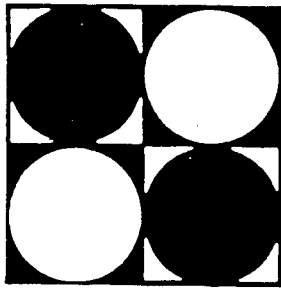


A History of
P E O



PLANNERS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Walter Thabit, May, 1999

Acknowledgments:

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THE HISTORY OF PLANNERS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

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THE GENESIS OF PLANNERS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

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In May/June 1964, METCOP (the Metropolitan Committee on Planning), sponsored an exciting meeting on rent strikes by blacks and Puerto Ricans on the Lower East Side and Harlem. Out of that meeting came the impetus for starting Planners for Equal Opportunity. It was officially launched on August 17, 1964, at the AIP (American Institute of Planners) convention at the Military Park Hotel in Newark. A 16 member Policy Committee was established, dues were set at \$5, and away we went!

ORGANIZING AND ACTION, 1965

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PEO's proposed 1965 budget was \$2,450; anticipated deficit: \$800. Addressograph plates for our 100+ membership were completed in April. A proposed constitution was submitted for approval to the Policy Committee. The New York Metropolitan Chapter of PEO was organized and began issuing reports on education and housing. Tom Gale was hired by the Urban League to do fair housing research for the NY Chapter. Most notable result: The report on Inter-Racial Status of Publicly Aided Housing in New York City. Equalop, PEO's newsletter, made its first appearance in the spring of 1965, containing news of a planner forced to resign from PEO or be fired and other pertinent news. Bob Dennis undertook a summer project in Knoxville.

ACTIVITY IN 1966, EARLY 1967

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In January 1966, PEO's program was completed and sent to the membership for comment. Themes included (1) the newsletter and its improvement, (2) task forces to work on major issues, (3) transmission of the PEO program to the AIP and civil rights groups, and (4) technical assistance and direct action initiatives. At the August 1966 Portland AIP conference, a PEO plenary session passed an equal opportunity resolution which it pressed AIP to adopt, thereby initiating PEO's continuing confrontation with the AIP.

PEO'S FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE, DECEMBER 10, 1966

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PEO's first annual conference was held in Manhattan, and was a blast. The conferees were welcomed by New York Congressman William Fitz Ryan of New York; the luncheon address was delivered by Charles Abrams. Panels included Local Planning and Decision-Making; Urban Problems - The Ribicoff Hearings; PEO/AIP Issues; Demonstration Cities and the Logue Report. Paul Davidoff triggered PEO's resolute stand against the Vietnam war.

The NY Met. Chapter of PEO issued a call for equal opportunity in publicly aided housing. The City and Its Parts - Municipal Expenditures in Two Philadelphia Districts, Philadelphia Chapter report. The Association for Local Planning Assistance (ALPA) issued its report on a Survey of Local Community Planning Service Needs.

AIP CONVENTION, OCTOBER 1-4, 1967, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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A highpoint in PEO activity and impact. A PEO plenary session adopted equal opportunity resolutions which were presented to the AIP for adoption at its yearly business meeting. Instead of the AIP's New Towns tour to Columbia, Md., PEO sponsored the Now Towns tour of poor and black Washington D.C. neighborhoods. PEO received an enormous amount of press coverage and elicited much needed exposure of the problems in ghetto communities. Within a few weeks after the conference, PEO had 278 members; 39 planning libraries and 56 organizations were also on the PEO mailing list.

MARCH 16, 1968, PEO SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

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The Second PEO Conference was held in Philadelphia, home of the second largest PEO Chapter. About 400 persons attended, a third of them students. Planners came from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Conn., Mass., Ohio, Virginia and six other states including one planner from Canada. It was a wild conference, with black militants challenging PEO to become an arm of the black liberation movement. Sharp questions and criticisms of planners were raised throughout the conference; the challenge to PEO dominated the discussions in the workshops. PEO was not given over to the black militants, but more black representation in PEO and in its leadership were promised (and delivered).

PEO supported the student strikes in Columbia University and in other colleges and universities. The Columbia strike was ended by a brutal police action on May 1st, 1968.

The AIP not only covered the usual land use/zoning topics, but also gave equal opportunity major emphasis in its program. PEO held meetings of its own with a report on a two-week visit to Cuba by PEO members and other planners. Informal discussions with the AIP on broadening its membership base and other reforms were also held. PEO's evening on the Hill, at a crowded black Model Cities community meeting, was the high point of the PEO presence. City Hall kept a tight rein on the Model Cities and poverty programs, and mistrust of white planners was painfully evident. But PEO was able to establish rapport with the assembled group, and the community and PEO agreed to work together to empower the Hill community.

Other News: The lack of black planning professionals in NYC's City Planning Dept. was documented; PEO hired Natalie Albert as a part-time Executive Secretary; PEO participated in the AIP Task Force on Program and budget; Mayor Lindsay came out in favor of An Alternate Plan for Cooper Square, prepared by Walter Thabit for the Cooper Square Committee; articles on new towns by Herbert Gans and Britton Harris appeared in Equalop; Equalop also quotes Yale Rabin, "...no other government activity can match the Federal Aid Highway Program for deception, social disruption and destruction."

**THE PEO CAMPAIGN TO ELECT SUPPORTERS OF
PEO POLICIES TO THE AIP BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

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Early in 1969, PEO sent a mailing to the entire AIP membership asking people to sign the petition which would place PEO's slate of candidates on the ballot. To be on the PEO slate, candidates had to adopt the PEO platform on equal opportunity and its stand against the Vietnam war. On July 2, 1969, PEO sent AIP 156 petitions, enough to put PEO's slate on the ballot. While none of PEO's candidates were elected, the effort spread PEO's message throughout the American Institute of Planners (AIP). Yet it was painfully evident that PEO and its concerns were far from the thoughts of most AIP members.

NOTEWORTHY ITEMS, 1969

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Among these were demotions and a firing at Yale which rejected a fast track for black planning students to enter the school; increasing contact with black planning organizations and planners; a New York campaign to get a black appointed to the City Planning Commission; the fight against the denial of Chester Hartman's reappointment at Harvard because of his community advocacy.

The Third Annual Meeting of PEO, a preliminary conference to the upcoming ASPO (American Society of Planning Officials) conference in April 1970, was held in New York on August 3, 1969. The objective was

to develop a series of position papers which would guide PEO's presentation at the ASPO conference. An accompanying Policy Committee meeting reported that 6 minority professionals had been elected (by mail vote) to the Policy Committee.

**PEO'S FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, APRIL 4, 1970/ASPO
CONFERENCE, APRIL 4-7, 1970 AT THE NEW YORK HILTON**

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At PEO's conference, two special awards were given, one to Chester Hartman for his outspoken attempts to protect Cambridge residents from the expansion of Harvard University, and the second to Harry Quintana, accepting the award on behalf of the East Harlem Urban Planning Studio, which had persevered even after their funding had been cut off following an abortive investigation of their parent group, the Real Great Society.

Four major PEO sessions were scheduled at the ASPO conference, but there was insufficient preparatory work: volunteer efforts were negligible, there was no follow-up with the media, there was poor attendance at the awards ceremony, and mailings did not get out on time. The earlier enthusiasms and energy were simply not there. PEO sessions drew only small audiences, in great part because ASPO had scheduled major sessions on the same topics and at the same times as those of PEO.

Noteworthy Items, 1970: Two black planners, Spurgeon Cameron and Kenneth Simmons, were elected to the Policy Committee; PEO was part of the Committee of the Planning Professions to End the War in Vietnam; was part of the Building/Planning Lobby which chartered two Penn Central cars and converged on Washington. A program to be used for PEO fund-raising efforts was prepared by Paul and Linda Davidoff.

CRITIQUE OF THE NEW YORK CITY MASTER PLAN

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Early in 1971, PEO and several other architectural and planning organizations issued a report rejecting the CPC's 1969 Master Plan for its emphasis on helping the rich while hurting and neglecting the poor.

Other Items of Interest: A list of Steering Committee and Policy Committee members over the years, and members of the AIP Committee on Minorities, is given; a who's who of the PEO and advocacy leadership of the time. Walter Thabit stepped down as President of PEO after heading the organization for 7 years; James Varner, a founder of the Black Planing Network, was nominated to the ASPO Board of Directors; Philadelphia's Crosstown Expressway proposal was defeated.

Held at the McBurney Y, New York City, April 17, 1971. Frances Piven, new president of PEO, addressed the conference. Among the sessions were: "New Strategies for Dissent" with Paul Davidoff and others; "New Cities for Black and White," chaired by Albert Mayer; "The Planner's Right to Speak" and "Planning and Socialism" were enriched by Lewis Lubka, Marshall England, David Stoloff, Jackie Leavitt and others. At the conference, a memorial paper on Clarence Funnys was distributed, calling attention to his tragic death on August 3, 1970.

Noteworthy Items: Received a flyer on "A Citizens Board of Inquiry Into San Francisco's Yerba Buena Center Urban Renewal Project" which was removing a skid row plus 4,000 units of low-rent housing for downtown development. Letter to Norman Krumholtz congratulating him for his talk at the AIP conference October 11, 1971, "Planning in Cleveland: Working the Advocacy/Equity Side of the Street."

PEO'S LAST YEARS**page 41**

On April 30, 1972, at PEO's 6th Annual conference in New York, the possibility of disbanding PEO was discussed. On July 4, 1975, Alex Efthim was denied tenure at Wayne State University because of the high degree of "advocacy" in his teaching and field activity. On August 4, 1975, Chester Hartman sent out the first mailing for a new communications/action network of leftist planners including many on the PEO mailing list (600 strong in 1975). Thus was PN (Planners Network) born.

The New York Times belatedly recognized PEO's existence in an April 13, 1999 story on the Waterside housing project on Manhattan's East River. In recounting problems with its development in the early 70's, the Times states, "A group called Planners for Equal Opportunity accused government agencies of subsidizing housing for the affluent."

APPENDIX A - BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF PEO MEMBERS**page 43**

Brief biographies follow of persons who served on the Steering and/or Policy Committees or who ran for election to the AIP Board of Governors. They are reproduced as shown in PEO files between 1964 and 1971.

APPENDIX B - PEO ARCHIVES**page 51**

THE GENESIS OF PLANNERS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

In May or June, 1964, METCOP (the Metropolitan Committee on Planning), young turks in the New York area, sponsored an exciting meeting on rent strikes by blacks and Puerto Ricans on the lower East Side and in Harlem. Many of those in attendance volunteered to help the strikers. They also decided to start an organization of planners to support and expand such activity, and to give planners a stage on which they could exchange information, express their opinions and coordinate their activity.

On July 26, 1964, with the help of METCOP, the Charter meeting of City Planners for Civil Rights (to become PEO) was held at NYU.

August 17, 1964: The organizing meeting of PEO was held at the AIP (American Institute of Planners) convention in Newark, New Jersey, in a lobby area of the Military Park Hotel. Almost 100 people attended in response to a flyer announcing our intent to begin a national organization of Planners for Civil Rights. This was a considerable show of interest; many planners were caught up in the excitement and promise of the burgeoning civil rights movement as was true in other professional fields (physicians, architects, etc). The meeting was chaired by Walter Thabit. As a name, Planners for Civil Rights was felt to be too restrictive; Bob Bogen proposed Planners for Equal Opportunity. A tentative statement of purpose, program and organization was discussed, and the following motions were made and carried.

To name the organization Planners for Equal Opportunity.

To clarify the relationship of PEO to the AIP.

To establish a Policy Committee, and that it select its own Chairman who will thereafter establish a Steering Committee of members available in his own geographic area.

To empower the Policy Committee to revise the tentative policy statement in line with the afternoon's discussion.

To form the Policy Committee of nine members to be selected by the meeting Chairman from among volunteers.

The following nine members were selected for the first Policy Committee based largely on the basis of geographic spread and urban location:

Carla Cohen, Washington D.C.
Paul Davidoff, Philadelphia
Herbert Gans, New York
Justin Gray, Boston
Chester Hartman, Boston
Robert Heifetz, New York

Marshall Kaplan, California
Peggy Latimer, Baltimore
Walter Thabit, New York

Walter Thabit was elected Policy Committee Chairman.

After the organization's Charter Membership meeting was concluded, the Policy Committee met and decided that additional members who had volunteered could be co-opted to the Policy Committee. A motion to rewrite the organization statement and send it with a solicitation for membership be sent to all AIP members was made and carried. A committee composed of Carla Cohen, Peggy Latimer, and Robert Heifetz was created to prepare a statement of PEO's relationship to AIP and to collect thoughts on PEO's relationship to civil rights groups.

The Policy Committee met again the next day, with the addition of Michael Abeloff, Treasurer pro tem, Robert DeMaine, Secretary pro tem, Frances Piven and Frank A. Kirk.

Many of the day's previous actions were moved and again approved.

The Policy Committee agreed to actively pursue the creation of Chapters in major cities.

It agreed that seven additional persons who had volunteered to serve on the Policy Committee be co-opted into it. These were Donald Benjamin, Pedro Lopez, Henry Hightower, Libby Blank, William Toole, Mark Taylor, and W. Roy Newsome, Jr.

A temporary dues structure of \$5 was adopted.

On September 1, 1964, a mailing was sent to all PEO members, outlining PEO's commitment to develop an action program, to offer advice to community groups, prepare position papers on issues of general interest, publish a newsletter, and promote the entry of members of minority groups into the planning profession.

Seven Steering Committee meetings were held between August 25 and November 27, 1964. Many committees were formed and functioning during this period including a committee to form a New York City Chapter, a Membership Committee, Communications Committee, and an Organizing Committee.

A letter was sent to AIP President Dave Loecks on November 20, along with a copy of the PEO statement of program and purposes, requesting assistance in the promotion of its goals and ideals. He welcomed our letter and our statement, and promised to distribute both to all members of the AIP Board of Governors.

A letter was received from Draton S. Bryant, housing consultant in Philadelphia, December 3, 1964, giving us the Workable Program for Housing and Renewal drawn up by the Fellowship Commission, Council for

Equal Housing Opportunities. He thought it would be helpful to us. The paper stressed the importance of increasing housing opportunities for minority families at all income levels as well as paying attention to the quality, price, quantity and location of the available supply. It called for housing development before displacement, participation by the community, increased supply of low-rent housing.

