This partially annotated bibliography contains current listings on a variety of topics including architecture, economics, energy, environmental education, geography, housing, land use, politics, urban planning, recreation, and transportation. The bulk of the documents are project reports, commercially published books, and studies. Most date from 1973 through 1975. Citations are alphabetized by author within each topic and include the title, date, number of pages, and availability. (JR)
NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR PLANNING LIBRARIES
(List No. 20)

Mary Vance
Librarian, University of Illinois, CP&LA Library
Editor, CPL Exchange Bibliographies

Mrs. Mary Vance, Editor
Post Office Box 229
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ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN


"In order to develop a language for design evaluation and user assessment, the concept of the attribute is developed to identify inherent patterns of subjective responses, independent of specific physical measures of the environments. Using a modification of the techniques of multidimensional scaling developed by Carroll and Chang (Psychometrika 35(3):283-318), rating scale data are analyzed into evaluations of environments with respect to attributes. Several rating scales may contain one attribute, as well as several attributes emerging as different patterns of response to a single rating scale. Ratings were collected from architecture students with respect to the visual environment of ten campus libraries. From nine specific rating scales, thirteen attributes were identified with clear physical implications. Several analysis techniques were employed and the results illustrated the relative merits of the techniques."


The revised, updated edition of Behavior in Organizations: A Multidimensional View brings excitement to the process of learning while helping you grasp the complexities of real behavior situations.
Its three basic parts—text, readings, cases—provoke thought, explore points of view, and analyze examples to give you the knowledge and skills needed for effective management, particularly in dealing with behavioral problems. Many examples help you to actively experience observation and deduction while grasping the principles presented in this book.


"The Second International Architectural Psychology Conference (including CIE Study Group A), which was held at the University of Lund, Sweden, in 1973, brought together professionals from both the behavioral sciences and architecture. Architectural Psychology brings together—in one comprehensive source—the revised papers which were presented at that conference. These important papers provide many useful insights in the field of architectural psychology and offer many forthright answers as to how further investigation will immeasurably improve the practitioner's daily routine.

The book is divided into four major sections: new tendencies in lighting research; problems and theoretical models in architectural psychology; applied research in the field of architectural psychology; and, the place of the theory of architectural psychology in tomorrow's planning."


3. CPL Exchange Bibliography #928


"Ronald L. Molen cares about the way people live, particularly about the structures which surround them—in a physical sense and in an organizational sense. He believes the building industry—including designers, bankers, builders, and regulators—can do a better job of providing an environment for living.

In *House, Plus Environment* Mr. Molen vents his criticism of the building industry...and offers his suggestions for making the home and the community creative, satisfying environments. Each of us, says Mr. Molen, needs several different types of space around us—private space, formal space, creative space, open space—and these spaces need to extend beyond the walls of the house and into the community.

One hope for the survival of our society is in the re-establishment of the community concept. We must eliminate the un-communities which our cities have become and re-create a sense of neighborhood where every citizen experiences the meaningfulness of belonging and contributing.

A few simple changes in our thinking about housing could accomplish this re-creation, Mr. Molen maintains. Instead of thinking about a house with a yard on a street, we must begin to think of housing with private territory and open space in a healthy neighborhood.

Ron Molen knows about the structures we call homes. As a young architect he decided to specialize in a field most architects avoid—housing. He has designed hundreds of custom houses and thousands of merchant-buil houses and apartments.

His unique concepts of creative housing have been incorporated in projects he has designed in Maryland, California, Idaho, Virginia, Colorado, and Utah.


National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. *Ocean County corrections plan.* Prepared as a demonstration project for the Ocean County Sheriff's Department. Urbana: Department of Architecture, University of Illinois, 1975?

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. *Oklahoma corrections master plan.* Urbana: Department of Architecture, University of Illinois, 1974?


"Described by contemporaries as the 'Age of Great Cities', the Victorian period saw the creation of millions of new homes which form the subject of the present book. In developing his themes David Rubinstein has used nearly 200 extracts from contemporary documents which, together with his editorial comments, depict the homes of all social classes, both inside and out, in towns and countryside. The main changes in architectural and decorative fashion in the homes of the wealthier classes are sensitively mirrored together with innovations in working-class homes ranging from the creations of pioneer philanthropists to early town planning schemes and the beginnings of council housing. The major problems involved in understanding the nature of Victorian homes are identified. In the case of the wealthy, why did technical change come so slowly? And what proportion of the working classes lived in slums and what proportion was adequately housed? Special attention is devoted to such mundane but essential topics as sanitation, hot water, heating and lighting; and to the development of flats and tenements as well as the legal and political developments that affected working-class homes. Such themes are set against the wide social background of the explosive growth of urban society and changing relationships.

The book breaks new ground in being the first selection of documents to deal specifically and comprehensively with its subject. It provides an essential background to the study of modern housing and planning."


Contents: Introduction, Development of an environmental sociology, The architect's need for man-environment research, User programming studies, Diagnostic evaluation studies, Summary, Organizations, Journals, Source books, References.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES


6. CPL Exchange Bibliography #928


ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT


"This book represents a cooperative undertaking among a group of social scientists who seek to illuminate the major forces that have brought our cities to their present state and to suggest how these cities can gain control of their future."
The contributors are from diverse disciplines—urbanology, demography, management, economics, public finance, the study of minorities, and manpower: Eli Ginzberg, Director, Conservation of Human Resources, Columbia University; Wilbur R. Thompson, Professor of Economics, Wayne State University; Karl E. Taeuber, Professor and Fellow, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin; Thomas M. Stanback, Jr., Professor of Economics, New York University; Dick Netzer, Dean, Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University; James R. Tirone, Publications Director, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Thomas Sowell, Urban Institute, and Professor Economics, University of California; Albert Rees, Professor of Economics, Princeton University.

Our large cities face a whole range of critical problems which are even now testing the ability of those complex social structures to survive. Some of the tension points which lie at the core of the urban dilemma include the imbalances between: (1) the capabilities of those who seek jobs and the jobs that are available, (2) the location of available jobs and the location of workers' housing, (3) the conflicts among various interest groups and the need for a consensus to assure the continuing viability of the metropolis, and (4) the demands placed on local government and the financial resources and other powers which are primarily in the hands of federal and state governments.

This book provides a factual background for better understanding of the problems, as well as some insights about the solutions.


