Activist Perspectives on Neighborhood Planning in Washington, D.C. Karina Ricks, Neighborhood Plng. Services.

REGISTRATION, HOUSING & WORKSHOPS

Voices of Change: Lessons from Citizen Planners
June 21-24, 2001

2001 Planners Network National Conference
Rochester, New York

Volunteer Presenter/Organizer Form

Name: _____
 Affiliation: _____
 Address: _____
 City/State/Country: _____
 Phone: _____
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 Email: _____

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: _____
 Affiliation: _____
 Talk Title: _____

Name: _____
 Affiliation: _____
 Title: _____

Name: _____
 Affiliation: _____
 Talk Title: _____

Moderator:
 Name: _____
 Affiliation: _____

Registration and Housing

We encourage all interested individuals to **register before May 1** to take advantage of our discounted "early bird" registration rate!

Name: _____
 Affiliation: _____
 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

**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; Civic & Community Groups
4:30 - 6	Mayoral candidates
6 - 7	Reception

For information: 718-399-4314

**PROGRESSIVE LOS ANGELES
NETWORK**

PNER Peter Drier 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 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 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/pn@pratt.edu

RESOURCES

Kara Heffernan, 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.aiaconvention2001.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 Spodek at jspodek@bsu.edu.

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 listserv and posted on the website, but authors retain complete control of them. For more information, visit <http://comm-org.utoleledo.edu>, or contact Randy Stoecker at randy@comm-org.utoleledo.edu.

The Environmental Justice Summer Training Academy is 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.ejnow.org> or contact Aditi Vaidya at ejsta@envirociti-zen.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 tech-

nologies. Awards in the form of seed money and technical assistance are available. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/transp.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.fanniemaefoundation.org/grants/maxwell_awards.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 Rio. Sponsored by the Columbia University Earth Institute. Submission deadline: March 29. For more information, visit [HYPERLINK http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/openmeeting](http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/openmeeting) or email open.meeting@ciesin.columbia.edu.

The National Park Service (NPS) is seeking pre-applications for the Urban Park and Recreation Program. Grants of up to \$500K are available for the rehabilitation of existing neighborhood recreation areas and facilities. Visit <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/uparr/index.htm> for more information, 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 upcoming conference Co-Opportunities Northwest—A Sustainability Conference. To be held October 19-21 in Seattle. For more information, contact Syd Fredrickson at RealLifeEducation@consultant.com 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.nlihc.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 (OISE/UT) and to feature scholars and activists sharing theoretical and practical insights about social movements. For more information, visit <http://www.oise.utoronto.ca/depts/aecdcp/smlconference> or email Amish Morrell at amorrell@oise.utoronto.ca.

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

April 20-21. Playground Institute in Chicago, IL. Hosted by KaBOOM! and to feature topics such as how to build community playgrounds, qualify for grant monies, and receive free resource publications. For more information, visit <http://www.kaboom.org/pgi/index.asp>, or call Sarah Gores at 312.822.2213.

May 5-8. 5th annual Community-Campus Partnerships for Health Conference in San Antonio, TX. Entitled "Health for All in 2010: Confirming our Commitment ~ Taking Action" and hosted by the Center for the Health Professions, University of San Francisco. For more information, visit <http://www.futurehealth.ucsf.edu/ccph/projects.html#natlconf>.

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.areuea.org>, or contact Vicki Elmer at velmer@uclink4.berkeley.edu or John Landis at jlandis@uclink4.berkeley.edu.

June 21-14. Planners Network Conference, Rochester, NY. See pp. 14-17 for details and registration.

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 jvmitchell@csupomona.edu.

Resources

Continued

ILLINOIS

The Neighborhood Capital Budget Group (NCBG), which works with Chicago community-based organizations to advance policy reforms and enhance the public's understanding of economic development issues and public budget priorities, seeks to fill 2 positions. A **Researcher** is sought to assist a citywide coalition working to ensure equitable public investment in Chicago neighborhoods. Salary: \$34K and up. For more information, contact Patricia Nolan at panolan@ncbg.org. A **Lead Organizer** is sought to work with a committee of community organizations and residents on an agenda for citywide/statewide reform to the city's Tax Increment Financing (TIF). For more information, contact Jacqueline Leavy at jleavy@ncbg.org.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Commonwealth Tenants Association seeks an **Executive Director** to lead its public housing resident organization. The Director would supervise five staff and fundraise for a budget of \$300K. Salary: \$38-45K. For more information, contact Rosemarie Boardman 617.787.2727 x11.