On December 5, 1964, a joint National Policy/Steering Committee meeting was held. As of December 4, \$210 had been collected from Policy Committee members toward an AIP membership mailing. The mailing was sent on November 27th to 3,652 persons, of whom 29 responded (with 22 becoming new members, including \$60 in new dues). PEO membership now totalled 102, with 62 having paid their dues.

PEO chairman Walter Thabit stated that PEO had to increase its membership four-fold before it could have an impact on AIP, that it had to fight against the antipathy of some planners to the cause, and of others who felt PEO should be part of AIP, and that the way to increase membership was to create active chapters.

Reports on chapter activities were also made. The Philadelphia Chapter (5 members) was working with the Delaware Fair Housing Committee on the impact of urban renewal on minority groups. The Boston Chapter (5 members) was working with HARC in the Roxbury area, protesting a proposed 221d3 project which could displace 2,200 low-income families, and working with Boston CORE in opposition to a proposed expansion of a large bakery.

The National Organizing Committee headed by Robert Heifetz reported that it established contact with ARCH (Architects Renewal Committee In Harlem), and that two committees, one on education and the other on housing/urban renewal, had been established by the New York Chapter.

Harry Schwartz reported that a newsletter was being prepared, with a projected publication date of February 1965; it may include a membership roster. By May, the newsletter had a name: Equalop.

It wasn't all work. A party was held on December 5th, the same Saturday night as the Policy Committee meeting at the home of Frances Piven. It was a fund-raiser as well as fun: \$3 for single persons, \$5 for couples. About 50 people attended; maybe \$150 was raised.

ORGANIZING AND ACTION, 1965

At six Steering Committee meetings prior to the June 19, 1965 Policy Committee meeting, the program was boiled down to (1) recruitment, (2) reports to the membership, and (3) PEO's program of action for the coming year. A proposed budget of \$2,450 was adopted. Based on expected revenues of \$1,650, a deficit of \$800 was anticipated.

Addressograph plates for our membership were completed by early April.

The Steering Committee decided to ask prominent planners and others to become sponsors of PEO, and to seek their help in adopting PEO's program of action. Lists were prepared, discussed, revised, and a final list of 50 was prepared for submission to the Policy Committee.

An outline for a proposed constitution was read by Frances Piven and sent to all Steering Committee members for comment, and was ultimately adopted.

Frances also proposed that we allot \$500 to develop a summer program dealing with planning/civil rights issues. Walter Thabit and Bob Dennis worked on a program for summer internship.

Bob Dennis reported on his contact with CORE and SNCC people to establish an operating relationship.

On March 22, 1965, Bill Toole, Planning Director of Springfield, Mass., wrote to PEO outlining the deep involvement of his staff in civil rights issues, the work they had undertaken on behalf of the city's minority communities and how they were working closely with community groups on housing and renewal programs. The letter was a model for how government agencies should be dealing with their residential areas.

New York Metropolitan Chapter of PEO

Starting early in 1965, the New York Metropolitan Chapter of PEO, led by Harry Schwartz, went public in an explosive way. On April 14, 1965, its Education Committee headed by June Fields issued a Statement on the "Blueprint for Further Action Toward Quality Integrated Education" of the New York City Public Schools. The report stressed that quality education and integration were inseparable. In a later report, the Education Committee presented its views on educational parks to the CPC (City Planning Commission) and the Board of Education, and helped EQUAL prepare material for hearings on school integration.

The NY Metropolitan Chapter asked the Ford Foundation for funds to conduct research into the state of segregation in publicly aided housing. At that time, Ford had just selected the NY Urban League to administer funds for just such research in a program called Operation Equality. As a result, Tom Gale was employed part-time by the Urban League for two years, till the fall of 1967, doing research for the New York Chapter of Planners for Equal opportunity. The experience launched Tom Gale on his long association with the Urban League in many research and advocacy capacities.

On May 5, 1965, the Chapter's Housing and Renewal Committee chaired by

Bob Bogen issued its report on the Inter-Racial Status of Publicly Aided Housing in New York City. The survey of 103 middle-income and other publicly aided projects found that no more than one quarter were acceptably interracial. Even in mixed areas (fringe or cluster areas), only 45 percent of the projects were interracial. In unmixed areas, the proportion was a mere seven percent. Queens had only one interracial project among its total of 15.

An August 9, 1965 release by the New York Chapter called on the City Planning Commission to undertake a serious study aimed at producing a plan for ensuring an "open city." A companion to the release was a letter to William F.R. Ballard, Chairman of the City Planning Commission, requesting that he initiate such a study. A page suggesting possible areas of study was included. The letter was signed by Nelham Hill, Secretary of the Metropolitan Chapter.

Another report, Equal Opportunity in New York's Housing and Urban Renewal, written by Alfred Shapiro and Hall Winslow in September, 1965, indicated the areas in which improvement were needed. In urban renewal, it called for integration, job development, and improved relocation benefits. Ghetto land should be used for community facilities, minority entrepreneurship should be encouraged, community to aid in replanning. Massive increases in new and rehabilitated housing and other housing aids were recommended. Interracial housing patterns were called the optimum solution to the problem of sub-standard minority schools.

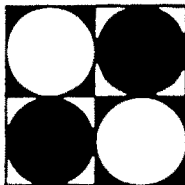
The Birth of Equalop, The PEO Newsletter

The first issue of our quarterly newsletter appeared: Equalop, Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring, 1965. Edited by Robert Dennis and Harry Schwartz, the four-page newsletter contained a statement by Chairman Thabit decrying the actions of supervisory planning personnel who enjoin their staffs from joining PEO, calling it a denial of civil rights and of the planner's responsibility to help the less fortunate as well as the better off. Members should resist intimidation, he said. At least one of our Policy Committee members, Roy Newsome, was forced to resign from the organization or face dismissal when his name appeared on a mailing.

Another story referred to the annexation of fringe Negro communities by cities in the South, adding to state aid for the city, but with none of the improvements being made in the black community. At the same time, white suburbs were also annexed by southern cities to insure white majority control. The issue also reported on activity by the Philadelphia Chapter of PEO.

The second issue, Summer, 1965, had six pages. The lead story criticized HUD's 701 program for not requiring a fair housing component in its definition of a "Workable Program." Other stories spoke of California planners' opposition to "Proposition 14," which

76 READE STREET NEW YORK 1007



EQUALOP

Planners for Equal Opportunity

Vol. I No. 1 Spring 1965

FREEDOM PLANNERS SOUTH

Professionals south? Last summer during the Mississippi crisis doctors, lawyers, and other professionals went to Mississippi. This summer these groups as well as other professionals--social scientists, architects, social workers--are making plans to aid civil rights groups in the North and South. What about planners?

Here's what PEO volunteers have evolved: freedom planners. Like freedom riders, they'll head south this summer not to be arrested but to perform planning services for the civil rights movement.

A look at southern annexation practices (see: "Negroes Get Annexed") shows one area where planners have been skipping out on their responsibility to the disfranchised. There are others: schools in the south are as notorious for their gerrymandering of district boundaries as in the North. Urban renewal and public housing plans deserve close scrutiny, too.

Planners are best equipped to evaluate the way these plans deal with minority needs. If they are good, planners can counsel minority groups to help make the plans succeed. If they are bad, they can be exposed all the way to HHFA offices in Washington.

Students and professional planners will be needed to go South this summer. Many details are yet to be worked out. To the extent we can raise contributions, subsistence will be furnished. PEO will coordinate with civil rights groups, help publish reports and use the findings to report to planners at large. This effort should help weed out discrimination that is built into official plans.

Arrangements will be made for student credit for summer internships.

Freedom Planner South needs money and volunteers. Send your checks to Summer Project PEO, c/o 76 Reade Street, New York 7. Volunteers, same address, attention Thomas Gale.

WORK IN PHILADELPHIA BEGINS

The PEO group in Philadelphia (boasting the first chapter organized) has already performed two jobs for Civil Rights groups. In the role of consultant it prepared a report (gratis) for a metropolitan fair housing council and discussed plans and issues with its director.

The second job it has undertaken is to serve as an advisory group to a city community council. A point all PEO chapters should note is that these PEO services are being given a dollar value so that the council gets credit in a counterpart funds arrangement with a foundation.

In addition, Philadelphia PEO members have been contacted by civil rights organizations in a strife-torn suburban town, a dissident member of a public agency and a community organization in Philadelphia's "Harlem."

During a meeting where a dozen PEO members participated the chapter reviewed the possibilities for involvement and narrowed the field to three ideas: direct action, consulting to leadership and research. Direct action would consist of public hearings appearances while consulting to local leaders would depend on past research and expertise as well as contacts. The major question about research concerns the amount of time required.

The original is 8 1/2 x 11 inches

would void previously adopted fair housing legislation. Ten Boston planners (including 3 PEO members) wrote to the mayor objecting to the North Harvard Street Project, which would displace low and moderate income families for luxury apartments.

Bob Dennis and Harry Schwartz, assisted by Marian Walker, edited the first 7 issues of Equalop. Hall Winslow then took over as Editor, with Robert Dennis and Harry Schwartz as contributing editors. Soon Tom Gale was added to the staff. In sum, Hall Winslow assisted by Tom Gale edited six Equalop issues. Lewis Lubka edited the final issues.

Altogether, about seventeen issues of Equalop were published. It was the organization's main way of keeping in touch with its general membership as well as a valuable marketing tool for new members.

Freedom Planners South, Knoxville

After much effort, on May 27, 1965, a Summer Project Program was produced, but too late to put into operation that summer. Bob Dennis then undertook a Knoxville Summer project on his own. He reported on his trip to Knoxville at the October 2, 1965 Policy Committee meeting. In the North, he said, planners feel freer to stick their necks out and help civil rights groups or work for equal opportunity. In the South, this isn't going to happen. We should send field workers into the South to contact activists and sympathetic officials, and in this way try to influence federal, state and local officials. After discussion of his report, a motion was made to raise local action programs to a high priority, and this was approved.

ACTIVITY IN 1966, EARLY 1967

Following the Knoxville Summer Project, a 10 Cities Proposal was developed by April 14, 1966 and reported on in Equalop. The projected budget for sending teams to 10 cities was \$49,300. On the downside, we had raised no funds for the study through June. On July 6, we raised \$5,000 from the J.M. Kaplan fund, which was used for a study of Newark, N.J.

While the Newark project ran out of money before recommendations could be formulated and a final report issued, valuable information on the state of public housing in Newark was developed. On August 18, 1966, a draft report on Public Housing in Newark by Burt Lazarin and Judy Stoloff was submitted. Louis Danzig headed Newark's public housing program since 1948, his main objective being the massive clearing of slums and their replacement with public housing. While early projects were scattered, low rise, and segregated, the policy was changed in 1950, resulting in some integration of projects and buildings. Yet the more recent projects were predominantly in the Central Ward,

predominantly high rise, and predominantly black. The projects were considered too big, too tall, and too wasteful of open space. The effect has been to reinforce the Central Ward as a low-income, black ghetto. Projects that used to be fairly well integrated are gradually turning all black. Applications for public housing are 20:1, blacks to whites.

The Newark Housing Authority's governing board had one black out of six members. There were no blacks among top staff. There were several all-white projects. All NHA votes unanimously supported Danzig's proposals; construction contracts invariably went to Mafia-controlled engineering firms.

June 1965 Policy Committee/Steering Committee Meeting

At this meeting, it was agreed:

1. To incorporate in order to receive foundation grants,
2. PEO needs a dues structure of at least \$10 a year; balance on hand \$156.83.
3. The draft of the PEO Constitution will be sent to members asking for approval.
4. To hold our annual meeting in conjunction with the AIP meeting in St. Louis in October 17-20, 1965.
5. That PEO distribute Equalop to members and all relevant professional and civil rights groups.
6. Create task forces to study and report on housing programs and professional approaches and practices.

Policy Committee Meeting, October 2, 1965

Civil rights activists invited to the meeting commented on the proposed PEO program. Direct action was called expensive and produces conflicts, according to Desmond Callan of the Medical Committee on Human Rights. Norman Hill, Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO, said that working with national civil rights groups will always be difficult, working with local groups will be easier. Tom Kahn of the League for Industrial Democracy, suggested we join CCAP (Citizens Crusade Against Poverty) and at least keep in touch with the movement; he would welcome help in running a leadership training institute in Harlem.

PEO's program was discussed and approved with Paul Davidoff's addition that PEO would take stands on professional and legislative matters.

Motions were also approved to try and work with the civil rights movement on a forthcoming White House conference, setting up a committee to explore the relationship of PEO to AIP's Impact of Physical Development on Minorities, and to begin work on funding proposals.

The AIP Convention, November 1965

The AIP convention in St. Louis was of special interest to PEO. Much of the official program dealt with the problems of planning for minorities and the poor, and the inadequacies of current planning practice including the need to broaden the scope to include social and economic planning. Some of the details were reported in the third issue of Equalop.

Though only 5 new members were signed up, over 300 copies of our second newsletter were distributed. Kenneth Green assumed responsibility for starting a Chicago Chapter. As a result of our outreach, we have been invited to participate with the Harlem Parents Committee, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Delta Ministry, Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, CORE and other organizations.

Noteworthy Communications

September 17, 1965: Telegram to President Lyndon Johnson, signed by Walter Thabit for PEO and Frances Piven for METCOP (Metropolitan Committee on Planning) opposing the nomination of Robert Wagner to become head of HUD, favoring Robert Weaver who headed HHFA (and is black) for the post.

At the same time, a telegram was sent to Robert Weaver as head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency supporting Section 101 of the Housing Act with a few modifications. The same signers as above plus Richard Hatch, Director of the Architects Renewal Committee in Harlem. There had also been exchanges of letters between Robert Weaver and Bob Bogen, Chairman of the NY Chapter's Committee on Housing and Urban Renewal. As a result, Weaver agreed that "fair housing" could be included in the 701 program.

November 19, 1965. Conference called by the Commission on the Delta Ministry, Washington, D.C., November 19 and 20, 1965. Large numbers of organizations were involved, all seeking to do something worthwhile for the Mississippi Delta area in housing, jobs, child development, education, water system, etc. Most of it was being done on Anti-Poverty Program money. Starting a new town encountered enormous problems, especially when working with the very poor. Legislative reforms were needed to put money into rural areas. Participants wanted long-term loans for cooperative housing, wanted to create indigenous construction companies and build service components - stores and shops. PEO was to send a letter outlining how we thought we could help.