"This book investigates why urban blacks have lower incomes than whites in similar occupational positions. Professor Masters presents statistical tests of three widely held hypotheses of urban black discrimination: (1) Southern migrants
cause the low income of blacks in Northern cities; (2) Housing segregation causes significant problems for urban black males; (3) Differences in productivity are more important than labor-market discrimination. The book presents data showing that the first two hypotheses are false and the validity of the third depends upon assumptions about the reliability of years of schooling or test-score performances as measures of productivity. The author concludes that much of the racial differential in earnings results from labor-market discrimination.

In addition to the empirical analysis, the author evaluates alternative economic theories of discrimination and presents policy proposals for improving the economic position of blacks. As a consequence of the empirical analysis, the policy discussion focuses on proposals for reducing labor-market discrimination and for improving black educational opportunities. Given the subject matter of the book and the enthusiastic opinion of its reviewers, we expect that it will be of critical importance for economists, sociologists, and those concerned with formulating and executing social policy.


Transient room taxes in Oregon. Eugene: University of Oregon, Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, 1975 27 p. (Local Government Notes and Information #36, April 1975.)


Williams, Robert George. Public assistance and work effort: the labor supply of low-income female heads of household. Princeton, New Jersey: Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics, Princeton University, 1975, 128 p. (Research report series--Industrial Relations Section, Princeton; no. 119)

EDUCATION


This work also appeared as volume 82, number 4, August 1974 of School Review.


Patterson, Janice B. Occupational training for mature women: a survey of the enrollment of women over age 35 in proprietary institutions in Cuyahoga County, Spring 1974. Cleveland: Cleveland State University, Institute of Urban Studies, 1975.


Zell, Laverne and Edric A. Weld, Jr. Women's participation in higher education: a case study of degrees conferred by field of study by nine colleges and universities in the Cleveland Metropolitan Area, 1973-74. (Full report; separate summary) Cleveland: Clearinghouse for Research on Women and Employment, Cleveland State University, 1974, 61 p.

**ENERGY**


The papers present a broad perspective of wildlife conservation grouped under the following headings: Perspectives, Economics, Biology and Populations, Habitat, Research, Education, Public Relations and Extension, Policy, Law Enforcement, Management.


Rogers, S. E. Environmental effects of wind energy conversion systems. Columbus, Ohio: Battelle Columbus Laboratories, 1975, 4 p.


Schneider, Paul. Everything you wanted to know about nuclear power but were afraid to find out. Trenton: New Jersey Public Interest Research Group, 1975.


"An era in American life has ended. It can no longer be taken for granted that there will be enough energy to meet our needs. - What exactly is the energy crisis? - How did it start? - Could it have been predicted, and if so, prevented? - What does it mean for the future of America—and the world? In answering these and many other questions, Tad Szulc explores the extraordinary history of the energy crisis, and in the process uncovers a quagmire of governmental neglect and corporate greed. It is a fascinating—if painful—story.

In particular, the author's lucid analysis of the role played by the oil industry in increasing America's dependence on foreign oil—and the incredible tax breaks that encouraged them to do so—provides a chilling glimpse into the inner workings of power politics and high finance. And his concluding discussion of the long-range effects of the continuing crisis provides valuable insights into changing political and economic conditions that are crucial to an understanding of today's complex world."


ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES


"A custom-made book of readings prepared for the course taught by the editor."


Cornell University--Center for Environmental Quality Management. Workshop on research methodologies for studies of energy, food, man and environment. Ithaca, 1974, 2 vol.

Coughlin, Robert E. The perception and valuation of water quality: a review of research methods and findings. Philadelphia: Regional Science Research Institute, 1975, 43 p. (RSRI Discussion Paper Series no. 80)


Environmental accomplishments to date: a reason for hope: international symposium II, July 16-18, 1974, papers/Expo '74, Gonzaga University, Spokane; ed. by George M. Dalen and Clyde R. Tipton, Jr. Columbus, Ohio: Battelle Memorial Institute, 1974, 86 p. (The Environmental symposium series)


Keep America Beautiful, Inc. Inventory of environmental improvement programs. New York, 1974; v. 2.


"This book is a photographic reproduction of an original typed manuscript which was submitted in 1971 as a report, under contract, to the National Water Commission to provide background for the Commission's deliberations on the subject of national water policy."


Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington. Federal and state statutes and regulations relating to prevention of environmental pollution and the preservation of public natural resources, by...in cooperation with Association of Washington Cities. Seattle, 1975, 361 p. (Information bulletin 360)


Nebraska University, Lincoln--Water Resources Research Institute Research in action technology for implementing water research results; proceedings of a conference held December 5-6, 1974, Lincoln. Lincoln, 1974?, 82 p.


18. CPL Exchange Bibliography #928


The Urban ecosystem: a holistic approach, ed. by Forest Stearns, Tom Montag; artwork by Charles Holzberg. Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania: Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross; New York: distributed by Halsted Press, 1975, 217 p. (Community development series; v. 14)


Wulf, Norma A. Contiguous zones for pollution control: an appraisal under international law. Miami, Florida: University of Miami Sea Grant Program, 1971, 189 p. (Sea grant technical bulletin no. 13)

GEOGRAPHY


HOUSING


"Since its original publication in 1946, this book has become a classic, used by home builders and others--such as owners and purchasers--involved in constructing or altering dwelling houses. Intended to provide a description of the materials, methods, and details of construction of the typical dwelling house, the book has now been revised and material added to reflect contemporary changes in construction practice. At the same time, much of the original material has been retained. The presentation of time-tested techniques is important because, as the author states, basic principles change slowly. The original text and illustrations reflect the construction of millions of existing houses and are useful when such structures are altered or rehabilitated--as is very much the trend in many areas of this country today.

Except for the mechanical parts--heating, plumbing, and electrical services--which are specialties not included here, the book covers the subject of dwelling house construction from bottom to top: from inspecting and preparing a site to the design of fireplaces and chimneys and the construction of roofs. There are chapters on foundations, framing, windows, roofing and flashing, insulation, and hardware. New chapters have been added dealing with plastics, mobile homes, and manufactured housing; and the chapter on coatings has also been substantially rewritten.

The present edition is an amalgam of new material and those parts of the old that remain pertinent, the author writes. Its basic premise is unchanged: 'to present those principles of dwelling house construction that underlie good construction and do not change with whim and fashion.'