Grassroots International (GRI), an independent human rights and development agency that works in partnership with democratic social change movements and organizations in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and in the US is engaged in advocacy and public education, seeks a **Development Director**. The Director would manage a Boston-based team of 3 and be responsible for raising \$1.5 million annually from individual and institutional sources. For more information, email jobs@grassrootsonline.org.

The Salem Main Street Initiative - Downtown Program seeks a **Program Manager** responsible for coordinating its downtown revitalization activities via the Main Street program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. For more information visit <http://www.mainst.org/Jobs/JOBS.HTM> or rosemaryp@salempartnership.org

NEW MEXICO

The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) seeks to fill 2 positions. A **Southwest Regional Director** is sought to lead and manage TPL's operations in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma. The position, based in

Santa Fe, would be responsible for generating revenue to meet an annual budget of \$6 million and grow the organization. A **Senior Development Manager** is sought for TPL's New Mexico State Office. Would be responsible for the design and implementation of all fundraising activities in the state while working with the Field Office Director and project staff, Regional Director of Development, donors, and advisory council volunteers. For more information, <http://www.trp.org>.

NEW YORK

The Fifth Avenue Committee, Inc. (FAC), a Brooklyn-based community development organization, seeks an **Organizer/Community Builder** to coordinate a new effort to involve community members in all areas of FAC's community development and organizing work. Responsibilities would include coordination of recruitment efforts, event planning and volunteer coordination, social, political, and community planning, and leadership development and training. Salary \$25-33K. <http://www.fifthave.org>.

The St. Nicholas Neighborhood Preservation Corporation in Brooklyn seeks a **Community Organizer** to work with a coalition of residents and organizations in East Williamsburg and Greenpoint to organize a campaign to reduce garbage processed in the community. The Organizer would maintain and strengthen the coalition, work with coalition members to develop and implement strategies, and facilitate linkages with other groups working to change NYC garbage policies. For more information, contact Alison Cordero at acordero@stnicksnpc.com or call 718.388.5454 x 125.

OREGON

The City of Bend, Oregon seeks a **Coordinator** to act as a liaison between the City, Neighborhood Associations and other agencies. Requests for qualifications (RFQ) will be accepted until April 2 and may be obtained by contacting Becky Loyd at 541.317.3012.

PENNSYLVANIA

Congregations United for Neighborhood Action (CUNA), a faith-based community organization in Allentown, PA and member of the PICO Network, seeks a **Community Organizer** to expand its organizing work with Allentown congregations. For more information, visit <http://www.pico.rutgers.edu/menu/jobs/index.html> or contact Monica Sommerville at msommer496@aol.com.

The SOUTH

The National Center for Human Rights

Education (CHRE), a Georgia-based training and resource center for social justice activists, seeks a **Senior Program Director**. Responsibilities would include program management, community education and training, educational tool development, strategic outreach, and publication writing. Salary: \$35-40K. Apply by April 6. For more information, visit www.chre.org or contact Sarah Brownlee at chre@chre.org.

The Enterprise Corporation of the Delta (ECD), an economic and community development organization that works in the Delta regions of AK, LA, and MS, seeks to fill 2 positions. A **Program Officer** is sought to drive ECD efforts to monitor program impacts and improve the impact of its lending, housing, and TA programs. A **Public Policy Associate** is sought to support ECD's efforts to address policy issues relevant to economic development in the Delta by conducting research and working with strategic partners and policymakers to craft and promote ECD's policy agenda. For more information, email gmartin@ecd.org.

9to5, National Association of Working Women in Atlanta seeks an **Organizer** to develop and coordinate a living wage campaign and to expand a national network of volunteer chapters and activists. Responsibilities would include program development, membership recruitment and development, and strategic planning. Salary: mid-\$20s. For more information, contact Cindia Cameron at activist9to5@hotmail.com.