PEO Program

On January 20, 1966, PEO's program outline was sent to the membership

for comment. Its development was spearheaded by Frances Fox Piven, Chairman of the Program Development Committee.

The program is divided into four main sections: 1) Task forces in research, evaluation and development of policies and programs; 2) Educational programs aimed at transmitting findings and positions and in helping activate planners; 3) Direct action and technical assistance programs; 4) as a basic organizational and informational tool, the PEO Newsletter and publications division. The organization will pursue the following program:

A. Newsletter : The Newsletter and its improvement has a high priority on our program.

B. Task Force Activity: Three types of activity are envisioned as follows:

- a. Review and evaluation of government programs.
- b. Planning principles.
- c. Approaches to solving the multiple problems of the poor and minorities.

C. Educational Programs: These programs are aimed generally at professionals and at civil rights activists.

- a. Transmitting our program to the AIP and civil rights groups.
- b. Helping activate planners by providing general guidance and technical assistance.

D. Technical Assistance and Direct Action:

- a. Send planners into Southern and Northern cities.
- b. Take stands on legislative and professional matters affecting equal opportunity.
- c. The issue of freedom of speech for planners will be raised with the AIP and liberalization of the Code of Ethics be demanded.
- d. To work with the AIP core committee on the impacts of physical planning on minorities.
- e. Build up a force of experts to aid planners and civil rights groups needing specialized assistance.
- f. Work directly with the national civil rights movement as opportunities arise.

ASPO Conference, April 1966

While AIP is the professional planners body, ASPO (American Society of Planning Officials) is a lay planning organization, open to planning and zoning board members and others with an interest in planning. PEO's meeting at the conference brought the issue of equal opportunity to ASPO's membership.

Norman Hill spoke of the civil rights movement's concern with jobs, education and housing, and the difficulties of creating links with it. Frances Piven, C. Richard Hatch of ARCH and Sylvia Meeks, Philadelphia's Urban League expert on education were also on the panel.

Report to the Policy Committee, July 8, 1966

In the last 6 months, PEO was not active. We were \$300 in debt. PEO would continue its dedication to equal rights and assistance to civil rights groups. We could support a Black Power movement which would want power equal to their numbers in a population. But Black Power seemed to mean a rejection of white leadership, and this made things more difficult. Yet it had never been easy to work with civil rights groups which were constantly in flux, and deeply suspicious of all "outside" elements. PEO membership was also declining as we dropped members who hadn't paid their dues and we got fewer new ones.

Other Policy Committee/Steering Committee Notes, 1966

Dues were raised to \$10 and \$2 for students in the spring of 1966. At the time, PEO was \$100 in the hole.

On September 27, 1966, Ron Shiffman was elected to the Steering Committee.

The Portland Resolution

At the Portland AIP conference, August 16, 1966, about 50 people attended PEO's meeting on "The Planner as Advocate," featuring Paul Davidoff, David Stoloff and others. At that meeting, an important resolution was passed initiating PEO's vigorous confrontation with AIP and its conservative policies. Copies of the resolution were sent to all Policy and Steering Committee members for their comment and suggestions. Following are brief excerpts of that resolution:

RESOLVED that the theme "Optimum Environment With Man As The Measure" must also include the objective of equality for all groups including the poor! the disadvantaged! and ethnic minorities. The adherence to this theme requires the planning profession to use existing planning principles to rectify the disproportionate pressures that fall on minority groups, and to formulate new planning principles in addition to those we already have and that this is a work of great urgency.

The Board of Governors will instruct the Committee chaired by Justin Gray to develop a set of operating principles to implement

the goal of equal opportunity including principles which could become amendments to the ALP constitution or the by-laws.

Among those helping draft the resolution were Rabbi Mathew Simon (L.A. area), Mark Heyman (Harrisburg, Pa.), Ira Robinson (UCLA Los Angeles), Philip Brown (Honolulu), Vera Bloch, Ernest Hacker and Paul Davidoff (New York). Heyman, Block, Hacker and Davidoff were PEO members.

PEO'S FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE, DECEMBER 10, 1966

Planning Action for Equal Opportunity, 1st Annual PEO Conference, December 10, 1966, at District 65 headquarters at 13 Astor Place, New York, NY. Conference Chairman was Peggy Latimer; others involved included David Stoloff, Charles Kaswan, Bob Bogen, Harry Schwartz, Hall Winslow, Marion Walker, Debra Allee and Ronnie Solbert.

The conference was thrilling. PEO was welcomed by Congressman William Fitz Ryan of New York. Walter Thabit gave the keynote address. He called for a militant conference: "Let us think militant thoughts, present militant ideas, pass militant resolutions and dedicate ourselves to militant actions." He called for reshaping the condition of planning. Too many planners have had their tongues tied by their official agencies. Some agencies have let it be known they don't want their staffs joining PEO. Planners have been afraid to start chapters in some cities. One of our Policy Committee members, Roy Newsome, was forced to resign or lose his job. What we are doing is milking our cities like a landlord milks a slum, using up its resources, services and facilities at an accelerated rate while new demands go unsatisfied. PEO must get tough on these issues, create coalitions with tenant organizations, civil rights and black power groups and other professionals. We have to fight token, useless and harmful local and Federal programs. We must support organizations like ARCH, support the Freedom Budget (a landmark project of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, one of the key progressive think tanks of the '60s and '70s, under the leadership of Bayard Rustin who organized the Martin Luther King 1963 March on Washington), support the Martin Luther King drive in Chicago. Action in these areas must become a major part of PEO's work.

Thabit was joined by a panel including Paul Davidoff, Frances Piven, Norman Hill (civil rights organizer for the AFL-CIO), and Chester Hartman. Davidoff stunned the audience by asking, "How long will we sit by and let the Federal government continue the war in Vietnam?" This challenge led PEO to its resolute stand against the war.

Charles Abrams gave the luncheon address, titled "Federal Responsibilities in Urban Problems."

The afternoon panels included:

Local Planning and Decision Making, Chairman, David Stoloff, with Richard Hatch of ARCH, Yale Rabin, Denis Blackett, of Urban Planning Aid, Frances Goldin of Metropolitan Council on Housing, and Norman Hill, Civil Rights organizer, Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO.

Urban Problems - the Ribicoff Hearings, Chairman, Carla Cohen, with Robert Heifetz, Charles Abrams, Preston Wilcox, and Stanley B. Winters. PEO unsuccessfully sought to testify at these hearings.

PEO/AIP Issues, Chairman Frances Piven, with Justin Gray, Lewis Lubka, Louis Dolbeare and Perry Norton.

Demonstration Cities and the Logue Report, Chairman, Chester Hartman, with Walter Thabit, Paul Davidoff, Herbert Gans, and Morton Isler.

Following the conference, a 35-page conference proceedings was put together and widely circulated to the membership and others.

Noteworthy News Items, 1967

In the January 1967 AIP Newsletter, the AIP Board of Governors adopted a statement concerning "The Relationship of the Professional Planner to Minorities." Prepared by Louis Dolbeare, the statement was essentially a personal code of conduct. While it recognizes the planner's obligation to insure that minorities receive fair treatment, it left an out for individuals under pressure, and did not satisfy some PEOers.

NY Met. Chapter of PEO: Issued A Call for Equal Opportunity in Publicly-Aided Housing. The paper calls for using the 8,500 available apartments in subsidized housing to improve the racial mix, pointing out that only a quarter of the projects have more than 10 percent non-white occupancy.

October 23, 1967: The City and its Parts - Municipal Expenditures in Two Philadelphia Districts, by Fogelson, Hill and Reiner. The study was a project of the PEO Philadelphia Planners for Equal Opportunity. While North Philadelphia has a lower per capita income than South Philadelphia, the main difference is race - 85% non-white in North vs. 14% in South. While in 1946-51, North Philadelphia received its full share of recreation funds, by 1952-63, it received only 50% of the city average. The change in the racial composition of the area is blamed. In elementary schools, North Philadelphia students receive considerably less than South students, though in high schools, there is no difference.

City Planning: Professionals and Protestors, Talk by David Gurin, given at a conference on "Radicals In the Professions," Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 14-16, 1967. He drubbed city planners for being the window dressing for real estate owners, building and construction contractors, automobile manufacturers, private banks and institutions which dominate "public" authorities by holding their bonds. He names names, accusing big name planners (such as Richard Bernstein, Executive Director of NYC CPD and theorist Melvin Webber of the Univ. of Cal. at Berkeley) of obfuscation, lack of interest in local communities, elitism, and jumbled sociology.

Reflections on Advocacy Planning, a book by Lisa Peattie. She called attention to the fact that more and more urban decisions are made on the basis of expertise rather than politics as the complexity of the city has increased. Advocacy planning has its start in its perception that the poor and local groups need planners to make their case. It is also an attempt to repoliticize the decision-making process, arguing that there is no "best" solution.

August 18, 1967: Paper by PEOer Robert Heifetz, Chairman of the AIP Committee on Minorities, on Charge and Role of AIP National Committee on Minorities. On January 6, 1968, Bob Heifetz issued a proposed AIP Policy Statement on Equal Opportunity.

ALPA Survey of Local Community Planning Service Needs, August 1967. ALPA (Association for Local Planning Assistance) was created by David Stoloff under the sponsorship of METCOP, and later transformed to a joint enterprise with PEO. In an initial phase, 12 communities were surveyed, ranging from 40,000 to 250,000 population. For those with 50 percent or fewer minority populations, the problem was how to retain a neighborhood which was attractive to middle-income whites. For the rest, the problem was how to improve conditions for their largely poor residents. In almost all changing communities, the quality of schools and public services deteriorated as the minority percentage rose.

Architects Workshop: The Architects Workshop was established by the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects in October, 1965, to provide pro bono architectural services to local communities. Still going strong after two years of operation.

Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty. We are cooperating with CCAP in a mailing seeking to develop a list of planners willing to act as advocates or as members of an advisory pool. Thus far, we have received about 25 responses to the letter of solicitation.

Joint Policy/Steering Committee meeting, April 16, 1967

The meeting was held at Hunter College. Thabit hoped for more substantial programmatic action by PEO including efforts to change AIP, end the Vietnam war, increase the domestic budget and housing

allocations, activate our membership. Discussion included our poor financial condition, state of Newark research program, study of constitutional changes, the Piven-Davidoff debate (on ghetto rebuilding vs. de-ghettoization).

David Stoloff was appointed National Coordinator. David has volunteered a day a week to work on behalf of PEO. He will seek foundation support for PEO programs, create liaisons with civil rights groups, and organize the national PEO meeting to be held in conjunction with the October AIP conference in Washington, D.C.

Steering Committee meetings, March 30th-July 6th, 1967

1st Conference proceedings to be sent to libraries.

At May 25th meeting, the N.Y. Chapter agrees to absorb the cost of printing Equalop. Ron Shiffman and Harry Schwartz to consider printing it at Pratt.

It was agreed to personally call members who are delinquent and ask them to pay their dues. Termination notices will be sent if this fails.

Creation of issues committee, use Policy Committee members for this. Approved committees on AIP, one to liaison with Justin Gray, one on code of ethics.

PEO supports the Freedom Budget and the restoration of the rent supplement program, contributed to the Committee on the Professions, followed up on hearings of National Commission on Urban Problems.

NY Chapter, PEO, provided a technical analysis of rent control in New York City for struggling tenant groups which was especially fruitful.

Policy Committee meeting, August 27, 1967.

43 members dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues. Cash on hand \$240 plus \$2,167 in the Newark study account.

A proposed PEO Policy statement to be submitted to the AIP at its conference in October was prepared by Peggy Latimer and Marcia Feld.

AIP CONVENTION, OCTOBER 1-4, 1967, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The week of October 1, 1967, witnessed the first direct confrontation between PEO and the American Institute of Planners. While the AIP was celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary convention at the Shoreham Hotel

with a look into the next fifty years, PEO called a conference on the theme "Planning: Black and White Today" to speak out on the pressing issues of discrimination, the redistribution of economic and political power, and the impact of the war in Vietnam.

The intention of the meeting was to discuss these issues and develop strategies that would enable planners to play an active role in assisting minorities and the poor, and understanding the interrelationships of these issues with larger questions of national direction and policy. Secondly, it was hoped that these concerns would be brought to the governing board of AIP so that the largest group in the planning profession might be persuaded to take a stand on them.

The most notable success in reaching AIP came when the resolutions from the PEO plenary session were presented to the AIP at its general assembly. Bayard Rustin, of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute, in sympathy with PEO's goals, relinquished part of his scheduled speaking time for the presentation by Irving Rubin. The resolutions drew considerable interest from the AIP membership assembled, and at the subsequent Board of Governors meeting they were referred to the appropriate AIP committees for study and reporting.

PEO First Day Workshops

The first day of the PEO conference featured a series of workshops on issues high on PEO's agenda including: (1) "The Community As Client," achieving effective citizen participation, (2) "Planning for Racial Equality," the implications of integration vs. separatism, (3) "Housing the Poor," emphasizing the low political priority accorded the poor in Congress, and (4) in the final workshop, "Planning and Politics," it was agreed that PEO needed a statement of actions and priorities against which to measure governmental programs. Out of these workshops grew the PEO plenary session and the resolutions later presented to AIP.

The Luncheon Session

A keynote address by PEO President Walter Thabit, "The War Against The Cities," opened the luncheon session on "U.S. Domestic Policy/A Disaster for Negroes and the Poor." In his talk, Thabit asked, "What is the responsibility of planners in this situation? Is it really to debate what is going to happen 50 years from now? Is now the time for the profession to visit the all-white suburb of Reston and admire the architecture and little subtleties of the plan? Or isn't it really time that we make the nation familiar with the slums of Washington. Isn't it time to see the hovels, to talk to the people, to see how they have been and are being beaten down, to use the prestige of the AIP to get their story across to the nation?"

Frances Piven: Federal programs fall short because they often hurt the poor while their helpful programs are too small relative to the needs.