Data collected on mortgage applications rejected by race in six SMSAs.


Great Britain--Department of the Environment.  Housing for the elderly, the size of grouped schemes.  London:  HMSO, 1975, 36 p.  (Design bulletin 31)


National Urban Coalition. The Stella Wright rent strike and the greater Newark urban coalition. Washington, 1975, unpaged.


This book is a translation of a thesis presented by the author at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, England, 1972 and the original title of the work is "An approach to research organization for low cost housing in Panama."


"This book provides a case study of the pattern of metropolitan growth that has come to characterize much of the United States, the decline of industrial cities and rapid urbanization. Focusing on Rhode Island, authors compare area data and individual residence histories to ascertain the social, economic and demographic correlates of migration, the determinants of mobility, and the extent to which residential satisfaction and other factors account for changes in area characteristics of various metropolitan sectors. The research findings are used to test a variety of models designed to explain and predict residential mobility."


U.S.--General Accounting Office. Local housing authorities can improve their operations and reduce dependence on operating subsidies; report to the Congress on the Department of Housing and Urban Development by the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, 1975, 60 p.


Virginia--Housing Study Commission. Interim report. Richmond: Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Purchases and Supply, 1974, 17 p. (House document no. 15)


LAND USE

Allec, David J. Flood risk management--lessons in inter-governmental environment and land use control. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1974, 11 p. (Staff paper No. 74-28)


California Tomorrow, 681 Market St., Room 1059, San Francisco, California 94105.


Lists and gives data on office buildings in Chicago Loop and near North area, plus much other information--list of building managers, commuter transportation, employment density, etc. Also contains a list of hotels with their meeting facilities.


Florida--Bureau of Comprehensive Planning. The green plan, a basic understanding of Florida's resource limitations as a foundation for land use planning. 2d ed. Tallahassee, 1975, 26 p.


Ostoloza, Jose Luis. The industrialization of nonmetropolitan counties: "submetropolitization" versus decentralization. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, 1975, 38 p. (Working paper RID 75.3)


Radtke, Paul H. Local land use control. DeKalb: Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, 1974, 30 p.
We find that: (1) a great amount of the literature bearing on our study focuses on local delay-causing factors influencing land disposition; (2) discussions in the literature generally are less concrete and definitive regarding national program related factors; (3) delay-causing factors in land disposition may be categorized as (a) exogenous, (b) local management related, (c) local market related, (d) national program related.

Our literature search has proven to have applicability to our study and has been very useful as an aid in identification of delay-causing factors in the test case cities. We also believe it will have future usefulness to academicians and practitioners involved in urban development.


For many years during the nineteenth century and afterwards the creation of derelict land was regarded as an inevitable by-product of industrial progress with little being done either to check its creation or to recover existing wastes. Today, in a resource-conscious age, derelict land remains as a key problem in industrialised countries but energetic steps are being taken to reverse the trends of the previous century. Kenneth Wallwork's book is based on many years of research and provides important perspectives on this problem.

The first section of the book deals with the definition and classification of derelict land and also analyses its growth and contemporary distribution in England and Wales. The second part examines the development of derelict land in relation to various forms of industry, mining and quarrying, and relates its distribution and character to the main technical and economic variables, including the costs of reclamation. Examples are taken from the British Isles and Europe and also from overseas. The third part emphasises the reclamation of derelict land in relation to other environmental problems and ways of reducing newly created dereliction. Although the book is concerned primarily with the British experience, its detailed case studies, reviewing material not widely available such as surveys reclamation projects and of public attitudes to dereliction, is of much wider relevance to all students of geography and environmental planning. The book is fully illustrated with line drawings and photographs and contains a full bibliography.

Kenneth Wallwork is Senior Lecturer in Geography at the New University of Ulster.
LANDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE


Designing the method. Edited by David K. Tester. Raleigh: School of Design, North Carolina State University, 1974, 256 p. (The student publication of the School of Design, v. 23)


Part I. Principles of countryside interpretation and interpretive planning, 44 p. + 144 plates; Part II. Interpretive media and facilities. 148 p. + 95 plates.

Modesto, California--Planning and Community Development Department and Downtown Improvement District. Let's plant a tree even if it's in the wrong place; a report on downtown Modesto. Modesto, 1975, 125 p.


PLANNING


Hampton, William and Raymond Walker. The role of a working party in considering the public response to a draft structure plan: a case study from Teeside. Sheffield, England: University of Sheffield, Department of Extramural Studies, 1975, 26 p. (Linked Research Project into Public Participation in Structure Planning. Interim Research paper 4)


Bicentennial City is an authoritative and charming book of walking tours—twelve in all—which will enable any visitor to find and enjoy the best and most important historical sights the city has to offer—from the Independence Hall area to Society Hill, Center City, Washington Square, University City, Fairmount Park, Germantown and Southwark. Each guided walking tour takes you to major historical sites as well as to less familiar places that would surprise and delight even native Philadelphians. Easy-to-follow maps, complete and up-to-date visitors' information (hours and prices of admission where relevant), and the author's informative commentary—an entertaining blend of history, architecture, legend, folklore, and anecdote—guide you on your "voyage of discovery" through Philadelphia, a modern city that is seldom far removed from its past.

The traveler will find Bicentennial City an indispensable guide to planning his visit, and a continuing pleasure to read and to refer to.


New Jersey. Department of Community Affairs. Division of State and Regional Planning. Evaluating the fiscal impact of the planned unit development. Trenton, no date, 18 p.


Salama, Ovadia A. Planning and human values—an inquiry into the phenomenon of urban growth and the possibility of its control through water and land related actions. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Abt Associates, 1974, 222 p.


Willeke, Gene Elvin. Identification of public inwater resources planning. Atlanta: Department of City Planning in cooperation with Environmental Resources Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1974, 30 p.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT


"In their first and highly praised book, Regulating and Poor, Richard A. Cloward and Frances Fox Piven, two of America's best-known radical social critics, documented the rise of the welfare crisis in America and put forth their thesis as to its causes, effects, and solutions. In The Politics of Turmoil, they have gathered their other essays on the urban crisis, analyzing the different aspects of the political upheaval produced in the cities since World War II.