WASHINGTON, DC

The Center for Community Change (CCC) seeks to fill several positions. An **Associate Director of Development** is sought to participate in the implementation of a fundraising strategy to support the activities of the Center. A **Policy Intern** is sought beginning in May to work a minimum of 3 days a week for at least 3 months. Compensation: stipend or school credit. A **Development Intern** is sought beginning in May to work a minimum of 10 hours a week for at least 3 months. Compensation: stipend or school credit. For more information, visit <http://www.communitychange.org/about/employ.asp#Current%20Employment>.

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) seeks to fill 2 positions. A **Policy Analyst** is sought to work on the improvement and expansion of the major federal child nutrition programs. Another **Policy Analyst** is sought to work in the area of food stamps. For more information, visit http://www.frac.org/html/news/news_index.html or email foodresearch@frac.org.

The National Council of La Raza (NCLR)

seeks to fill 2 positions, both of which would implement NCLR's workforce development strategic plan. A **Workforce Development Policy/Research Specialist** is sought to facilitate cross-component collaboration between workforce policy and program areas of NCLR. An **Adult Education and Workforce Liaison** is sought to ensure the integration of academic instruction with career exploration and preparation and workforce oriented programming among NCLR affiliates. Apply by March 30. For more information contact Jorge Hinojosa at jhinojosa@nclr.org.

Save the Children seeks a **Public Policy Representative** to develop resources and advocacy for its US-based programs, which serve children in need in isolated communities. For more information, visit <http://www.savethechildren.org/job-descr.shtml> or contact Joanne Derwallis at jderwallis@savechildren.org.

MULTI-STATE

The Direct Action & Research Training (DART) Network immediately seeks nine **Lead Organizers and Associate Organizers** for its chapters in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Florida, with 3 more positions in Florida and Virginia available Summer 2001. DART works to build power among low- and moderate-income people in order to work for justice on local issues of concern. Salary: \$25-40K. For more information, contact Ben MacConnell at 913.649.7707 or bmacconnell@hotmail.com.

The Service Employees International Union (SEIU) seeks campaign-oriented **Field Researchers** to work on projects in support of the Building Service Division and Justice for Janitors campaign in the Midwest—cities like Chicago, Minneapolis, and Detroit. Responsibilities might include creating a database of Midwestern real estate markets, data gathering and reporting, and market research. Positions might also be available in Washington, DC and New York. For more information visit <http://www.seiu.org/jobs>.

Publications

Achieving Equity through Smart Growth: Perspectives from Philanthropy, a compilation and analysis of the learning of foundation leaders who have sought to create regional equity by supporting smart growth and regional planning efforts. From PolicyLink and the Funder's Network for Smart Growth. Available online at <http://www.policylink.org/publications.html>.

Cruel and Usual: How Welfare "Reform" Punishes Poor People, a report on the results of a survey designed to test for discrimination within the operation of new welfare programs

established after welfare reform in 1996. From the Applied Research Center. Available at http://www.arc.org/welfare/cruel_report/news010201.html.

The **National Resources Inventory (NRI)**, a statistically based sample of land use and natural resource conditions and trends on US nonfederal lands. Data from the 1997 NRI, revised December 2000. From the National Resources Conservation Service at the Department of Agriculture. Available online at <http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/NRI>.

Recycling the Mall, a study which shows that failed regional shopping malls could become vibrant new neighborhoods and profitable developments. From the Congress for the New Urbanism. Available online at <http://www.cnu.org/malls>.

Relative Strength: A Report on the Family's Place in Workforce Development Initiatives, a report that attempts to shed light on why developing workforce programs is so challenging, how some organizations have done it, and how their experiences can inform the field. From Public/Private Ventures. Available online at <http://www.ppv.org>.

Sprawl Hits the Wall: Confronting the Realities of Metropolitan Los Angeles, a report which shows that the LA region is at a crisis point, having limited additional land on which to grow and few additional resources left to consume. From the Southern California Studies Center at USC and the Brookings Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy. Available online at <http://www.brookings.edu/es/urban/la/abstract.htm>.