Michael Miller, of the Ford Foundation, described the core of the problem as a widening gap between rich and poor, the juxtaposition of the two groups in an increasingly affluent society, and the failure of ameliorative programs such as job training to change the basic character of the status quo.

George A. Wiley, Director of the Poverty-Rights Action Center and former Associate National Director of CORE, condemned the brutality of the public welfare system, and the lack of power and recognized rights for welfare clients. He sought the creation of welfare-rights groups across the country, that would enable clients to help themselves.

Roy Innes, CORE: We must expand contacts between whites and non-whites leading to ghetto expansion, decentralization and finally dissolution of the ghetto.

Britton Harris, of the University of Pennsylvania, called for ghetto strength now, but eventual dissolution. He cautioned planners against being opportunistic, short-sighted, anarchistic or unable to replace presently defective programs with constructive ones, and becoming insensitive to the problems of an increasingly technological society that demanded increasingly more complex solutions.

The "Now Towns" Tour

PEO sponsored "Now Towns" tours to four different Washington, D.C. neighborhoods including Adams-Morgan, Shaw, Northwest One, and Anacostia in contrast to the AIP "New Town" tours of Columbia and Reston. Each area represented a different phase of planning activity, from rehabilitation to urban renewal, from public housing ghettos to experiments in integration. The Adams-Morgan area was an example of an increasingly vital, integrated community with several ongoing experimental programs; Northwest One, by contrast, was a victim of renewal and community dispersal. Touring planners walked the renewal sites, met with official project managers, and then met with local residents/activists in a local church or community center. Tours were guided by members of Pride, Inc., headed by Marion Barry.

Planning, Peace and Racial Justice

Vietnam and domestic policy was the central focus of Chester Hartman's remarks. He forcefully asserted several parallels between our reaction to the racial crisis and our actions in Vietnam. He cited, for instance, our society's unwillingness, both here and in Asia, to understand the basic changes which a repressed people require. We insist on imposing outside control where the basic issue is self-determination; continue a tradition of military response to political

problems; insist on focusing on outside manipulators (e.g., Ho and Carmichael); rely on repression (more bombs and more policemen) and the resulting destruction of both cultures (such as strategic hamlets and urban renewal).

"Planning, Peace and Racial Justice" closed the conference discussions with an address by Representative John Conyers, Jr., of Detroit. In calling for a full commitment to redressing domestic inequities, he discussed Negro unemployment and the need to stringently enforce equal opportunity legislation even against the government. He also called for the enlargement of housing programs for the poor, and the necessity for some form of subsidized home ownership.

PEO Resolutions from the Floor

Resolutions confronting major issues in the planning profession were presented on the floor of the AIP at its Thursday business meeting by Irving Rubin, a new champion of equal opportunity. The resolutions, adopted by a special PEO Plenary session Tuesday night, urged the AIP to:

- * Judge Federal, state and local planning programs in light of their effect on poor and minority groups,
- * Implement procedures to provide advocate planners for poor and minority groups, and encourage close liaison with such groups,
- * Expedite the entry of minority group members into the profession,
- * Recognize only planning schools which include experience with citizens groups in their curricula.

Formal PEO Resolutions

In addition to the above resolutions, PEO presented the Board of Governors with their formal list of resolutions which PEO urged the AIP to adopt as policy. They can be summarized as follows:

1. The War in Vietnam: End the war in Vietnam, reduce defense spending, increase expenditures for cities and the poor, endorse the Freedom Budget.
2. Housing: Greatly expand the housing supply and environmental facilities available to the poor and minorities, transfer control of publicly-aided housing to their residents. Relate new housing to employment centers throughout metropolitan areas.
3. Demonstration Cities: Allocate more money for low-cost housing throughout metropolitan areas and for other urban needs, stage

development to minimize displacement, create a significant number of new jobs, extend Demonstration Cities to all cities in need of the program.

4. Responsibilities of the Planner: Unethical to prepare a document that does not evaluate its impact on minorities and the poor; a planner's responsibility extends to the persons directly affected by his plans, and all government programs should actively promote equal opportunity.
5. Advocate Planning Recommendations: Poor and minority groups must have substantial control over plans and programs which affect their lives; advocate planners should be supplied to poor and minority groups affected; planners are urged to work as advocates for such groups.
6. HUD Practices: The Secretary of HUD should issue a public statement declaring that HUD will pursue equal opportunity and that all laws, orders, and constitutional provisions requiring non-discrimination must be obeyed by all government agencies and by everyone doing business with the government.

AIP Board of Governors' Action on PEO Resolutions and Positions

AIP considered PEO resolutions at a Board of Governors meeting on October 7, 1967. Items dealing with evaluation of government programs, advocacy planning and liaison with minority groups were referred to the Heifetz Committee on Minority Relations. The item dealing with entrance of minority group members to the profession was referred to three committees, those on Planning Schools, Continuing Education, and Programs for Planning Students. The item requiring field experience with citizens groups for planning students was referred to the National Membership Standards Committee and to the Committee on Planning Schools. Support of the Freedom Budget was referred to a task force of which Louis Dolbeare (PEO) is a member.

Items calling for opposition to the war in Vietnam and transferring war expenditures to domestic programs was rejected. A resolution calling for a reduction in defense budgets and increasing aid to cities was previously adopted by the Institute on January 29, 1967.

Press Reaction to the PEO Conference

Press coverage of the Washington PEO conference was substantial and generally favorable, and probably equalled the coverage given the AIP conference being held at the same time.

Wolf Von Eckardt, in the Washington Post, wrote, "While learned scholars droned on in the ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel yesterday about beauty and humanity in the city of the future, a rebellious

group of young city planners set up a rival workshop on the hotel's terrace to discuss equal opportunity for the people in the ghetto."

Von Eckardt found the AIP proceedings rather stuffy but was pleased with "the rebels" (PEO) who "demanded a voice of the poor in city planning, an end to discrimination and the building of new communities rather than the sprucing up of old ghettos."

Ada Louise Huxtable, in the New York Times, interviewed some participants. "We are the wayward children of the planners," one clear-faced young woman explained. "We range from liberal to radical. We want to reform our elders." Many (PEO members) are members of the institute.

"It's a grass-roots movement," noted an English visitor. "We've had it in Britain. They want to join citizenship participation to political action in the planning process."

Coverage was also generous in the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Washington Post, whose reporter accompanied PEO on its tour of slum areas "down grimy and depressing streets of the Shaw renewal area," and the Architectural Forum.

The Royal Institute of British Architects Journal described PEO as a group that "wants planners to stand up and be counted in the fight for civil rights."

PEO Policy Committee meeting, Hunter College. December 2, 1967

Post Conference Summary: The President reported on the October AIP conference. The conference and the session in Portland made equal opportunity an issue of great importance in AIP. Good press coverage of our events helped to get across to the nation some of our feelings about the war, the true nature of the crisis in our cities, and the responsibilities of planners.

Follow-up Conference Mailing: A follow-up mailing has been sent to some 300 persons who attended one or more sessions as well as to the PEO membership. The mailing included press clippings, copies of conference resolutions, PEO positions presented to the Board of Governors, and a letter soliciting membership or containing a dues notice.

PEO resolutions: There was a long discussion of AIP responses to PEO resolutions, culminating in a letter to AIP asking that they put more money into the study of the resolutions and taking action on them.

Membership Count: By a few weeks after the AIP conference, we counted 75 paid new members, 20 new "bill me" members, and 30 renewals by old members. An up-to-date membership list has been prepared. Total current membership as follows:

	Total	Active	Supporting
Regular members	215	124	91
Student members	63	27	36
Total	278	151	127

The PEO mailing list now included 39 planning libraries and 56 organizations.

Conference Balance Sheet: Roughly \$2,800 was spent, and about \$1,500 received from dues, lunch and bus tour payments. In addition, we received \$150 from Design Professions and \$1,200 from the Taconic Foundation. We are deeply in the hole for running expenses for the rest of the year.

Chapter Organizing: Letters of interest or other expressions in starting chapters have been expressed by George Gatter and a theologian in San Francisco, Lew Lubka in Canada, a student of the University of Rhode Island, Jim Rose in Baltimore. Other noises have been made in Chicago and in Washington, D.C. Also, a student and instructor in Cornell paid a visit to headquarters and expects to start a student chapter in January. Action ideas, to help start chapters included (1) AIP Watchdogs on chapter level, (2) work away at advocacy in Model Cities, (3) involvement with impact of government programs at the local level, and (4) work out a "Freedom Budget" for their own city.

Noteworthy News Items, Early 1968

February 11, 1968: N.Y. Times story, about Morris Milgrim's M-REIT (Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust) which had developed and bought apartment complexes which it ran on a strictly integrated basis. This news encouraged us all as it demonstrated that black and white could live together even in the suburbs where there was the will to make it possible. In addition to building housing developments which he sold to both whites and blacks, the Trust has bought 8 rental properties in Virginia, New Jersey, New York, and Illinois.

February 29, 1968: Walter Thabit statement before Housing Committee of the Assembly of the State of New York. Hearing on public housing. We opposed the governor's bill for \$1 billion to rebuild slums which would allow industrial development, and void local zoning and other restrictions. It was just another land grab. The better proposals were not backed with money. We need mortgage insurance directly provided by the state to eliminate the seedy practices in the ghetto. Public housing should be reformed to allow for tenant ownership of projects, new projects should be distributed throughout the metropolitan area, area stabilization programs are needed, perhaps including localized public housing authorities in Harlem and similar

areas. We also need slum recovery programs, with major attention to health, education, youth, employment, etc.

MARCH 16, 1968, PEO SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The second annual conference was held in Philadelphia where the second most active chapter of PEO was located.

Bob Bogen was conference Organizer and Chair, and was assisted by Janet Reiner, Ron Shiffman, Susan Breslin, Hall Winslow, Charles Kaswan and Peggy Latimer.

There were a number of workshops, including:

1. Revolution in Planning Education,
2. Advocacy in Model Cities
3. Highways vs. the Poor
4. Housing and Metropolitan Development.
5. Economic Development of Poor Communities
6. Advocacy and Community Control of Community Development
7. National Programs to Eliminate Poverty
8. Common Strategy for Advocate Professions
9. Vietnam War and Aid to Cities
10. Organizing Local PEO Action

About 400 people attended the Conference in Philadelphia. A quarter of them were members, about a third were students. They came from New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Washington, Conn., Mass., Ohio, Virginia, six other states, and one person from Canada.

It was a wild conference, with black militants challenging PEO to become an arm of the black liberation movement. Sharp questions and criticisms of planners were raised throughout the conference. Carlos Russell discussed his view of black-white separatism and coalition, and defended the need for Black Power. This general theme dominated the workshop discussions, many of which came up with new and challenging approaches and ideas. Increasing black representation in PEO and giving leadership in PEO to black professionals was a theme of the keynote address as well as a major discussion point at the final plenary session.

At the end of the morning session, which Walter Thabit rejected giving the organization over to blacks, saying that it would be the organization of those who worked for it and that could include as many blacks as were active members.

Reactions to Black Power Challenge

On May 25 and 26, 1968, the PEO Policy Committee met to take up issues raised at the conference. Fourteen black and other minority leaders were invited to participate. It was decided not to give the organization over to the Black Power movement since PEO's leadership was predominantly white, but steps were taken to increase black representation in PEO leadership including appointment of active minority persons to the Policy Committee and conferring Chapter status on minority professional groups which carries with it Policy Committee representation. Final approval of these steps had to await a mail vote of the full Policy Committee.

A letter written by Paul Davidoff to many PEO members and others, dated March 20, 1968, asserted that PEO lacks sufficient black representation, and that this should be corrected. PEO is devoted to change and improvement of American society, and should increase the number of blacks in its leadership. If it becomes a governing body of blacks, it is no longer democratic or representative.

Piven and Cloward's article, "What Chance for Black Power," appeared in the March 30, 1968 issue of The New Republic. It largely supported the Black Power movement, saying that ethnic organizations and political movements have always aided such groups to get their share of the pie.

Letter from Britton Harris dated May 27, 1968, discussing Black Power. This was an explosive document in opposition to Black Power which so upset the Steering Committee that it voted not to distribute his initial remarks on the subject prior to the Policy Committee meeting of May 25th.

Letter from Lew Lubka dated April 1, 1968, saying PEO should stay on course, act as a professional organization, and in that role have (as it has had) a major impact on the profession.

The closing note on this challenge was an eight-page, single-spaced PEO Policy Statement, dated August 31, 1968. It set forth PEO's genesis, its aims, its activities, and its success in stoking the fires of conscience in the planning profession on the subject of equal opportunity:

On the subject of black liberation: PEO not only supports the concept of black control of black communities, but dedicated itself to help communities gain that control. PEO also dedicated itself to press for the needed redistribution of wealth and opportunity.

On the issue of Black Power, PEO cannot accept reorientation of purposes and a change in leadership to reflect a separatist and isolationist philosophy. PEO has always sought to give its minority members positions of leadership in the organization, and has invited black and other minority leadership to its meetings

for their valuable inputs. While black liberation and Black Power are important concepts, PEO is deeply involved in exposing and attacking racism in the planning profession and in government, and will become increasingly involved in opening the profession to more blacks and minority members.

Proposals to increase black participation in PEO:

1. Professional planning organizations will be permitted to join PEO with the same status as Chapters, with the right to representation on the Policy Committee.
2. The Policy Committee will appoint active minority members to the Policy Committee, to serve till the next election.
3. The definition of planner shall be extended to include elected heads of grass roots groups in ghetto and other poor communities.
4. The Policy Committee directs the Steering Committee to form a Minority Leadership Advisory Committee.

Employment of Minorities in Planning: PEO will pursue the objective of a radical increase in planning employment for black and minority people until there is a redress of the staggering inequity in the profession today. It calls on the AIP and all planning agencies, planning schools and individual planners to join this fight.

Position on Planning Education: PEO supports student demands for more black and minority students in universities, more financing and other help for minority students, more liberal approaches to planning education, continuing curriculum review, increased involvement of planning students in poor and black communities, and strengthened emphasis on the social aspects of planning.

Position on Model Cities: While PEO supports the Model Cities program wherever it finds local acceptance, PEO finds the program basically inadequate. The funding level is an insult considering the needs; dozens of cities have been left out of the program. Real citizen participation is not available in most cities.