One facet of this upheaval has been the great black migration to the cities and the subsequent rise of insurgency among the black poor themselves, taking the form of marches, riots, rent strikes, and welfare protest. Several essays evaluate these movements, showing that the relatively closed American political system, which often made protest the only option available to the poor, also finally defeated them.
Migration brought great numbers of blacks into the arena of city politics, generating the hope that they would follow the path presumably taken by other ethnic groups, gaining power and patronage through municipal politics. Another group of essays examines the basis for that hope in the political structure of contemporary American cities, and concludes that the prospects for the realization of black power are exceedingly dim.

The final essays discuss efforts by American political elites to moderate the disorder welling up in the ghettos, efforts ranging from the establishment of manpower training and mental health programs to the "War on Poverty." Modest as these programs were, the greater irony is that the black poor did not turn out to be their chief beneficiaries; sectors of the middle class profited more. Once again, the poor had made the trouble and others made the gains."


A guide to intergovernmental cooperation, a cooperative project jointly sponsored by the Joint Committee on Intergovernmental Cooperation. Albany, New York: State Office for Local Government n.d., v.p.


Kesselman, Mark. *Local power and comparative politics*, by ... and Donald Rosenthal. Beverly Hills, California: Sage Pub., 1974, 53 p. (Comparative Politics Ser., v. 5, no. 01-049)


Legler, John B. *Regional trends in state and local government employment and compensation*. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University, Metropolitan Study Program, 1975, 24 p. (Occasional paper no. 15)


"This volume has been prepared with a view to providing a general treatise on local government finance, with special emphasis upon the administrative aspects of each area covered. It is directed largely to the person who has some acquaintance with local government administration, but who has not had an opportunity to become widely acquainted with the financial aspects of carrying forward the programs of such governments."


"Florida voters made two significant decisions in 1967. The electorate in Jacksonville chose to abolish their city and surrounding Duval County, replacing both with a consolidated government, while voters in nearby Tampa rejected a similar proposal. The authors identify factors that influenced the outcomes of both consolidation battles and outline the significance of comprehensive consolidation for American cities."


"The city manager plan has been called one of the few original American contributions to political theory. Half a century after the first city manager experiment in Staunton, Virginia, one out of four Americans lives in a manager community and nearly twenty-three hundred cities in forty-eight states are run by city managers. Recent community power studies by political scientists agree that city managers play influential roles in determining public policies within their communities—mainly cities with populations of less than one hundred thousand.

This authoritative study traces the growth of the city management profession in the context of American history and political thought. After examining the profession's roots in the ideological and social milieu of the Progressive era, the author describes the evolution of the profession: its changing philosophy, leadership, internal structure, and external support. He surveys the statistical profile of the modern city manager and compares him with other public professionals. In a forward-looking conclusion, Stillman discusses the challenges managers face in dealing with the pressing urban problems of modern American society.

As the first major study in the field since 1940, this book should be of interest not only to city managers but to students of public administration and urban affairs and to those who work with city manager governments."


"Reference librarians will find Government Reference Books 72/73 to be an essential reference guide to bibliographies, directories, indexes, handbooks, catalogs, statistical compendiums, and other types of reference material issued by U.S. government agencies. This biennial publication lists and describes 1,000 reference-type documents published during 1972 and 1973. The usefulness of the classified subject arrangement is enhanced by the thorough subject index, which pinpoints specific topics.

Government Reference Books 72/73 can be used to select and purchase basic reference material for the government documents collection, and also to select titles for the main reference collection. It is as useful in small public or academic libraries as in large metropolitan or university collections."


"Essays on the Study of Urban Politics comes at a time when urban affairs is receiving—and must receive—considerable attention from experts in almost as many academic disciplines as there are urban dilemmas. To codify the work done in the political analysis of the urban front—to make it comprehensible to the social science student and teacher or the urban research staff—is what this book sets out to do.

Surveying both the problems and prospects of urban politics, American and British specialists have collaborated to deal essay by essay with its aspects: community power analysis, electoral behavior, the determinants of urban policies, ecological approaches to urbanism, political integration, and strategies for cross-national research. Their work amounts to the first, original definition of urban political analysis, and while they give a comprehensive review of its state of development at this time, they also propose guidelines for future researchers in all dimensions of the urban political scene."


RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE


Dartmoor, by Sylvia Sayer; Exmoor, by S. H. Burton; Brecon Beacons, by Margaret Davies; Pembrokeshire Coast, by John Barrett; Snowdonia, by Williams Condy; Peak District, by Patrick Mookhouse; Lake District, by C.H.D. Acland; Yorkshire Dales, by Arthur Raistrick; North York Moors, by Harry Mead; Northumberland, by J. S. Allen; Scotland, by John Foster.

"The compelling story of Britain's national parks is edited by the former Secretary of the Countryside Commission and an expert on each of the ten parks has been invited to make his or her detailed contribution. The controversial situation in Scotland is described by the Director of the Countryside Commission for Scotland.

Out national parks are the product of more than a hundred years of bitter campaigning against the random exploitation and development of the very best of our natural heritage. Ironically, all the national parks designated so far are in England and Wales for it was over the Cairngorms in Scotland that the national struggle for some form of landscape protection reached its height. This book tells how our national parks came into being, the problems they face, the rules they enforce and the difficulties of their administration. Each park is discussed in turn.

How can we make the best use of our national parks? What facilities do they offer? Which features are unique to the individual parks? When is it best to visit them? Where are the information centres? These questions and many others are answered here. Country lovers and conservationists alike see before them increasing encroachment on the open countryside and despite protection, the national parks still find themselves a
centre of public debate. They have not totally avoided mining, reservoirs, afforestation, power stations, super-grid transmission lines and improvements to trunk roads. The emphasis was laid on preservation and accessibility when the parks were established and the resulting planning control aimed to restrain those developments that did not harmonise with park purposes. In large measure restraint has been successful and the very best of Britain's landscape and wildlife survive.

Bond, Robert S. Marketing practices of Massachusetts private campgrounds. Amherst: University of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, 1974, 44 p. (Bulletin no. 609)

Boschken, Herman L. Corporate power and the mismarketing of urban development; Boise Cascade recreation communities. New York: Praeger, 1974, 283 p. (Praeger special studies in U.S. economic, social, and political issues)


"Tourism is a $100 billion industry worldwide, and travel is the largest single item in world trade. Defining tourism as the business of the transport, care, feeding, and entertainment of the tourist, this book explores the important elements of the tourist industry, from travel motivation to destination development.

