

sistent comparative documentation of the 20 largest urban regions containing nearly half of the U. S. population, and a record of what has and has not been accomplished as of the 1970 Census with respect to a range of stated national urban policy goals. The 1970 benchmark is taken at the beginning of the process of *counterurbanization*.

Brian J. L. Berry of Harvard comments in his Foreward, "This atlas documents the geographical outcomes of individual Americans' achievement-orientation and quest for status, their passage through successive stages of the life cycle, their assimilation through the melting pot or their failure to assimilate."

After a "how to use the atlas," the brief introductory chapters present the emergence and interdependence of metropolitan America, a listing of the "problems of places and problems of people" covered in the book, and sources of information about American cities (including Census data limitations). A chapter is devoted to each of the 20 regions to comprehensively and visually present via two-color maps and histograms the Census findings on items such as housing built before 1940 and between 1960-70; mobile homes; housing value; monthly rent; single-unit detached housing; and socio-economic characteristics of the population. This method of presentation gives "life" to and some explanations for the more detailed Census reports. Each chapter includes topics of special interest within the region, which cover these and other terms: restrictive zoning; crowded housing; minority housing; blacks in new housing; rent stress; housing for the elderly; and residential change/turnover.

It becomes clear that "a city is NOT a city is NOT a city" from the maps and summaries comparing 23 variables among the 20 regions. A few of the variables of interest to housing educators include: private water supplies and sewage disposal; seasonal housing; crowded housing; housing value- and rent-income ratios; long-term housing vacancies (abandonment); in addition to the socioeconomic factors.

A final summary includes a "where do we go

from here?" commentary on past, current and future policies and policy issues regarding U.S. metropoli. A glossary of terms, location maps, data tables, cartographic notes, and a very extensive index/gazetteer complete this volume. It would appear to be an essential reference work and an important point of departure for housing students, concerned citizens, and policymakers at local, state, and federal levels.

The companion volumes (1 and 2) are published by the Ballinger Publishing Company, 17 Dunster Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. They are: *Contemporary Metropolitan American: Twenty Geographical Vignettes* (11 of these are to be separately published as paperback editions also); and *Urban Policy-Making and Metropolitan Dynamics: A Comparative Geographical Analysis*.

—Betty Jo White

Hendler, Bruce, and Gentili, Joseph. *Mobile Home Park Siting in New York State* (Ithaca: Cornell University; joint publication of Cooperative Extension Service and Center for Urban Development Research) 1975. 36pp, \$1.00 paper. Available from Mailing Room, Research Park, Building #7, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.

The purpose of this publication is to provide persons in New York's public and private sectors with a set of considerations for mobile home park siting. But it would not be limited to use in that state since only a few localized points are made. More than seventy simple, shaded black and white drawings with colored accents to show "good" (red) and "poor" (green) are accompanied by brief text. The presentation appears to be easily adaptable for public use with overhead projector.

Many suggestions apply to individual mobile home siting as in rural areas, and as well to single-family detached conventional homes and their

subdivisions. Considerations include: lay of the land; soils; water and septic systems; visual impact; access and circulation; open and common space; lotting arrangements; utility placement; vegetation; anchoring, pads, wheel wells, and skirting; and construction practices. Further soils information introduces the Unified Soil Classification System and the SCS Soil Survey books. Municipal, state, and federal (FHA-insured parks) legal considerations for mobile home park siting are given: "trailer ordinances" and zoning ordinances. A short bibliography is included.

Key words are site characteristics, privacy, and long-term value. Additionally, the authors have an admitted bias against mobile homes: "Mobile homes, which if highly visible, may thus destroy the visual character of the area." The target audience is broad, but three groups merit mention. The book will aid mobile home consumers IF they have a choice of parks, including some described as good. It is non-technical, but may serve to make developers aware, after which they can call on planners and engineers to handle the details such as local codes, etc. Perhaps this publication would be most useful to convince policymakers that mobile home parks can be pleasant places to live and have in the community, and that incentives should be given to see that local parks meet that description.

—Betty Jo White

Hartmann, Robert R. *Graphics for Designers*. (Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State University Press) 1976. 124 pp., \$7.95 (paper).

This workbook is a help to the designer or design student who wants to improve drawing skills and thereby better communicate concepts graphically. The author places an emphasis on "visual thinking."

One section of the workbook presents perspective systems. Parallel lines, 30°/60° construction,

grids, and projecting diagonals are methods discussed and illustrated step-by-step. Another section provides basic pointers on line drawing and color rendering techniques. A colored portfolio of architectural, interior, and product renderings is included at this point. Felt-tip markers are specifically mentioned as a rendering medium, and the potential of this medium for freehand sketching is emphasized. The inclusion of human figures, action, and light and shadows details are discussed as some final helps for completing a drawing. Also a quick mention is made of photographic applications to presentation drawings as an alternative to more traditional graphic techniques.

The practicality of the author's approach is evidenced by assignment ideas at different stages and complete equipment lists for the student. The discussions are divided into step-by-step procedures which are easy to follow and exemplify the principle involved. The author's intention in compiling this workbook seems to be to provide a basic and direct approach to the art of seeing and depicting the nature of a space. Both mechanical and freehand techniques are presented, but the emphasis is placed on developing a simple, direct drawing technique to use in the total design process and not exclusively for the final presentation.

—Glennys Gilmore
Colorado State U.

Dudley, Leavitt. *Architectural Illustration*. (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.) 1977. 300 pages, \$25.00 cloth.

The purpose of this book is to expose the prospective delineator to the variety of approaches architectural illustration may take and to provide a working knowledge of techniques commonly employed by the professional.

Divided into three parts, the self-paced textbook covers opportunities and approaches, application of techniques, and special processes