Position on Advocacy: Advocacy is the process of working to satisfy a community's needs and desires in collaboration with that community. As applied to minorities and the poor, advocacy also means working on issues of general importance to the struggle for equal opportunity on a city, state or national level.

PEO Activity, March-September, 1968

A Rutgers University Chapter of PEO was organized with 7 members, and a Lansing, Michigan Chapter with almost 40 members was also formed.

The Philadelphia Chapter was dying according to Janet Reiner, because nobody wanted to take real action. Efforts to start chapters in San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland and other cities are continuing.

In great part as a result of PEO's pressure at the Washington conference, AIP (American Institute of Planers) has given a great deal of attention to matters of equal opportunity in recent months. The report on equal opportunity adopted by the Board of Governors at the ASPO convention was good, though soft on the issue of local control. The task force assigned to housing resolutions refused to support a massive public housing program or local control. The AIP continues to duck the Vietnam war issue.

The Steering Committee decided to include minority members and to ask John Edwards and Domingo Clemente to join it.

It was agreed to try and raise \$3,500 to employ a student executive secretary, first through solicitation of \$100 contributions from affluent members, and fund raising letters.

On July 11, 1968, we were in receipt of a letter from Yale Rabin who had written to John Hobson, Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation on the subject of citizen participation in the Interstate Highway Program. The letter deplored the displacement of the poor, minorities, and tenants without involvement in the planning, generally with dire impacts on the victims. The Rabin piece called for rehousing at low-rents equal to the numbers being torn down, and for full relocation benefits for those being displaced. The document was prepared for the "Emergency Conference on the Transportation Crisis," which had assembled concerned delegates from cities across the country. We were asked to send a supporting letter and promptly did.

On September 16, 1968, T'ing Pei was added to Steering Committee. PEO apologized to Britton Harris for its failure to distribute his Black Power letter to the Policy Committee.

Student Strikes

Telegrams of support were sent to strike leaders to Mayor Lindsay. Several PEO members including Peggy Latimer and Frances Piven were active in the fight. Walter Thabit spoke to architectural and planning students at the University of Pennsylvania on seeking new approaches to education and working with the community.

April 26, 1968, night letters were sent. One to the Strike Committee at Columbia University supporting their strike and their demands for more minority students and scholarships, more minority planning professionals, and more working with the community, not in isolation.

Similar telegrams sent to Mayor Lindsay and Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia.

On the night of May 1, a massive force of police broke the strike, arresting hundreds, beating dozens of people, often innocents, and the action was sugar-coated by The New York Times as if it was a responsibly conducted police action instead of the brutality it was. But The Village Voice in articles by Jack Newfield and Nat Hentoff told it like it was, and many of those witnessing it, people who had been beaten by Southern racist police, said they had never witnessed anything like it.

PITTSBURGH AIP CONVENTION-PEO MEETING, OCTOBER 12-15, 1968

As everyone quickly learned at the Pittsburgh AIP conference, AIP not only covered the usual land use/control topics, but race, poverty and equal opportunity as well, with many PEO members on their panels. In spite of this newly tuned-in programming, there were enough traditional items to encourage PEO to hold a meeting with the Model Cities community on the Hill, to hear a report from Cuba, and to send representatives to informal conferences with Irving Hand, President of AIP and other AIP officials.

PEO's suggested resolutions and problems for AIP to work on were along the following lines:

- * The AIP should speak out strongly and effectively on matters of public policy.
- * About 40 percent of AIP members are Provisionals, and are denied voting rights. Students are also systematically denied participation in Institute (AIP) affairs. Both groups should be given full voting privileges.
- * People with all kinds of training and background are already making important contributions to planning. AIP should expand its membership categories to include anyone involved in planning for a public or private agency.
- * Election procedures should be revised to encourage challenges and multiple candidates for each position.
- * Business meetings should be scheduled at AIP conferences at which members can discuss basic issues of planning policy.

PEO demands at the conference were paralleled by those of a committee of students, who also urged the Institute to actively recruit minority members and to help fund student attendance at conferences far from their universities.

University of Pittsburgh Professor Clifford Ham made major contributions to the PEO program. He hosted a pre-conference Pittsburgh meeting, September 29, 1968, attended by John Edwards, Joyce Whitley, Clifford Ham, and Walter Thabit. The group toured the Model Cities area and met with Model Cities residents and the Area Director.

Many inadequacies were found in the Model Cities program, primarily related to the lack of advocate assistance to local communities and to the relatively inexperienced planners working for the city who paid no attention to local wishes or desires. Power rested firmly in the hands of the city administration, not in the community affected by the program.

PEO's evening meeting on the Hill with the Model Cities community was the highpoint of PEO's presence at the conference. We were told the frustrating story of how City Hall had effectively prevented the emergence of any black control of Anti-Poverty or Model Cities programs. Mistrust of white planners was painfully evident, as it was assumed that white planners would reflect white power. It was a good meeting, nevertheless, both sides vowing to work with each other. Kids threw stones at the PEO bus as it started off the Hill, breaking at least one window, adding to the drama of the evening.

Frances Piven, Chester Hartman and five other professionals including Max Bond, director of ARCH, gave a report on Cuba which they had visited for two weeks. They found that Cuba was a one-man operation, with Fidel's finger on everything, that sugar for Russia in return for oil is the main economic preoccupation, that new pre-fab housing was much in evidence, that dissent was rare, and was very low key when heard.

A fund-raising party for Paul Davidoff who was running for Congress was also held during the conference. In an AIP panel, Davidoff pointed out that 100 years after defining a black as 3/5ths of a man (for voting purposes), blacks were still 3/5ths in infant health, housing, and income. He urged planners to meet the needs of the poor in suburbs as well as in core cities.

The Taconic foundation was applauded for covering the costs of PEO's presence at the AIP Washington and Pittsburgh conferences.

Steering Committee Meetings, November 6-December 23, 1968.

In the NYC Dept. of City Planning central office of close to 150 people, Charles Kaswan reported, there were 2 black professionals and 4 planning aides, perhaps others in borough offices, a very dismal showing.

PEO has now hired Natalie Albert as part-time Executive Secretary. This will relieve us of a lot of organizing and clerical work.

December 23, 1968: David Stoloff reported on the AIP Task Force on the AIP Program and Budget. David was joined by Clarence Funnye and Reginald Griffith of PEO to represent the minority view on the Task Force. The Task Force adopted many of the goals and objectives advanced by PEO, and made a few changes in the original proposed budget. The liberalization of eligibility standards for full membership (all Associates to be promoted to full membership immediately, for example) was also adopted. The proposals would be brought before the AIP Board of Governors for final action.

Equalop, Fall 1968, Winter 1969, Spring 1969

Equalop, Fall 1968: This issue included book reviews and other items of interest including the ARCH proposal for an amphitheater instead of Columbia's proposed gymnasium on Morningside Park, Mayor Lindsay's backing of The Alternate Plan for Cooper Square, prepared by Walter Thabit for the Cooper Square Committee, reports of various conferences, and the decline of MFY (Mobilization for Youth), one of the earliest and most famous of the anti-poverty programs, as reported by Susan Brownmiller in The Village Voice, October 24, 1968.

Equalop, Winter 1969: A big 8-page issue edited by Hall Winslow. It contains articles on new towns by Herbert Gans and Britton Harris, pointing out prospects and difficulties for developing integrated (racially and economically) new towns. Ed Logue seems to think it can be done - if the political will is there.

AIP moving toward liberalization of membership standards at PEO's urging.

Stories on advocacy planning, a scathing Piven/Cloward answer to Senator Moynihan's view that Negro family disorganization was responsible for the increase in welfare rolls, and others.

PEO now has 400 members.

Equalop, Spring 1969: Lead story by Yale Rabin starts: "With the exception of the war in Vietnam, no other government activity can match the Federal Aid Highway Program for deception, social disruption and destruction. We need transportation funding no longer restricted to highway development if we are to make progress against this evil."

**THE PEO CAMPAIGN TO ELECT SUPPORTERS OF
PEO POLICIES TO THE AIP BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

Early in June, the strategy for getting petitions signed were discussed by the PEO Steering Committee. Ultimately, PEO sent a mailing to the entire AIP membership enclosing the PEO slate for the Board of Governors. It asked people to sign the petition to allow our slate to be placed on the ballot, as well as inviting AIP members to join PEO. Included in the mailing was a copy of the PEO platform on which all our candidates were running. (Someone saw fit to submit copies of the letter and enclosures to the FBI, and received a thank you note from J. Edgar Hoover on July 16, 1969.)

PEO candidates:

President	Paul Davidoff
Vice President	Ira Robinson
Secretary-Treasurer	David Stoloff
Board Member	Britton Harris
Board Member	Chester Hartman
Board Member	Robert Heifetz

The Committee on AIP elections chaired by David Stoloff drafted a platform on which candidates wishing PEO support would have to run. PEO Platform in brief:

Establish a new category of membership, that of allied professionals and others actively engaged in solving community problems; eliminate qualifying examinations; set the dues structure to allow poor people to become members.

The Institute (the American Institute of Planners) must work to insure that all groups are involved in the planning process, and to expose programs and situations where the interests of minorities and the poor are being subverted or violated.

The Institute should establish a lobbying organization to press for the creation of an adequate housing supply; local community control of social welfare, health, housing, education, physical and economic development; reorganization and reorientation of Federal programs which negatively affect minorities and the poor; the creation of a social welfare budget sufficient to insure needy households a decent living; the creation of a new cities and urban rejuvenation program; work toward a national tenant bill of rights, treating housing as a public utility, and the development of new forms of ownership.

The Institute must become engaged in the effort to make planning relevant to the problems facing minority communities.

The Institute must insure that its membership engages in professional activities consonant with its objectives. It must be considered unethical to undertake programs damaging to minorities and the poor.

The Institute must promote a radical change in planning education, the curriculum to include the involvement of local residents of areas being planned for, and to utilize persons trained in advocate planning processes.

The Institute must support an end to the war in Vietnam and to similar foreign intervention as well as greatly increased support for sound domestic programs.

On July 2, 1969, PEO sent AIP a total of 156 petitions, garnered by a mailing to the AIP membership. While none of our candidates was elected to the AIP Board of Governors, the effort spread the PEO message. It also netted us 40 new members and 4 renewals, plus \$296 in new revenue.

NOTEWORTHY ITEMS, 1969

June 2, 1969: Letter to Arnold Schuchter applauding his book, White Power/Black Freedom. His work helped PEO to organize its task forces and develop its position papers. One of his quotes: "There must be a viable program for decolonization of the ghetto and black self-determination."

Demotion and Firing at Yale: The planning department at Yale wanted to accept more blacks, but the Dean sat on the decisions. Finally, President Brewster forced the resignation of Christopher Tunnard as chairman of the Department of City Planning (he continued as Professor of City Planning). One other was demoted and the appointment of a third was not extended. PEO supported Tunnard, who had the backing of the Yale planning department. But the resignations and firing went forward despite our objections. The Yale Department of City Planning was thrown into limbo pending outcome of a review of the whole art and architecture school. The urgency of encouraging minority students to enter the city planning program was ignored.

June 18, 1969: Letter from Louise Taylor, speaking on behalf of the black students in the Graduate School of Planning at the University of Pittsburgh. They were desperate to locate black faculty members and a program director, and were willing to try course design on a consultant basis, and asked us to help in any way we could.

The National Black Planning Network: Flyer from the NBPN which continued its organizing effort, described the group's demand for \$10 million from ASPO, and called on everyone to come to the ASPO

conference at the New York Hilton during the first week in April. 150 NBPN members were expected.

Campaign to Get a Black Appointed to the NYC CPC

June 19, 1969: Letter and press release to Mayor John V. Lindsay urging him to appoint a minority professional to the City Planning Commission.

July 30, 1969: Letter from Sam Moses, Newsletter Editor of the NY Metropolitan Chapter of AIP, to the Executive Committee, in which he comments on the existing vacancy on the CPC. He quotes a PEO statement in its press release of February 17, 1969: "Considering that 60 percent or more of the Department's efforts deal directly with minority communities, it is depressing to find that fewer than 5 percent of the Department's professional staff is Black or Puerto Rican, and that there is not a single minority on the Planning Commission."

A coalition of concerned groups including PEO, ARCH, Real Great Society, Harlem Commonwealth Council and others was formed to work towards getting minority representation on the Commission. Yet, two of the three openings were filled with whites. These organizations held a rally outside 2 Lafayette Street (offices of the CPC) to protest the appointment of a second white to the Commission.

August 12, 1969: Flyer for a rally at City Hall and the naming of minority appointees to the City Planning Commission by the Citywide Coalition for Black and Puerto Rican Representation on the City Planning Commission. The ploy got some press. Letter sent to all NY PEOers urging they attend.

August, 1969: Thabit interviewed by WBAI, Pacifica, on the issue of minority representation on the City Planning Commission, and on the number of minority professionals on the Commission's staff.

Finally, Ivan Michaels, a black person, was appointed to the City Planning Commission on September 25, 1969.

The Chester Hartman Denial of Reappointment

On June 23, 1969, Chet Hartman was denied reappointment to his Harvard teaching post because his teaching "conveyed a sense of political strategy rather than substantive planning and that his loyalty to the school had waned." A whole series of letters back and forth in which Hartman asks for details and explanations of his "failures" to teach. After student and professional planner protests, Hartman received offers of lower status than his present position, which made it impossible to remain at the school.

PEOers and others started the The Ad Hoc Committee to Reinstate Chester Hartman, and about 30 PEO members signed a June 1970 open letter to Dean Kilbridge raising all the issues surrounding the

failure to reappoint, and mailed same to Harvard alumni, Harvard clubs and planning schools.

Letters by Tom Reiner and Stanley B. Winters, both decrying Harvard's failure to reappoint Chester Hartman, and one by Walter Thabit to Israel Stollman, Executive Director of ASPO, urging ASPO support for Chester Hartman and for 2MJQ.

On September 1, 1971, a letter from Thabit to Derek Curtis Bok, President of Harvard, complaining that no hearing has yet been held on Chester Hartman's contract. Similar letter sent by Jac Smit who led PEO's fight for the reinstatement of Chester Hartman.