This second edition features a discussion of recent trends in social tourism and their anticipated effects on investors and travelers. It also includes a new chapter on tourism in the Caribbean, the most popular single area for U.S. tourists traveling overseas, which covers both the islands and the areas on the rim of South America that are also prominent U.S. tourist attractions.

Detailed discussions of travel modes, travel motivation, and travel research and marketing will be of particular interest to the travel agent, while updated information on new growth areas, the economic impact of tourism and destination develop-
ment will aid the investor. Maps, charts, and other illustrations supplement the text. The book will also serve as a text on travel and tourism for students in the foodservice and lodging field.

The appendix, designed for quick reference, lists travel business abbreviations, travel periodicals for the agent, travel trade associations, travel industry directories, and the 1973 Service World International 100, as well as providing an information checklist for large-scale land development projects.

Rhode Island. Statewide Planning Program. The potential values and problems in using water supply reservoirs and watersheds for recreational purposes. Providence, November 1974, 36 p. (Technical paper no. 47)

Spence, John A. Implementation of the federal water project recreation act in Colorado. Fort Collins: Colorado State University, Environmental Resources Center, 1974, 182 p. (Technical report series no. 3)

Stuart, David G. Impacts of large recreational developments upon semi-primitive environments: the Gallatine Canyon case study. Bozeman: Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State University, 1974, 127 p.


SOCIAL PLANNING

Alameda County Comprehensive Health Planning Council. A comprehensive health plan for serving the elderly residents of Alameda County. San Leandro, California, 1975, 60 p.


"A Health-Pac Report by Elinor Blake and Dr. Thomas Bodenheimer, is a detailed examination of recent public hospital developments in California—developments that are making health care increasingly unattainable for millions of people.

Seventeen of the state's 49 county hospitals have been closed down or transferred away from county management. Four more counties are on the verge of closing their hospitals, and almost every county government is considering ways to get out of the hospital business.

Former county hospital patients are now unable to fund public medical care, yet are largely unacceptable to the private medical sector. In one county where the public hospital had closed, a 68-year-old man, destitute and sick, was turned away from a private hospital emergency room. Nineteen hours later he was dead of pneumonia.

Closing the Doors on the Poor probes the national, state and local factors behind county policymakers' decisions to get out of the hospital business. The authors discuss the failure of these officials to arrange for the care of their former patients.

The 230-page report presents case studies of 10 California counties and analyzes the history and impact of the state's Medicaid program on county hospitals. Published in February 1975, the study features a thorough and up-to-date review of the literature on health care for the poor in the United States."


Volume I. "This volume contains the full and final report of the Commission on Education for Health Administration with its recommendations and observations on health administration education for the next decade.

Also the following papers are included: "Emergency Roles and Responsibilities in Health Administration," by Charles J. Austin, the Study Director; "Future Trends in Health Care Delivery: A Forecast," by Janet A. Strauss, the Assistant Study Director.

Summaries of papers delivered at the Institute on new approaches to Education for Health Administration are given in this Volume I while the full text of the papers are included in Volume II.

The work and publications of the Commission were made possible through the support of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation."


Council of State Governments. Human resource agencies: administrative support services. Lexington, Kentucky, 1975, 29 p. (HDR-75)


Experimental design options to test various approaches to delivering legal services to the poor, by Leona M. Vogt and others. Washington: Urban Institute, 1975, 79 p.


Forston, Raymon and James Kitchens. Criminal victimization of the aged; the Houston model neighborhood area. Denton: Center for Community Services, North Texas State University, 1974, 99 p. (Community service report no. 1)


Handler, Joel F. and Ellen Jane Hollingsworth. Legal services is alive and well--in the field. Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, 1975, 32 p. (Discussion paper 285-75)


The 1973 and 1974 editions are available also.


"This book introduces students of social and urban geography and social administration to contemporary procedures for analyzing the influence of space and location on the provision of public services. It is intended to fill the gap between a social value-oriented approach and one which relies more heavily on rigorous analytical techniques.

The author considers distance and accessibility in his evaluation of public services. He maintains that while physical proximity often relates directly to the satisfaction which an individual derives from a service, recent work on locating 'noxious' facilities should not be overlooked. He also examines public awareness and its influence on utilization patterns, pointing out that although information may be available to all, comprehension varies and some people do not take advantage of facilities and services to which they are entitled.

The book is of direct relevance to students of social administration and political science. The themes and case studies examined by the author are concerned with key problems that are currently engaging policy-makers in advanced industrial countries—for example, the rationalization of medical care provision, sub-area administration of social services, the district organization of local government, and the definition of school catchment areas in order to achieve a workable and just mix of social class and range of ability. The author's ultimate aim is that the approaches and methods he describes will advance both the processes of planning and the improvement of social well being."


Neenan, William B. Income redistribution through local government.


Rohfeld, Rae. Feasibility study for an expanded information and referral service for the elderly. Cleveland: Cleveland State University, Institute of Urban Studies, 1975, 107 p.


"Providing Adequate Retirement Income — Pension Reform in the United States and Abroad, by James Schulz, et. al. In the last decade and a half a marked change has occurred in the awareness and understanding of the economic problems of the aged. Before the 1960's, little was known about the extent and nature of these problems; then two important developments changed the situation dramatically. The Social Security Administration published statistics from the first national, in-depth survey of the economic status of the elderly, and a search was launched for measures of adequate income which would utilize the growing corpus of data available from the Social Security surveys.

The present book, focusing on the problem of providing adequate economic resources in retirement, is meant to stimulate thinking and action in a dynamic field. In addition to the United States, the book surveys old-age pension reform in four countries widely regarded as innovators in the field—Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, and Canada. Dramatic changes in pension systems throughout the world have occurred as a reaction to the generally agreed upon fact that many retired people are at or near the poverty level. Innovative social security systems adopted in these other countries illustrate alternative options available in the United States.
The current economic status of the elderly in the United States is examined, projections of future retirement income are presented and alternative policy options are explored. The authors provide an up-to-date assessment of pension developments in the United States and propose "dynamic pensions," based upon a nonpoverty definition of income adequacy.


