

involved in providing that service in public projects and the economic implications of their interaction. The title gives implicit recognition to the non-economic and indirectly economic impacts, but the intractability of precisely estimating non-direct effects is noted.

A normative framework for evaluating public housing projects is also presented, the analysis emphasizing the direct benefits attributable to the subsidy for public tenants and the government's efficiency relative to the private market in providing low-income housing services. Empirical applications illustrate the use of these normative measures. Prescott's summary is presented in light of frequently expressed criticisms of the traditional program; and he makes recommendations relating both to the adoption of a normative framework of project analysis by the federal housing authorities and what appear in his estimation to be desirable adjustments in legal framework underlying Title VI of U.S.H.A. (1949).

In view of the "Demise" of the often-changed and much-maligned public housing program and the long awaited (since January 5, 1973) Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, this work might be considered historical documentation. More importantly, it would appear to be essential background for any future research into the economic aspects of housing assistance payments and/or housing allowances. Also in this series: Catanese, Anthony J. *Planners and Local Politics: Impossible Dreams*.

Betty Jo White
Colorado State University

Urban Affairs Quarterly (Beverly Hills: Sage Publications) March 1975 (paper; subscription)

The *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, edited by Louis Masotti, Director, Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University, "is committed to

publishing careful, scholarly research and analysis with implications for public policy and the quality of urban life. In addition to its interdisciplinary and policy orientations, the Journal actively pursues comparative and cross-cultural contributions." A glance through previous and the current UAQ tables of contents shows that while the social sciences and public administration are more heavily represented than selections dealing primarily with housing, the topics are sufficiently intertwined to merit a UAQ subscription for any reputable reference library. The March issue contains five articles, a new books/review section, and the annual updated "Directory of Urban Research Centers" throughout the world.

In "Black Income and Metropolitan Residential Dispersion," Phoebe H. Cottingham notes that by using the 1970 Census Data for Philadelphia, neither the income parity model of black (geographic) residential dispersion nor an upward shift of black suburban selection functions can be empirically substantiated. Factors affecting the black selection rates are discussed: a weakness in city-suburban difference analysis; possible existence of separate racial residential territories; inadequacy of family income as a measure of ability to pay or purchase suburban housing; elevated level of suburban housing costs relative to central city costs; and occupational status, educational attainments, life cycle stage, and job location as determinants. Ms. Cottingham concludes that the low level of black residential movement from the central city to the suburban areas in the Philadelphia SMSA suggests that black residential decisions are relatively insensitive to income, especially when contrasted with the sensitivity of white residential choices to income. Income is not the only constraint on black residential movement.

Howard Aldrich's "Ecological Succession in Racially Changing Neighborhoods: A Review of the Literature," was undertaken as part of a larger study of the process of changing racial ownership of small businesses in inner city neighborhoods. The term, "ecological succes-

sion," dating to 1936, is defined as the series of events involved in the replacement of one neighborhood population or land use by another. Aldrich divides the literature, most of which deals with *residential* succession, into three phases: the causes and initial conditions of succession; the process of racial change in a neighborhood; and the social and economic consequences of succession. The conclusion is that ecological succession in the residential and business populations of the central city is part of the more general process of urban differentiation and change first investigated by the Chicago School of sociology more than four decades ago, and is not reversible at the neighborhood level once underway. The national policy implications given sound vaguely familiar: metropolitan areawide planning for housing and transportation; metropolitan forms of government; discouragement of urban fringe housing production; reversal of "cheap energy policies."

Although not directly on the subject of housing, "Suburban Life: Powerlessness and Need for Affiliation," by Baldassare and Fischer discusses the theory that suburbanities not only differ ecologically, demographically, and occasionally behaviorally (e.g., in neighboring) from city dwellers, but that they also (and independently) differ in personality.

Betty Jo White
Colorado State University

Banov, Abel, with Lytle, Marie-Jeanne. *Book of Successful Painting*. (Farmington, Michigan: Structures Publishing Co.) 1975. 114 pp. cloth \$12.00.

This consumer-oriented book on painting and redecorating begins with a discussion of color selection by Ms. Lytle; the remainder is authored by Banov. Most of the material has been taken from his *Paints and Coatings Handbook* (written for the building professional) and converted into

non-technical language for the homeowner.

Ms. Lytle's chapter, which includes 12 pages of color photographs, outlines the traditional major color schemes, but states that they are merely guideposts which one can stretch and break after learning the rules—the old rigid rules of color combinations and matching are now disregarded, but the color wheel is still a valuable tool in visualizing color relationships. "New" developments noted are OP colors and free designs; practical hints are given for both interior and exterior use of color.

Banov lists 17 signs, any of which on a painted surface point to trouble, and describes preventive measures. Did you know that a topcoat may "crawl" if applied to the wrong undercoat, and that you must remove it and repaint? Also given are troubles unique to the 3 types of surfaces (cement, metal, and wood) and due to "failure by design" (faulty design or indifferent construction).

Another chapter explains how to prepare the surface, detailing six general rules for surface preparation, pointing out differences in the preparation among the various surfaces. Information on calks and sealants is also presented. A third phase of the painting operation is setup of accessories and equipment, where ladder safety is a large concern. Via the use of photographs, drawings, and words, we are taught how to paint (right): method of application, temperature and humidity rules, rates of coverage, mixing, and painting order. Three basic rules for selecting paint are given, plus key terms to understand, and many charts showing performance characteristics, cost comparisons, selection guides, etc.

The final chapter covers refinishing of household objects, both wood and metal. ...*Successful Painting* is one of three "success" books; also available are: *Book of Successful Kitchens* and *Book of Successful Fireplaces*.

Betty Jo White
Colorado State University