PEO 3rd Annual Meeting, August 3rd, 1969

PEO's 3rd Annual Meeting took place on August 3 at the Times Square Hotel, 8th Ave & 43rd St., Manhattan. The objective of a 10 page, single-spaced document distributed to workshop leaders was to guide the development of a series of position papers on selected topics, and to identify an action program in which ghetto communities would participate. The conference was a precursor of our appearance at the April 1970 ASPO (American Society of Planning Officials) conference in New York. We were hoping to make our biggest and most meaningful impact on the profession, on government, on the civil rights movement and on local communities who needed planning help.

Two groups of workshops were held at the conference:

In Room A:

Nixon and the Current Situation: Clarence Funnye
Model Cities: Harry Quintana
National Housing Policy: Paul Davidoff
Minorities in Planning: Leo Lillard

In Room B:

New Cities: T'ing Pei
National Urban Policies: Robert Heifetz
Private Sector: Frances Piven

Discussions were vigorous, and task force assignments were made. All was in order to make the ASPO 1970 conference the best and most effective display of PEO goals and aims ever.

After the Annual Meeting, a not well-attended PEO Policy Committee meeting was held at the Times Square Motor Hotel at which 7 minority professionals including John Edwards, Marshall England, Clarence Funnye, Leo Lillard, Harry Quintana, Arthur Symes and Louise Taylor were proposed for Policy Committee membership. The proposal was submitted to a Policy Committee vote on September 17th. The December 7, 1969 Policy Committee meeting reported that 6 of the minority

professionals had been elected; apparently one had dropped out of the running.

PEO 4th ANNUAL CONFERENCE, APRIL 4, 1970
ASPO CONFERENCE, APRIL 4-7, 1970

The PEO 4th Annual conference was held April 4, 1970, simultaneously with the ASPO conference, April 4-7, at the New York Hilton. Theme of the conference was "Alternatives to ASPO and NIXON." Among the topics covered were "Alternatives to New York's Destructive Policies," "Local Planning/Local Control," "The Nixon Failure, Need for an Urban Lobby," and "New Cities for Black and White," final report of the New Cities Task Force.

At PEO's conference, two PEO Special Awards were announced (in a press release ignored by the media) and presented to Chester Hartman and Harry Quintana at a special ceremony at the conference:

Chester Hartman, Assistant Professor of City and Regional Planning at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, was denied reappointment because of his outspoken attempts to protect people from the expansion of the University, and in his alliance with the students to change the character of planning education. In addition to being a prolific writer, Hartman formed the world renowned Urban Field Service where students work directly for poor communities as "advocate planners" for credit. Two hundred of the 300 students he taught have signed petitions demanding that he be rehired. PEO gave its Special Award to Hartman for "his magnificent and courageous service to black and low-income communities...despite opposition and harassment."

Harry Quintana and the other professionals in the East Harlem Urban Planning Studio cut their salaries in half in order to keep serving the community. Foundation grants and university and other organizational funding was summarily withdrawn after an investigation of the Real Great Society, the Studio's parent society, by the McClellan Committee. Though no charges were ever filed, all financial support had fallen away. Two years ago, the Studio received a seven-page spread in Life Magazine. The group combined black and Puerto Rican talent and created The Ghetto Prep School, The University of the Streets and the Art Workshop. The PEO Special Award went to The East Harlem Urban Planning Studio "in recognition of its continuing service to the minority, low-income East Harlem community despite harassment and withdrawal of support by governmental and private agencies."

Women planners held a session at the ASPO conference, after which they issued a press release which roundly "scorned this ill-conceived conference," condemning the misuse of women in planning and other

occupations, and deploring the planning that is being done -- by men. "WHY, INDEED, ARE NOT ALL PLANNING COMMISSIONS 50% FEMALE TO ACCURATELY REPRESENT THE CONSTITUENCIES OF THE URBAN COMMUNITY?"

PEO had a large presence at the ASPO conference, including exhibits which included various examples of advocacy planning including the Real Great Society, East New York, Cooper Square, and Suburban Action. Unfortunately, only a few of an anticipated 18 exhibits appeared. A slide show of East New York and a tour of the area was given by Leo Lillard; another slide show and talk was given on stopping the Philadelphia Crosstown Expressway by Alice Lipscomb; Karl Linn of MIT talked on participatory recreation; Jac Smit on local planning and local control in India; Steve Waldhorn, spoke on the legal profession getting into the equal opportunity housing act.

Also, during the conference, the New York Chapter issued a critique of the Model Cities program, scoring its top-down organization which made Neighborhood Directors accountable only to the Central Model Cities Committee. Neighborhoods were thus easily ignored, and their concerns given little attention. A more democratic, participatory system was proposed.

Four major sessions were scheduled at the conference, headed by Marshall England, Leo Lillard, Jr., Clarence Funnye, and Walter Thabit. They were supported by 19 PEO members on their panels plus other invited guests. Three of the sessions were led by blacks.

There was far too little preparatory work for these major events. Only one task force met more than once, some not at all. Volunteer efforts were negligible. No follow-up with the media. Poor attendance at the Hartman and Quintana awards - only 60-70 people. Thousands of PEO leaflets were never distributed. Mailings did not get out on time. The impressive earlier enthusiasms and energy for earlier confrontations was simply not there.

Attendance at our major sessions was extremely disappointing. Marshall England, who made the main presentation and moderated the panel on "Alternatives to New York's Destructive Policies" complained bitterly that only 50 people had shown up at his session (there were over a thousand registrants at the ASPO conference). Why had this happened? Partly because ASPO had scheduled a similar session as one of its main sessions at the same time. ASPO had even enticed some PEO members to speak at their session. This undercutting was evident throughout the ASPO conference, with attendance at PEO programs sharply reduced by ASPO's stealing our thunder. As noted above, however, PEO did not organize and publicize its meetings as well as it could have.

The New Cities panel, though poorly attended, saw many good ideas floated as well as calls for watchdogging all New Cities proposals.

One unavoidable conclusion: Despite some highlights, the PEO presence at the 1970 ASPO conference was a dud, and marked the beginning of the end for PEO's effectiveness. While making ASPO so sensitive to issues of equal opportunity was a victory of sorts, it is worth noting that by 1973, both the ASPO and AIP conference programs were back into master planning and zoning issues.

At a PEO plenary session, the meeting endorsed most of PEO's demands and passed on sense-of-the-meeting votes to ASPO's Board of Directors. On April 8, 1970, PEO presented its Resolutions to ASPO for action. We thanked ASPO for its generous allocation of space for PEO activities, and offered the following resolutions:

1. ASPO to request the reinstatement of Chester Hartman.
2. That ASPO members take up a collection for the Urban Planning Studio and by sending a letter to the McClellan Committee to take steps to reinstate the good name of the Urban Planning Studio.
3. That ASPO establish an Urban Action Office in Washington and lobby for a massive increase in funded programs to benefit urban communities, especially in housing.
4. Barring entry at the door to all those not wearing identification tags should be discontinued immediately.
5. That by the next conference, ASPO develop a procedure for adopting membership resolutions during its conferences.

January 11, 1971: An answering letter from Israel Stollman, Executive Director of ASPO: ASPO is not in a position to get involved in the Hartman affair, or to help the Real Great Society; ASPO hopes to establish a presence in Washington so it can work with other public interest associations. ASPO gave free admission to many community group representatives and let 700 students in for \$5 which is a heavy subsidy. ASPO was not responsible for police presence at the conference - the police there on Wednesday were at the initiative of the police themselves. The ASPO constitution is being redrafted to provide specific avenues for developing and polling membership opinion.

Newsorthy Items, 1970

Equalop, Spring 1970: Notice of the election of two blacks, Spurgeon Cameron and Kenneth Simmons, to the PEO Policy Committee. Several pages on the PEO/ASPO convention, including Lew Lubka's praise for Leo Lillard's slide presentation of Local Planning/Local Control in East New York, and the subsequent bus tour of ENY.

Social Policy, May/June 1970: In an article titled, "Whom Does the Advocate Planner Serve," Frances Piven and Richard Cloward attacked advocacy planning for diverting people from protest. Chester Hartman, Paul Davidoff and others challenged this view. Hartman responded in the July/August issue of Social Policy, defending advocacy planning while agreeing with the value of protest.

June 30, 1970: PEO galvanized other professions and the planning profession into taking stands such as the meeting of the Committee of the Planning Professions to End the War in Vietnam.

Some time in 1970: Harry Schwartz, for the New York Chapter of PEO, prepared a report and testified at hearings in opposition to granting tax incentives to the upper-income Mitchell-Lama Waterside project on 23rd Street and the East River in Manhattan.

Equalop, Summer 1970: Report on the Planning and Building Professions lobby (including architects and engineers) converging on Washington with hundreds of members of this group. A large group from New York chartered two Penn Central cars and gave briefings and evaluation during the trip. In the large Senate Caucus Chamber, the group assembled an extensive exhibit of corrugated paper showing projects deferred by the war - housing projects, health facilities, recreation plans, public transport, and environmental control programs. PEOers Bob Bogen and Lew Lubka were instrumental in organizing this effort.

September 24, 1970: Proposed statement of PEO's past and future program for submission to foundations to raise money for our program, submitted by Paul and Linda Davidoff. It talks about turning the planning profession around on the question of race and equal opportunity through its conferences, Equalop (include copies), and through providing services to civil rights and local minority groups. PEO's future program should include how to change government programs to insure equal treatment for minorities, how to reform land use and give local communities greater control over resources. To accomplish these ends, we need full time staff.

CRITIQUE OF THE NEW YORK CITY MASTER PLAN

Early in 1971, PEO; ARCH (Architects Renewal Committee in Harlem); Urban Planning Studio (Real Great Society); Trans Urban East; Urban Action Experimentation Program, Columbia University; and the West Harlem Community Organization jointly issued a report rejecting the CPC's 1969 Master Plan as a document designed to help the rich to rape the city and the poor. The main thrust of the Master Plan is the accommodation of private industry including new office construction and new luxury housing at higher densities. Where suggestions are made to help the poor (and they are few and far between), no money is proposed to do the job.

The report goes on to detail the real needs of the city including making slum rebuilding the top priority, the city to subsidize theaters directly instead of giving big bonuses to developers, city created land bank to be used to satisfy needs, not profits, let business train and employ the unemployed and underemployed, let's have a real minimum wage that's higher than you can get on welfare, a free transit system and more subway lines, education improvements, more public housing, more frequent garbage pickups, more local control in all areas affecting local communities.

The Master Plan was so bad, even the N.Y. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects roundly criticized it, March, 1971.

The Urban Underground, far more radical than PEO, demonstrated against the plan, handed out leaflets titled, His Master's Plan, and issued a 100-200 page critique. A detailed analysis of the Brooklyn portion of the plan was prepared by Jacqueline Leavitt, and was of great assistance to PEO and other groups developing the overall statement.

PEO Leadership Lists

PEO Steering Committee members, 1964-1971:

Michael Abeloff, Tino Calabia, John Edwards, Marshall England, Marcia Feld, Charles Kaswan, Rikki Kramer, Peggy Latimer, Leo Lillard, Lewis Lubka, Felix Obinani, T'ing Pei, Frances Piven, Ron Shiffman, David Stoloff, Hall Winslow.

PEO Policy Committee members, 1964-1971:

Walter Thabit, President; Prof. Ira Robinson, Vice President; Michael Abeloff, Treasurer. Members: Arthur Bassin, Spurgeon Cameron, Carla Cohen, Paul Davidoff, John Edwards, Marshall England, Bernard Frieden, Clarence Funnye, Robert Heifetz, Justin Gray, Clifford Ham, Britton Harris, Chester Hartman, Henry Hightower, Leo Lillard, Kevin Lynch, Robert R. McCabe, Roger Montgomery, Michael Norman, David Popenoe, Frances Piven, Harry Quintana, Janet Reiner, Tom Reiner, Matthew Rudicoff, Harry Schwartz, Kenneth Simmons, Louise Taylor, and Joyce Whitley.

AIP Committee on the Minorities, Robert Heifetz, Chairman

Irving Hand, Robert Williams, Charles Kaswan, Barbara Sedlin, Frances Piven, Janet Reiner, Peggy Latimer, Marcia Marker Feld, Irving Rubin, Britton Harris, Bernard Frieden, Robb Burlage, Neil Curran.

Equalop, Spring 1971

Contains Thabit's article on stepping down as President of PEO. PEO started out with wide-eyed enthusiasm, doing reports on housing, renewal and racial composition in planning agencies and schools, wanted to send planners to the South, etc. Many agencies threatened not to hire members of PEO. But the limited success we had corresponds to few of our early ambitions. Our finest hour was our 1967 Washington conference, a rival to AIP's plan for the year 2000. We called national attention to black and poor communities, got lots of press, drew large audiences, and shook up the profession. In the following year, we were challenged by 2MJQ and other minority planners who criticized PEO's mainly white leadership. We took enormous strides to increase black leadership in PEO, pretty successfully too. Blacks now constitute a third of our Policy Committee. As a result of all our efforts, AIP and ASPO have discovered black planners, advocacy, and ghetto issues and are paying attention to them. At the 1970 ASPO convention, 10 of PEO's best spokesmen were speakers on the ASPO program; they stole our thunder.

James Varner, a founder of the Black Planning Network, has been nominated to the ASPO Board of Directors.

Franz Leichter, New York State Assemblyman, has introduced bills that would prevent exclusionary zoning.

Philadelphia's Crosstown Expressway battle was won, with leadership supplied by Tom Reiner and other PEO members. Alliances were built with many organizations. Legal counsel was obtained. A major factor was success in making the expressway a public issue. Victory also depended in good part on a decision to have the experts on tap but not on top.

THE PLANNER AS WATCHDOG - 5th ANNUAL PEO CONFERENCE

The Planner as Watchdog, 5th Annual Confernce at the McBurney Y, New York City, April 17, 1971. Nathalie Albert, Conference Chairwoman. Planners to become activists in their agencies, to work with community groups openly or clandestinely. Frances Piven, new president of PEO, addressed the conference. The general session featured Jane Benedict, President of the Metropolitan Council on Housing; Beverly Moss Spatt, former member of the CPC; Peter Petkas, Director of the Clearinghouse for Professional Responsibility.