Singer; Burton and Seymour Spilerman. The representation of social processes by marker models. Madison: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1975, 84 p. (Discussion paper 262-75)


Weinstein, Jay A. Madras: an analysis of urban ecological structure in India. Beverly Hills, California: Sage, 1975, 76 p. (Sage research papers in the social sciences)

The data are presented with reference to a summary interpretation of contemporary urban sociology and in light of two approaches to urban research: the strict ecological model, and the broader model relating ecological structure to other social aspects of an urban environment. The author's findings on the Madras urban structure have implications for all developing nations which are simultaneously adjusting to the conflicts of tradition and modernity.
Zola, Irving Kenneth and John B. McKinlay. Organizational issues in the delivery of health services; a selection of articles from the Milbank Memorial Fund quarterly. New York: Published for the Milbank Memorial Fund by Prodist, 1974, 393 p. (Milbank resource books)

TRANSPORTATION

Accommodation of utility plant within the rights-of-way of urban streets and highways: manual of improved practice; prepared for the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, et. al. By American Public Works Association and American Society of Civil Engineers; authors, Kendall E. Bert...et. al. Chicago: American Public Works Association, 1974, 102 p. (ASCE manual no. 14)


Beachley, N.H. Increased fuel economy in transportation systems by use of energy management; vol. I—general research and discussion, by ... and K. Frank. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Engineering Experiment Station, 1974, 158 p.

Bovy, Philippe H. Non-motorized urban transport in developed and developing countries— an overview. Berkeley: Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, University of California, 1975, 28 p. (Information circular no. 41)


Gakenheimer, Ralph A. and Philippe H. Bovy. Urban transportation planning in developing countries, a list of selected references. Berkeley: Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineers, University of California, 1975, 24 p. (Library references no. 41)


"This paper documents a briefing to a special committee appointed by the Secretary of Transportation to study the organizational structure and management approach employed by the Federal Aviation Administration in carrying out its missions.

The paper covers the uses of aviation forecasts, the methodologies used in developing forecasts, and a comparison of past forecasts with actual resulting aviation activity. Past uses of aviation forecasts are numerous; however, it is shown that some major policy studies in the past have not incorporated forecasts of aviation activity as part of the analytical process used in reaching recommendations. The methodology used to develop forecasts varies widely, depending on a number of factors.

Comparisons of past forecasts with actual resulting activity reveal substantial variations. Forecasts appear to have been influenced by immediate past history and small changes in recent rates of growth have resulted in large variations in forecasts. Government, industrial, and consulting forecasters alike have experienced these difficulties.

Reviews of national forecasts and of St. Louis forecasts are included."


Knudsen, Tore and Adib Kanafani. Definition and measurement of accessibility in urban areas. Berkeley: Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, University of California, 1975, 38 p. (Research report no. 54)


Public transportation planning issues: 8 reports prepared for the 53rd annual meeting of the Highway Research Board. Transportation Research Record, no. 519, 1974, entire issue.


"This book includes somewhat more than one half of the proceedings of the Conference on Urbanisation and Environment, sponsored by the International Economic Association and held near Copenhagen in June 1972. The materials included relate to the study of the character and determinants of urban development and structure, the relationship between these and environmental quality, and the public policy issues that arise because of this relationship. (The remainder of the conference papers concern water quality management and more technical problems of public policy techniques to remedy pollution. They will be presented in a second book of proceedings.)

The urbanisation process changed the environment of cities and of rural areas, and the environment of those that migrate from the latter to the former. Air, water and noise pollution, crowding, traffic congestion and accidents, are some of the problems that have been associated with this process. But the association is not inevitable, since a variety of tradeoffs in the way resources are used or co-ordinated exist which can modify the impact of urban size and structure on environmental quality. Moreover, persons differ in what they are willing to sacrifice for quality, and can influence those choices through public policy and/or migrate to locations which promise a more desirable configuration of environmental and non-environmental goods. The resulting actual patterns of urban settlement, their environmental impacts, the problems in formulating optimal settlement patterns, and a variety of related public policy issues, especially in the strategic area of urban transportation, form the subject-matter of this volume.

The participants at the conference were chiefly economists, but other disciplines were represented as well: sociology, political science, town planning and biology. In the first group of papers on more general urban questions, E. von Boventer (West Germany) contributed a paper on optimal urban patterns; F. Munnich (West Germany) on regional planning for balanced urban growth; I. Hoch (U.S.A.) on city size and environmental quality; and L. and J. Lave and E. Seskin (U.S.A.) on the determinants of inter-and intra-urban migration. The second group of papers concern the impact of urban transportation on city-structure and the environment, and various public policy remedies: E. Mills (U.S.A.) on transportation--
city-structure links; C. Foster (U.K.) on environmental impacts and public policy problems; R. Mosse (France) on policy problems and remedies; H. Levy-Lambert (France) on evaluation of a policy remedy. In addition to these, T. Bakacz (Hungary) presented a biologist's view of some of the conference issues, and G. Albers a town planner's.

An Evaluation and Consolidation Panel attempted at the end of the conference to summarise and integrate the conference discussions. Participants were: Ian G. Heggie (U.K.), H. Tulkens (Belgium), R. Thoss (West Germany), K. G. Maler (Sweden) and E. Mills (U.S.A.).

The introduction, placing the conference contributions in the context of the general subject area, was written by J. G. Rothernberg (U.S.A.).


Transportation Association of America. Transportation facts and trends, a statistical analysis showing the importance of transportation to the United States, as well as transportation trends—including both for-hire and private carriage. 11th ed. Washington: Transportation Association of America, 1974, v.p.

Travel demand forecasting: 7 reports prepared for the 53rd annual meeting of the Highway Research Board. Transportation Research Record, no. 526, 1974, entire issue.
"General Study Finding - One of the main conclusions to be derived from this study is that increased involvement on the part of State and local governments is an essential factor in the reduction of pedestrian-bicyclist injuries and fatalities.

The findings and recommendations of the study, summarized below, illustrate this need for State and local involvement.

Pedestrian Findings - Insufficient attention has been paid to this group considering the magnitude of the pedestrian safety problem relative to other program areas. Funding limitations are usually the greatest hindrance to providing an adequate safety program. The lack of formal policies and procedures concerning pedestrian violation of the law results in little or no enforcement. There is a scarcity of data on the types of pedestrian accidents, the effects of enforcement on accident rates, and the involvement of alcohol in pedestrian collisions. This makes problem definition, program planning, and countermeasure development very difficult. Traffic safety education is directed toward children rather than toward all pedestrian age groups.