Standing Our Ground: A Stronger Voice, A Better Boston: Urban Renewal and Community Control of Development in Boston 1948-1974, a 24-minute slide show (originally produced in 1990) on video, featuring land use struggles in Boston and the activists involved. Donation: \$30/individual, \$40/institutional. Contact Judy Branfman at branfman@ucla.edu or 310.392-2076 to order.

State of the States report, which provides a comprehensive state-by-state snapshot of the extent of hunger and of states' use of federal nutrition resources to address food needs across the country. From the Food Research Action Council (FRAC). Available online at <http://www.frac.org/html/news/223pubs.html>.

Transforming Lives and Communities: Community Organizing for YOU!, a 3-volume set of workbooks designed for trainers, organizers, and those seeking to advance community organizing in their communities and organizations. From the Center for Community Change. Cost: \$40, with discounts for smaller CBOs and for volume sales. To

order, call 202.342.0519 or visit <http://www.communitychange.org>.

Why Johnny Can't Walk to School, a report that looks at the public policies contributing to the disappearance of neighborhood schools and at what citizens and public officials are doing to change the policies. By the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Available online at <http://www.nthp.org/main/about-trust/schoolshome.htm>.

Between Eminence and Notoreity: Four Decades of Radical Urban Planning

By Chester Hartman
Foreword by Jane Jacobs

In a career that witnessed America's turbulent journey from the Civil Rights unrest of the 1960s through urban renewal, the Kerner Commission, the Vietnam War, the affluent eighties, and the ever-widening economic chasm that engulfed whole populations as the United States entered the twenty-first century, Chester Hartman has been front and center with the energy and in-sights that propelled his life's work as a social activist.

This extraordinary anthology of Hartman's writings must be classified as "cross-over": It is auto-biography; it is history. In thirty-two colorful, no-holds-barred chapters, the reader accompanies Hartman on the often painful and unpopular road he traveled in four decades of activism and social-equity planning. Now executive director of the Washington, D.C.-based Poverty and Race Research Action Council, Hartman chronicles his work from Boston to San Francisco and in between; from Cuba to Paris to Switzerland; from issues of gentrification and displacement to public and military-family housing; from interactions with Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Harvey Milk to Paul Davidoff and James Q. Wilson; from a 1960 lunch counter sit-in in Woolworth's in Greensboro, North Carolina, to his work with the Urban Planning Aid advocacy-planning group in Cambridge.

-- Displacement and Urban Renewal
-- Housing Problems and Policies
-- Organizing and Activism
-- Poverty and Race
-- Planning Education

"Throughout the mad spree of vandalism, deceptions, and waste known as urban renewal and slum clearance, Chester Hartman's was a voice of sanity, caution, and compassion," writes Jane Jacobs in her Foreword.

Contact Arlene Pashman, Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University (732-932-3133, x 528 <pashman@rci.rutgers.edu> Ask for special PN member price.

Cloth ISBN 0-88285-171-3 \$39.95
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PLANNERS NETWORK

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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.

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 pn@pratt.edu or Planners Network, 379 DeKalb 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

JOIN PLANNERS NETWORK

For over 25 years, Planners Network has been a voice for progressive professionals and activists concerned with urban planning and social justice. PN members in 38 states of the U.S. and 16 other countries receive this bimonthly publication; network online with PN-NET, and take part in the annual conference. PN also gives progressive ideas a voice in the mainstream planning profession by organizing sessions at annual conferences of the American Planning Association and American Collegiate Schools of Planning.

The PN Conference has been held annually each spring since 1994. These gatherings combine speakers and workshops with exchanges involving local communities. PN conferences engage in discussions that help inform political strategies at the local, national, and international levels. Recent conferences have been held in Washington DC, East St. Louis IL, Brooklyn NY, Pomona CA., Lowell. MA, and Toronto, Canada

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 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 listserv, include your email address or send a message to Barbara Rahder at <rahder@yorku.ca>.

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 majordomo@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.

PN ADVERTISING RATES:

Full page	\$250
Half page	\$175
1/4 page	\$75
1/8 page	\$40

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- Yes!** I want to join progressive planners and work towards fundamental change.
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Your Last Issue?

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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