Among the sessions, "New Strategies for Dissent," featuring Paul Davidoff, Gary Delgado, Robert Jacobson, Tunney Lee, Leo Lillard, Frances Piven and Edith Parent. Emily Achtenberg spoke of UPA experience. Frances Goldin said the conflict is between landlords who want to make a profit and tenants who want a decent place to live at

rents they can afford. Edith Parent spoke of U. of Penn and Drexel Tech trying to take over Powelton property. Frances Piven said till people protested, they were walked over. A resolution was passed supporting the squatters in the WSURA (West Side Urban Renewal Area, Manhattan).

The PEO Task Force report on New Cities for Black and White was also presented at the conference. It called for Federal development of 100 new cities to house 50 million people - all to be started by the end of the century. The most advanced technology could be used in their construction, they would be places to live and work, and would be large enough to contain their own colleges or universities, theaters, orchestras, a full complement of services and vast open spaces within reach of all. The cities would house black and white, rich and poor, and would provide a sensible, constructive approach to accommodating our booming population as well as solving the problems of our congested and decaying cities. New Cities for Black and White could be the greatest advance in equal opportunity in the nation's history.

Albert Mayer was Moderator of the session. The Task Force was chaired by Walter Thabit and included Paul Davidoff, John Edwards, Clarence Funnye, Albert Mayer, Barbara Sedlin, and Arnold Schuchter.

Sessions on The Planner's Right to Speak and Planning and Socialism were enriched by PEOers Lewis Lubka, Marshall England, David Stoloff, Michael Abeloff, Bob Heifetz, Jackie Leavitt and Charles Kaswan.

Panel 3, Planning and Socialism. Very interesting discussion woven around planning processes in different socialist countries. Ruth Beinart spoke on Soviet system in which big ministries competed for government revenues just as in the US. Robert Osborne spoke of Prague, where business interests never had the clout with government that the public interest did, possibly because there were no huge corporations.

Richard May spoke of the many-faceted planning system in Yugoslavia where power is decentralized in the republics and local governments (communes). Many government functions are run by enterprises (including planning), and the planning arm of Prague might compete for a planning job in another city. It is free to do so. This produces great vitality in the profession. Ownership of land is public. Communes have control of land development and planning. Budisteanu on the Romanian system, falls between Moscow and Yugo. Planning is undertaken by a central committee for the country as a whole, and is done locally by local governments. Others noted that socialists plan both housing and the economy together. In Cuba, housing and land was controlled by the state, and rents were reduced to 10 percent of income.

Noteworthy Item, 1971

October 27, 1971: Flyer: A Citizens Board of Inquiry Into San Francisco's Yerba Buena Center Urban Renewal Project. It alleges that downtown interests rather than the needs of the whole city are being satisfied in the project, that the project removes a skid row population and 4,000 units of low-rent housing, and that relocation is primarily to substandard units and that harassment of rooming house residents is shameful.

The Tragic Death of Clarence Funnye

At the conference also, a memorial paper on Clarence Funnye was distributed. It was titled, Clarence Funnye - The Man and His Views. On December 11, 1970, a letter was sent to the PEO membership, calling attention to Clarence Funnye's tragic death on August 3, 1970. His airplane crashed in a South Carolina swamp, following a fuel stop at a small southern airport. The story asked for contributions to a "Funnye Children Fund" jointly sponsored by PEO, AIP, ASPO, and the Department of City and Regional Planning at Pratt Institute. PEO set a goal of \$2,500 for the organization's contribution. In the Spring, 1971 issue of Equalop, it was reported that \$750 had thus far been collected for the Fund.

A planner and architect, a leading spokesman for housing integration and against racial and human injustice, he met his death in the swamps of South Carolina while piloting his small private plane. In June, 1964, Clarence was one of 30 planners who met to form PEO, 3 months before the Newark AIP conference. He helped form black caucuses, exposed racism where he found it, sought greater status for black professionals everywhere.

At PEO's 4th Annual Conference, Clarence led a Task Force which produced an Urban Report Card on the Nixon Administration. It came down hard on repressive crime measures and faulted Nixon's lack of support for job-producing programs for black people. The session was one of the highlights of the conference.

In the early 1960's, Clarence was adamantly for de-ghettoization. Clarence wanted relocation housing built in New Jersey, Westchester and Long Island to take care of people in East Harlem displaced for renewal programs. He battled all strategies that might perpetuate the ghetto. The ghetto improvement effort, he claimed, would "emasculate a very new and fragile effort to promote a restructuring of our urban environment."

PEO'S LAST YEARS

Thabit letter 1/3/72: To Norman Krunholz, Director, Cleveland City Planning Commission, congratulating him for his talk at the AIP conference on October 11, 1971, "Planning in Cleveland: Working the Advocacy/Equity Side of the Street." Basic thrust of the Krumholz talk:

"We were not in business to help erect zoning to exclude minorities or the poor, nor to use urban renewal for private or public gain, nor to help car owners get around easier as opposed to public transportation, nor in service to developers."

"In our work, we first assess who benefits, and if the have benefit, we design alternatives which benefit the have nots more, expose the nature of the analysis and use our influence and publicity to gain approval for these alternatives."

Among other achievements, the staff was able to include 7 items which would improve service to minorities and the poor as a condition of sale in a bus transfer proposal.

Sunday, April 30, 1972: On this date, PEO held its 6th Annual conference at the Graduate Center of City University, New York. At this meeting, the possibility of disbanding PEO was discussed. The PEO leadership was discouraged that there was little activity among its members.

April 17, 1974: Steering Committee agrees to hold conclave of most active PEOers on questions and issues of interest, to be held on June 8th or 9th. Only 20 members respond to PEO Conclave, so the weekend program was scrapped, and replaced with a mini-conclave at Chuck Kaswan's house with dinner to follow. This turned out to be the final PEO activity.

1975: W. Thabit Answers Questions about PEO. Brief excerpts:

The organization was disbanded in 1974 after it became clear that interest in actively pursuing its goals was minimal. Attendance at PEO conferences was weak as was interest in organizing meetings of any sort.

While there were few blacks and women in planning at the time, PEO had a far higher percentage of both than other planning organizations.

With respect to, "What have you learned that can help strengthen radical movements in planning and design today?"

- a. Work to strengthen and increase black and other minority memberships and cooperative efforts, and to eliminate racism within the organization.

- b. Work directly with community organizations on matters of mutual interest or as advocates.
- c. Most importantly, seek to advance the concept of advocate planning, of planning with and for the people affected by our plans. Down with elitist planning.

July 4, 1975: Professor Alex Efthim was denied continuing Tenure and Promotion at the Wayne State University, in spite of the fact that he had been recommended by the Dean and by the School of Social Work's Tenure and Promotion Committee. In May, 1974, 84 students rated Mr. Efthim 6.7 out of a possible 7, the highest possible total. In June, 1975, he received similar marks from the students. He seems to have been denied because of the high degree of "advocacy" in his teaching and his activities in the field.

August 4, 1975: Chester Hartman sends out the first mailing of a new communications/action network of leftist planners in the US and Canada to many on the PEO mailing list as well as others. (By then, it had been decided not to continue with PEO, though it still formally existed.) The idea was simply to put the few hundred North American progressive and radical planners in touch with each other, to share ideas and experiences, discuss their work and lives, develop some sense of community and support.

November 6, 1975: Hartman got a terrific response to his first mailing, and produced the first issue of the Radical Planners Network newsletter, now known as Planers Network. Current events and the doings of several respondents and Chet's own reporting completed the 21 typewritten page issue. The newsletter continued for years as a collection of members reports, sometimes as many as 60 or 70 in a single issue. The newsletter has recently evolved into a journal, with major articles on issues of socially responsible planning. Over the last several years, biennial conferences have been held. So begins a new dialogue/confrontation with the establishment. The needs are still there to be met.

February 7, 1976: GALA farewell party for PEO Saturday, February 7, 1976, including reports by recent visitors to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, South America and Portugal with Jewel Bachrach, Jill Hamberg, Frances Piven, Stanley B. Winters and Morris Zeitlin contributing.

April 13, 1999: In an overdue resurrection, PEO was finally recognized by the New York Times. In its lengthy story on the Waterside project on Manhattan's East River and its history, we get the following: "A group csllled Planners for Equal Opportunity accused government agencies of subsidizing housing for the affluent."

* The End *

APPENDIX A

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF PEO MEMBERS
who served on the Steering and/or Policy Committees
or who ran for election to the AIP Board of
Governors. They are reproduced as shown in PEO
files between 1964 and 1971. To be updated by
where-are-they-now.

IN MEMORIAM

Paul Davidoff: 1934-1984. Larchmont, N.Y. Current Position:
Professor of Planning and Chairman of Dept., Graduate Urban Planning
Program, Hunter College, New York, 1969-to date.

ALP Activities: Book Review Editor, ALP Journal, 1965-68; Editorial
Advisory Board, ALP Journal, 1968-; Chairman, Legislative Committee,
Philadelphia Chapter, 1959-63; Member, Committee on Education,
Committee on Minorities.

Other Organizations: Chairman, Concerned Democrats of Larchmont-
Mamaroneck, N.Y., County Committeeman, Democratic Party, Westchester
County, N.Y., Member of Board of Directors: National Committee Against
Discrimination in Housing; Policy Committee, Planners for Equal Oppor-
tunity; Architects Renewal Committee in Harlem. Former Positions:
Assistant and Associate Professor, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1959-65.
Senior Planner, Rezoning N.Y. Study (Voorhees, Walker, Smith and
Smith). Town Planner, New Canaan, Conn. Assistant Planner, Delaware
County (Pa) Planning Commission. Director, Housing Unit, Mobilization
For Youth. Junior Planner. Rockland County (NY) Planning Commission,
Democratic Candidate for Congress, 26th C.D., Westchester County.
B.A., Allegheny College, 1952; LEE, 1961; MCP, 1956, Univ. of
Pennsylvania.

Clarence Funnye: 1934-1970. Ph.D., ALP, AIA, NSPE. Architect and
planner, Funnye Associates; National Committee Against Discrimination
in Housing, PEO Policy Committee.

Nelham Hill: Secretary, NY Metropolitan PEO Chapter

Charles Kaswan: New York, N.Y. PEO Steering Committee from its
inception to the end. Planner, NYC Department of City Planning.

MEMBER BIOGRAPHIES

Peter Abeles: New York, N.Y.; PSO Steering Committee, 1964-65; Assoc.
Director of Housing Division for Mobilization for Youth; consultant -
Israeli Government on New Towns and Housing; member of ARCH.
MCP-MIT, 1958.

Michael Abeloff: New York. MCP, Univ. of Penn. Associated with Squire Lance, Community Organization and Housing Development, East Harlem; formerly Planner, Div. of Planning, Jersey City. 1963 to Jan. 1967, Planner, CANDO (OEO Poverty Agency) 1967-1969. Secretary-Treasurer, PEO, 1965-1969. Member, PEO national Steering Committee.

Jerrold Allaire: Modesto, California; Chairman San Joaquin Valley Human Rights Committee; Secretary of Modesto branch NAACP: organizer and coordinator for Stanislaus County "No on Proposition 14 Campaign," adult advisor for Student Action for Equality.

Don Ardell: St. Paul, Minn. MCP, Univ. of North Carolina, 1965. Director, comprehensive Health Planning Program Study, Metropolitan Council, St. Paul, former Research Associate Health System Division, American Rehabilitation Foundation, 1967-1969. Editor, monthly Newsletter, Minnesota Chapter, American Institute of Planners. Author of papers on health planning and human resource development.

Donald Benjamin: Brooklyn, N.Y.; PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65; N.Y. Commission on Human Rights; Community Relations Consultant to City Agencies dealing with Intergroup Relations. MA in Sociology - Hunter College, 1960.

Bob Bogen: Mt. Kisco, N.Y. BA, Antioch College; MCP, Univ. of Penn. Then, Dir. of Long Range Planning for the Tri-State Regional Planning Commission. Formerly, consultant to the New York City Planning Commission on Community Renewal. Organized and chaired 2nd Annual PEO conference; chaired the PEO New York Met. Chapter Housing Committee.

Spurgeon Cameron: Rutgers planning student, active in organizing PEO chapter and other student activities.

Carla Cohen: Washington, D.C. MCP, Univ. of Penn. 1964. Vice-Chairman of Washington, D.C. Chapter of ADA, 1966-7, Community worker, Philadelphia Housing Association. 1960-62. Advocate planner for Green Valley, (Arlington. Va. Poverty Program). Research on 10 year housing program for Washington, D.C. Center for Metropolitan Studies, 1966-68. Consultant, Washington Planning and Housing Association. PEO Policy Committee, 1964-1968.

Neil Curran: Baltimore. BA. History, Rutgers; study in law, Univ. of Connecticut. Coordinator for Housing and Physical Environment, Model Cities. Principal Research Analyst, Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency. Very active in civil rights organizations, fair housing groups and in organization of tenant unions.

Louis Dolbeare: Philadelphia, Penna.; Director of Planning Services, Roy F. Weston, Inc. MCP - Harvard, 1948.

John Edwards: New York. B.A. NYU 1961, NYU Urban Planning and Housing Program. Lucas and Edwards Urban Planning and Housing Consultants, Brownsville Model Cities project; Fulton Park Urban Renewal Project,

Millbank-Frawley Urban Renewal Project; New Bedford CRP; Urban Renewal Agency, Town of Greenber, 1962; Director of Housing, Urban League, 1964-65; Urban Renewal Coordinator and Director of CRP, Norwalk, Conn. 1965-66.

Marshall England: Executive Director of LABOR (League of Autonomous Bronx Organizations for Renewal); President, HARYOU-ACT; Past Chairman, Harlem CORE.

Frances Goldin: Vice Chairman, Metropolitan Council on Housing; Housing Consultant, Cooper Square Committee.

Justin Gray: Brooklyn, N.Y.; PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65; Institute of Public Administration; Chairman of ALP Committee on Impact of Physical Development on Non-White Minorities. MCP - MIT, 1961.

Kenneth Green: Springfield, Illinois; Chief, Division of State and Local Planning, State of Illinois; Research Director Chicago Urban League, 1956-58; Community Action Committee, Springfield Anti-Poverty Program.