Pedestrian Recommendations - Make pedestrian safety a significant component of all State highway safety programs by allocating sufficient funds for pedestrian safety programs. Provide uniform pedestrian laws across the Nation. Establish policy and directives relating to pedestrians and appraise police officers of the importance of appropriate countermeasure activity. Maintain accident records for pedestrians and conduct major epidemiological studies for information on nonfatally injured pedestrians and victims of alcohol-related crashes. Pedestrian/bicyclist safety educational programs should be broadened to include all ages and should be directed toward target groups with special messages for specific accident types.

Bicyclist Findings - There is insufficient awareness of the socioeconomic and environmental impact of the role of the bicyclist in the mobility system. Bicycle programs are often low priority items; consequently, the allocation of staff time and funds is not consistent with safety requirements and needs.
There is a nationwide lack of uniformity of laws and ordinances pertaining to bicycle safety. Within law enforcement agencies, there is a lack of formal statements describing violations and there are few policies and procedures for dealing with bicyclists. Few data exist on the frequency, type, location, and other characteristics of crashes and on the effects of enforcement on frequency of violations and accidents.

Bicyclist Recommendations - All levels of government should establish and maintain a bicyclist safety program, to expand research, to evaluate current activities, and to plan future programs that will identify specific causal-severity factors in bicyclist accidents and to devise effective, specific countermeasures where none currently exist. Police agencies should develop written procedures for dealing with bicyclist violations and motorists who violate the rights of bicyclists. Police officers should be informed of the importance of taking appropriate action against violators. Uniform criteria for recording and reporting accident data should be established nationwide.


Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc. The Chicago-Midway
Airport study; final report. Washington, 1974, 3 v.

Vermont. Transportation Advisory Board. Ten-year state trans-
portation plan; summary volume.

Webster, Arthur L., Edward Weiner, and John D. Wells. The role
of taxicabs in urban transportation. Washington: U.S. De-
partment of Transportation, Assistance Secretary for Policy,
Plans, and International Affairs, Office of Transportation
Planning Analysis, 1974, i.e. 1975, 1 v., v.p.

Wheeler, James Orton. The urban circulation noose. North

Wisconsin. University. Institute for Environmental Studies.
A model of transportation energy use in Wisconsin, by M. A.
Caruso and others. Madison, April 1975, 18 p. (IES Report 34)

URBAN CONCEPTS

Amara, Roy. The futures field: functions, forms, and critical
issues. Menlo Park, California: Institute for the Future,
1975. (Paper P-25)

Amara, Roy, Robert Johansen, Andrew Lipinski, Patricia Samuel,
Kathleen Spangler, and Jacques Vallee. Emerging societal
issues: some suggestions for research. Menlo Park, Cali-
WP-22)

Amara, Roy. The next 25 years: crises and challenges. Menlo
Park, California: Institute for the Future, 1975. (Paper
P-31)

Amara, Roy. Some methods of futures research. Menlo Park, Cali-

Amara, Roy and Andrew Lipinski. Strategic planning: penetrating
the corporate barriers. Menlo Park, California, 1974.
(Paper P-30)

Amara, Roy. Toward understanding the social impact of computers.
(Report R-29)

Artibise, Alan F. J. Winnipeg: a social history of urban growth
1874-1914. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press, 1975,
382 p.

"When Winnipeg was incorporated as a city in 1874 its energetic
citizens were already boosting it as the "Chicago of the North."
This "biography" of one of Canada's major cities graphically
describes and analyses the events, people, trends, and social movements that played a key role in its phenomenal growth and development up to the First World War.

The book's unifying theme is the domination of the city's political, economic, and social life by a growth-conscious commercial elite. The account of this group's efforts to attract to Winnipeg—usually by the expenditure of public money—immigrants, railways, and industry is one of the main elements of this study. A second major theme is the far-reaching results this commitment to growth on the part of Winnipeg's leaders had on the social fabric of the city. Problems such as public health, water and sewerage facilities, prostitution, and city planning were given only passing attention. As a result, after forty years of prodigious growth, Winnipeg in 1914 still lacked decent housing, good schools, adequate recreation facilities, and integrated neighbourhoods. Above all else, Winnipeg lacked any powerful group which understood the city as a whole and wanted to deal with it as a public environment, one that belonged to all citizens."


Contents: Preface; Opening Address: Political Power for Minorities by Carl B. Stokes.

PART I: DEFINING THE PROBLEMS IN THEIR INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

PART II: EVALUATION EXISTING PROGRAMS
PART III: POLICY STRATEGIES AND ALTERNATIVES


"Throughout the history of the United States the population of our cities has been rising faster than that of other parts of the country. This book traces the evolving patterns and effects of urbanization from the burgeoning towns of colonial days to the complex metropolises of today, and what emerges is an enthralling portrait of the urban way of life.

How and why has the city continued to attract settlers? How has it organized and regulated major social and economic activities? In what ways has it provided innovations in technology, organization, the arts? How has the city influenced methods and effects of communication? In answering these questions, Howard Chudacoff examines the special systems that cities have developed for handling transportation, receiving and dispensing goods and services, maintaining standards of health, housing, and education, promoting cultural endeavors and achievements, and fulfilling social needs.

This book particularly spotlights life patterns of urban dwellers through each era of American history. The author balances the roles of the prominent in urban society with analysis of ordinary groups and subgroups--women, workers, and ethnic groups among others--and he gauges the significance of common social processes--migration, mobility, family patterns, and demography--to provide unique historical insights into the special problems and joys of city life.

Here, then, is the American city of past and present: its structures, systems, and functions, its contributions to the American mainstream, and its great heartbeat--its people."


"The elimination of war, poverty, social injustice and ecological instability—today these are universally held values. But are they achievable goals? What kind of world order would be required to achieve them? Can we even begin to think seriously about such a global system?

A Study of Future Worlds is a bold response to the social and political crises in the world today. Author Richard A. Falk is concerned with prescribing solutions to these crises, abandoning the safety of diagnosing what is, to propose what ought to be. Moreover, his prescription for the future is not bound by the contemporary political system of independent nation-states, for it has become apparent, he suggests, that the major problems of our time defy national solutions.