Clifford Ham: Pittsburgh. PhD. City Planning, Univ. of Penn. 1962. Assoc. Professor of Urban Affairs, Univ. of Pittsburgh. Directing a community action program with students involved in advocacy work in the field; Director citizens advocacy program. Has worked on studies of integration in Pittsburgh schools for Real Estate Board, Urban League and Mayors Commission on Human Relations; former community organizer for Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency. Author of numerous articles on social planning. PEO Policy Committee Member, 1966-70.

Britton Harris: Current Positions: Professor. Institute for Environmental Studies and Dept. at City and Regional Planning; Chairman, Planning Sciences Group, Research Council of the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania. Consultant - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur l'Amenagement Urbain, Paris; Institut for Center-Planlaegning, Copenhagen; CONSAD Research Corporation, Pittsburgh; New York Regional Plan Association.

ALP Activities: Member, Committee on information Systems and Committee on Minority Relations.

Other Organizations: Member: Amer. Assoc. for Advancement of Science, Amer. Economic Association. Amer. Statistical Assoc., Policy Committee of Planners for Equal Opportunity. (former president) Regional Science Assoc. Society for General Systems Research, Operations Research Society of America, International Federation of Housing and Planning.

Former Positions: Planner. Chicago Housing Authority, 1950, Chief, Office of Economic Research, ECA, Gov't of Puerto Rico, 1951-54. B.A., Wesleyan Univ., 1935, M.A., Univ. of Chicago, Planning, 1951.

Chester Hartman: Asst. Professor, Department of City and Regional Planning, Harvard University, 1966. AIP Activities: Papers published in past Journals. Guest Editor of the special issue of the Journal on planning education, September, 1969. Other Organizations: Board of Directors, Citizens' Housing and Planning Assoc. of Metropolitan Boston; Co-chairman, Mass. Committee on Discrimination in Housing; Member, Commission on Public Information and Education, Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty; Executive Committee; Planners for Equal Opportunity, Board of Directors; Urban Planning Aid, Inc., Cambridge, Board of Directors; Urban League of Greater Boston, Board of Directors, Boston Architectural Center, Member, MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies. Director, Urban Field Services, Harvard Graduate School of Design. Past Positions: Acting Asst. Director, Harvard Center for Urban Studies. 1967-68, Visiting Lecturer, Dept. of City Planning, Yale Univ., Director, Legislative Commission on Low Income Housing, Commonwealth of Mass., 1964-65, Consultant, Puerto Rican Urban Renewal and Housing Administration, Consultant, OEO, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Arthur D. Little, Inc., O.S.T.I., Institute of Public Administration. A.B., Harvard College, 1957. Ph.D. City and Regional Planning, Harvard Univ., 1967.

Robert Heifetz: Current Position: Assoc. Professor, Department of Urban Planning. University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. AIP Activities: Committee on Minorities, 1967-, Chairman, 1967. Other Organizations: Policy Committee. Planners for Equal Opportunity, 1964-to date; Former Positions: Asst. Professor of Architecture and City Planning and Coordinator, Urban Studies Program, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, 1966-68; Staff Member, Community Research Division Center for Urban Education, New York; Consultant, Architects Renewal Committee in Harlem; Chief, Master Planning Section, Mayo, Lynch and Associates, N.J., Principal Planner, Division of Planning, Jersey City; Social Planning and Programming Analyst, Puerto Rican Planning Board; Social planning Consultant. Puerto Rican Planning Board, Division of Social Planning. B.A., Antioch, 1955, MCP, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1958.

Edward Helfeld: Pittsburgh. Penna. Asst. Director, Allegheny County Redevelopment Authority; consultant to Harvard School of Education Study of Boston Schools. MCP-Harvard, 1952.

Henry Hightower: Chapel Hill, N.C. PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65; Asst. Professor of Planning, Univ. of NC.; Chairman of Chapel Hill Cooperative Pre-School Program.

Marshall Kaplan: San Francisco, Calif.; PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65; Director of Institute for Planning and Development, San Francisco; Mayor's Committee on Housing and Poverty in San Francisco; author of various articles on Social Planning.

Ricki Kramer: New York. MCP, Berkeley, Hunter, 1968. Program Associate, National Committee against Discrimination, 1967-1968, study of the relationship of housing and employment; developed national

programs for anti-discrimination in housing; First National City Bank, Regional Economic Development Division, study of the role of the capitalist establishment in economic manpower development. Urban Economist, Community Renewal Program CPC. Study of the economic development of Brooklyn (manpower and job training), 1969. Contributor, Impact of Housing Patterns on Job Opportunities, 1968 NCDH.

Leo Lillard, Jr.: Brooklyn. BS Mech. Eng., Tenn. State Univ. 1961; MS, Indust Eng., CCNY, 1966; MCP Hunter College, 1970. Currently enrolled in Phd. program, NYU. Consultant, Housing Research and Development, East New York Housing Services and ENY Model Cities. Welfare League Organizer, Council for a Better East New York, 1966. Chairman, Housing and Urban Planning Committee, 1966. PEO Policy Committee Member 1969-1970.

Peggy Latimer: New York, N.Y. PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65; formerly with Baltimore Planning Commission, presently Ph.D. student at Columbia. MCP - Univ. of Penna., 1964.

Pedro Lopez: Brooklyn, N.Y. PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65; consultant to Haryou-Act for Vest-Pocket Parks; and Housing Division of Mobilization for Youth.

Lewis Lubka: Halifax, Nova Scotia. Bangor, Maine. B.S. Syracuse, MCP, Georgia Tech. Principal Planner, James W. Sewall Co. Worked as consultant in Georgia and Alabama, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire. Vice-President, Bangor, Maine NAACP 1966-1967; Chief Planner, City of Halifax. Member of Town Planning Institute of Canada; Atlantic Planners Institute; Organizing Canadian branch of PEO, Author of PEO study of AIP Code of Ethics.

Morton Lustig: Philadelphia. Pa.; Aest. Supervisor of Government Consulting Service, Fels institute, Univ. of Penna., Housing Assoc., Committee on Urban Renewal; Chairman of Panel on Poverty in the Planning Process at Penna. Planning Conference. Master of Government - Univ. of Penna.

Albert Mayer: Planning Consultant; architect, planner and author, The Urgent Future.

Felix Obinani: New York. MCP 1966. Phd. Candidate in City Planning. Principal in CANDI; developed programs for training para-professionals in New York, Boston; Model Cities community organization training programs.

T'ing Pei: New York. AB, Harvard; MCP M.I.T. Director of Physical Planning and Development, NYC Human Resources Administration. HDA Staff Director of Hunts Point Neighborhood Service Program. Member, N.Y. Urban Coalition Community Facilities Committee, Model Cities Physical Development and Multi-Services Task Forces. Member, AIP, NACD, ASPO, Regional Plan Association. Co-author, Project Metran,

(MIT Press, 1966). Member, PEO Steering Committee, 1968; PEO Secretary-Treasurer, 1969-1970.

Frances Fox Piven: New York. MA in Planning, PhD. in Social Science, Univ. of Chicago. Assoc. Professor, Columbia University. Consultant to Mobilization for Youth and the OEO in NYC; Consultant, National Welfare Rights Movement. President of the NY Metropolitan Committee on Planning, 1963-66. Executive Committee of ARCH (Harlem advocacy group). Author of numerous articles and books on political aspects of planning and social welfare programs. PEO Steering Committee, 1964-65; PEO Policy Committee 1966-1970.

David Popenoe: Princeton, N.J. Director of Research, Urban Studies Center, Rutgers; Lecturer in Sociology, Univ. of Penna.; Co-Chairman of Panel at 1964 AIP Conference in "Planning for Democratic Goals and Social Needs in the Urban Structure;" author of various articles on Social Planning, Sociology, Urban Studies. Ph. D. Univ. of Penna.

Harry Quintana: Chairman, the Real Great Society; M.S. in Architecture, Yale; Community organizing and training of para-professionals in East Harlem.

Yale Rabin: Philadelphia. MCP, Univ. of Penn. Advocate Planning Consultant, dealing with the impact of public programs on minorities and the poor in 16 to 26 cities around the country; consultant, NAACP Legal Defense Fund; PEO Policy Committee Member, 1969-70.

Larry Reich: Chicago, Ill., Asst. Commissioner of Planning, City of Chicago; "Basic Policies for Chicago." section on race.

Janet Scheff (nee Reiner): Philadelphia, Penna. Chairman, Phila. Chapter, PEO; Consulting Researcher in Social Planning, OEO; Penna. State Mental Health - Retardation Planning Program; consultant to North City Congress; member American Friends Service Committee, Community Relations Committee Board. MCP - Univ. of Penna., 1955.

Tom Reiner: Philadelphia, Penna. Assoc. Prof. of Regional Science, Univ. of Penna.; member of Delaware Valley Fair Housing Council; author of various articles on poverty and Social Planning; Quaker Yearly Meeting; Friends Abolition Committee (education fund for Negroes); Active in expressway fight; MCP - MIT, 1955; Ph.D. - Univ. of Penna., 1963.

Ira Robinson: Current Position: Director of the Graduate Program in Urban and Regional Planning, Univ. of Southern California.

Organizations: National Advisory Committee, American Yugoslav Urban and Regional Planning Project; Member, Interdisciplinary Advisory Committee to the Stockton Unified School District; Member, Council of Fellows, Institute of Urban Ecology, USC; Member, Technical Advisory Commission, Joint Bay Area Commission on Regional Government Board of Directors, Regional Plan Association of Southern California; Chairman,

Subcommittee on Planning and Management of the Residential Environment; Program Area Committee on Housing and Health, American Public Health Association.

Past Positions: Senior Staff Member of Arthur D. Little, San Francisco, 1961-65; Special Lecturer in City and Regional Planning, Univ. of California at Berkeley; Asst. Professor of Planning, Univ. of British Columbia, 1952-61; Director of Planning, Southside Planning Board, Chicago. B.A., Wesleyan. 1946, M.A., 1953, PHD, 1961 in Planning, Univ. of Chicago.

Harry Schwartz: President, N.Y. Chapter, PEO; Partner, Abeles and Schwartz, Planning Consultants.

Ron Shiffman: Director, Pratt Center for Community Improvement.

Kenneth Simmons: Berkeley. AB, Harvard; B. Arch, Univ. of Calif, Berkeley. Principal, Simmons, Streets and Assoc., consultant planners. Assoc. Prof. of Architecture, College of Environmental Design, U.C. at Berkeley; Chairman, Minority Affairs Committee. Member, Berkeley City Planning Commission. Formerly, Project Director, Urban America Planning team, Hunts Point Neighborhood Service Program (Bronx, N.Y.) CORE. Member, Bd. of Directors, ARCH; PEO Policy Committee member, 1969-1970.

Ken has retired, moved to Johannesburg, where he is consulting for the planning arm of a local municipality.

David Stolloff: Current Positions: Planning and Housing Consultant, New York, N.Y.; Lecturer, Hunter College and New School for Social Research. ALP Activities: Member, NY Metropolitan Chapter; Member, Task Force on Program and Budget; Former Member, Special Committee on State Planning, 1956-58.

Other Organizations: National Coordinator, Planners For Equal Opportunity; Member and former Chairman, NY Metropolitan Committee on Planning; Member, Society for the Study of Social Problems; Member, Metropolitan Council on Housing.

Past Positions: Director, Commission on Community Interrelations, American Jewish Congress, 1967-69; Planning and Housing Consultant, HARYOU-ACT, Inc., and New York City East New York Vest Pocket Housing Program, 1964-67; Chief of Technical Operations, Jersey City Division of Planning, 1961-64; Planner, New York Regional Plan Association, 1959-61; Senior Area Planner, Tennessee State Planning Commission, 1956-59. MA in Planning, University of Chicago, 1954

Mark Taylor: Hingham, Mass. PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65.

Walter Thabit: New York. MCP, M.I.T., 1953. Consultant to local community and civil rights groups in New York, Philadelphia and Newark. Consultant to CORE, ARCH, Mobilization for Youth, League for Industrial Democracy and others. Lectured at The New School for

Social Research, Hunter College Urban Planning Program. Wrote and lectured widely. Temporary Chairman, then President, PEO, 1964-1970.

William Toole: Springfield, Mass. PEO Policy Committee, 1964-65; Planning Director, Springfield Planning Commission; Springfield Action Committee; member of Board of Directors of Springfield Anti-Poverty Program. MCP - MIT, 1954.

APPENDIX II

PEO ARCHIVES

The Planners for Equal Opportunity (PEO) archives, covering PEO's history from its formation at the 1964 AIP Conference in Newark to its demise in 1974, have been lodged in the Rare and Manuscript Collections, University Library, Carl A. Kroch Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-5302. The organization was founded by planning activists who believed that planning skills should be used in the war against discrimination and poverty. PEO's goal was to insure blacks and other minorities a fair share of the "fruits of an affluent society."

PEO members and chapters were involved in a wide variety of planning advocacy activities including the support of rent strikes, opposition to neighborhood destruction by renewal agencies, development of renewal plans for local communities, exposure of discrimination in the rental of publically-aided housing, demands for black representation on planning commissions and housing agencies, organization of welfare rights struggles, and similar activity. PEO itself was involved in many of these struggles as well as confronting the professional planning associations with the needs and concerns of minorities and the poor and encouraging the entry of minorities into the planning profession.

At its height, PEO had over 700 members nationwide as well as chapters in several cities and regions. Among its more notable active members were Chester Hartman, Frances Fox Piven, Paul Davidoff, Clarence Funnye, Kevin Lynch, Roger Montgomery, Walter Thabit, Janet Reiner, Tom Reiner, Albert Mayer, Clifford Ham, Britton Harris, T'ing Pei, Michael Abeloff, Harry Schwartz, Hall Winslow, Lew Lubka, Carla Cohen, Charles Kaswan, David Stoloff, Yale Rabin and Don Ardell. Through their activism (and that of many others) and their involvement in PEO, the theory of advocacy planning was spawned, developed and (to a certain extent) legitimized.

The PEO archives are perhaps the best source of planning involvement in the civil rights struggles of the 1960's and early 1970's. They include the programs, research and activities of the organization, the preparatory material for and proceedings of six annual conferences, copies of all issues of PEO's newsletter Equalop and other publications, press clippings, minutes of Steering Committee, Policy Committee, membership and other meetings, membership lists, correspondence and other information.