Arguing that the problems we face are global, the author proposes a framework for global solutions: a reformed and integrated world polity. The author suggests in some detail the structures and functions of new world organizations that will be necessary to ensure the conquest of poverty, injustice, war, and environmental imbalance.

This is no romantic vision of utopia. It is a creative view of a possible future, formulated under the rigors of (1) a strict time-frame, to the 1990's, (2) a clear understanding of minimal goals and present political realities, and (3) a transition strategy for getting from the present to the future that is developed in precise and provocative detail.

Falk's Study provides a new way of interpreting the present and an approach to shaping the future. A Study of Future Worlds examines the future with neither cynicism nor complacency, but as a goal susceptible to rational design and creative action. It challenges all of us—scholars and citizens alike—to become participants in the search for a new world order."


"The value of autonomy and the struggle to achieve it, under conditions that violate it for a large part of the human race, are the central themes of this book by a prominent Indian political scientist and commentator, Rajni Kothari.

Present trends indicate a scenario of growing inequity and violence in the world—of wistful indulgence on the one hand and extreme deprivation on the other.

Kothari argues that no amount of tinkering with present structures through development plans or aid or technology transfers will alter the course of things. There is a need to probe deeper, examine the existing structure of world politics, the techno-economic structure underlying it, and the philosophical assumptions that inform it. There is a need, too, to provide alternatives for the not too distant future and to suggest strategies of transformation to bend present trends in the direction of the preferred world.

Kothari develops a philosophical rationale for his diagnosis, his model for the future, and the strategies of action he finds necessary for realizing that model by the end of this century. An essentially Indian worldview guides his search, but he speaks for all people and nations that seek dignity and justice in a world of exploitation, violence, and misery. The role and importance of the Third World in this design for the future is given special consideration.

Rajni Kothari is Founder and Director of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies in Delhi. He has written four other books, numerous scholarly and journalistic articles, and is editor of Alternatives, a journal on global goals, institutions, and strategies of change."


"It has been five years since Earth Day, and somewhat less since the heyday of the environment movement. The politics and consciousness of the nation were changed by an awareness that our resources were too small for our appetite. But the appetite continued unappeased, even through our "energy crisis." John G. Mitchell, an environmental writer and editor, set out to find out what environmental changes, for better or worse, have occurred as we approach the 200th anniversary of America's founding. He traveled from coast to coast, to the tip of Florida, to his native mid-west in an effort to investigate specific problems, ones he had investigated in the sixties. In vivid, ironic, personal prose, he introduces us to kinds of concerns—energy and oil, pollution, water, parklands, wilderness, and in a very special instance, human resources—which have been the focus of environmental battles. In small town and big city, he gives us the words and thoughts of the people—the decision-makers, those affected by the decisions, those who remember that it was "different" not so long ago.

In California, Mitchell examines the energy problem, so intimately connected with water usage. He visits a hydroelectric plant, tied into a nuclear reactor, and hears conflicting demands for water by farmers and for energy by the cityfolk. In Gallup, New Mexico, he finds an ancient problem grown worse; in the shadow of urban growth and a thriving tourist industry, a new "trail of tears" is trodden by the Navajo Indians whose weekend sprees help to sustain the bustling economy. In the mid-west he looks at Emmett County, Michigan, and for the wilderness he remembered on the shores of Lake Michigan. In Duluth, Minnesota, he listens to the reactions of the residents who, along with their drinking water, ingest possibly carcino-
Losing Ground is a search for parts of an America we are losing. Mitchell shows that that loss can't be measured only in acres of land, or numbers of trees, or gallons of water, but in the hearts and psyches of the people who inhabit the country. It is their voices we hear in this book, and the problems they confront face all of us--no matter where we live. Losing Ground is not a tract, nor a plea; it is a compassionate, often pungent evocation of America today.


Introduction: Urban Retrieval Too by Hiroshi Daifuku; Why Trouble with Historic Towns? by Graeme Shankland; Anxieties of City Dwellers by Hans Foramitti and Macimilian Piperek; Back to the Agora by Piero Gazzola; Europe: The Comprehensive Effort by Francois Sorlin; The United States: Federal Funds for Rescue by Christopher Tunnard; Japan: Two Ancient Capitals and the Menace to Them by Teiji Itoh and Koji Nishikawa; Tunisia: Hopes for the Medina of Tunis by Jellal El Kafi; Tunisia: The Artisans of the Medina by Dominique Champault; Iran: The Vitality of Isfahan by M. F. Siroux; Italy: The Other Venice by Mario Rinaldo.


Views present time from the year 2001 to give some perspective on current problems.


"For many people there has been something almost magical about the name Chicago. Henry Blake Fuller, one of the city's early novelists, referred to the word as a "shibboleth"; and Robert Herrick, another novelist, defined the city as being one of the most successful instances of the "disregard of nature by man." Others were to glory in what came to be viewed as the "raw power" of the city. When Louis Sullivan first saw Chicago, shortly after the Fire of 1871, he was fascinated by the vitality which seemed to be displayed everywhere and exclaimed: "This is the place for me!"

In the City of Men chronicles the period of Chicago's spectacular growth from those early days before the wooden sidewalks became so popular to the present-day vogue of the modern high-rise. It deals with the rise of Chicago as a cultural center primarily in terms of the conflicts between society, business enterprise, the "western identity," and art and Kultur. In order to do this, the book focuses upon the city's literature and its architecture as they grew together—though under different conditions—in response to the life of the city. The two main figures around whom the book revolves are Louis Sullivan and Henry Blake Fuller.

But In the City of Men is not merely another history of the city. It is an interpretation not only of Chicago but also of American civilization. It is in some ways an optimistic story, especially when one considers the phenomenal growth and the many promises of the city. Certainly it was a place where the American Dream seemed truly possible. Yet, it is also a rather
sad story when one realizes the inability of the city to live up to its potential and the many broken dreams. Were creative artists such as Fuller and Sullivan correct in their perceptions of the city? Is there really something in the city which stifles creativity? Is Chicago the particular by which American civilization can be judged?

In the City of Men raises many questions concerning the nature of the city. And while it does not specifically provide all of the answers, the book does provide the reader with a new interpretation of the evidence and permits him to understand better what some have called the "urban jungle."

Professor Williams has brought a fresh insight into the development of Chicago. She has produced a different type of story about the city, a story which has appeal not only for the urban specialist but also for the general reader. Here is the American adventure story presented in terms of a city."