

general lacked a strong financial base needed for new construction and redevelopment.

A unique feature of the Cedar-Riverside New Town — In Town study is the role played by private enterprise as opposed to the standard government intervention in the redevelopment of deteriorated inner cities. A small group of individuals, called Cedar-Riverside Associates, was largely responsible for both the planning and implementation of Cedar-Riverside's New Town — In Town movement. Evolving initially for the purpose of real estate investment, the Cedar-Riverside Associates expanded their initial speculative role to one encompassing community developmental concerns.

The financial background of the Cedar-Riverside Associates' investment scheme was unusual in its reliance on limited private funds for land acquisition. Initial land purchases took place while real estate prices were exceptionally low. In addition to their limited investment funds, the Cedar-Riverside Associates were unique in their commitment to the community at large. Martin unfolds a picture of community involvement by the Cedar-Riverside Associates through their desire to provide low-cost housing to area residents and their policy of maintaining initial rent levels. The author suggests this community commitment stemmed from a sincere moral conviction to do "right" for the area. Whatever the reason, the Cedar-Riverside situation is novel in its portrayal of an individual value system playing itself out at the expense of excess profits.

Recycling the Central City traces the overall planning stages of the New Town — In Town developmental scheme for Cedar-Riverside. A multidisciplinary team planning approach was used to meet the goal of a central-city nature for the finished product. Housing concerns, recreational needs, commercial uses, industrial operations, community facilities, and traffic circulation were all addressed under this multi-discipline approach.

Martin's work depicts several unique aspects of the New Town — In Town movement. The con-

scious effort to foster a sense of community by the developers was a novel approach to urban redevelopment. The innovative role of an individual value system influencing developmental concerns played an important part in the ultimate decisions which went into the New Town — In Town project at Cedar-Riverside. While Cedar-Riverside's New Town — In Town progression was not without its disappointments and setbacks, it does provide the reader with a realistic alternative to urban redevelopment.

This book should be recommended reading for those individuals concerned with reversing the tide of urban blight and saving our central cities. While *Recycling the Central City* portrays an excellent case study for readers interested in the New Town — In Town movement this is not its most important contribution. The potential and hope the book offers for the development of communities with diverse yet compatible populations and uses is by far Martin's greatest contribution.

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Kinton, Jack, ed. *Neighborhood Revivals And New Towns, vol. I, American Communities Tomorrow* series (Aurora, Ill: Social Science Services and Resources) 1978, 262pp., \$11.95 hardbound.

The volume on *Neighborhood Revivals and New Towns* is to be the first of two semi-annual volumes of a permanent series on subjects relative to "American Communities Tomorrow". In addressing the general subject of neighborhoods, the twelve articles discuss a broad array of topics.

To begin the volume, Donald I. Warren's article on neighborhood theory, "Neighborhood Theory: Loose Knit, Tight Knit and Unraveled", explores the relationship of neighborhood social

ties to the urban community. His discussion of neighborhood types is not as clear as has been presented in a previous article, but it provides some valuable clarification of the functions of neighborhoods as information bases, generators of community perceptions, and mutual aid centers. Warren emphasizes a change in the perception of neighborhood by urban dwellers, which reflects his research findings relative to a neighborhood being many different things according to its particular resources. He further emphasizes that spatial proximity is not the key to community for many urban dwellers. Resources such as telephones and automobiles have altered the context of people and the social relations they have had in their territorial neighborhoods.

The article by Jean Moore on "Neighborhood Process and Self-Help" attempts to make two points: 1) that active participation by minority respondents in research is valuable and 2) that bureaucratic and prison-like processes are deeply woven life experiences to minority people in our cities. The discussion on convicts as research assistants is somewhat lacking in the specifics of their participation, but Moore is obviously enthusiastic that the participants and the research seem to have gained an added dimension from their involvement in the process.

The implications of the effects of prison life on neighborhood organizations are also a bit confused. To the findings of the 1974-75 research seems to have been added some observations which lead to a speculative reconceptualization of the Chicano urban barrio. Basically, the conclusions seem to be that when the effects of contacts with prison institutions are added to a tradition of large family and age-grading, people in these circumstances do not develop the capacities to manage community problems. Unfortunately, the qualities which are fostered are conformity and evasion. Moore suggests that in order to be effective, groups should consider these points when organizing neighborhood self-help efforts.

Two articles discuss the general topic of data collection and analysis based on geographical

boundaries. Larry Krueger's report on the development of an accurate, easily applicable method of studying local communities, "Neighborhood Data Analysis and Its Application", describes the development of a commendable teaching tool. A numerical socio-economic score was computed for each block within a community by using observation techniques and confirmations by interviews. Other variables were plotted on city maps to build interactive models. Students at many levels benefitted from the accrued data base and resulting availability of a tool to test other hypotheses. Even the problems identified with the process — mobility, migration, confidentiality — are recognized as important aspects of neighborhood research. The author has provided a thorough, excellent description of a process which, over a five year period, has proved to be successful in teaching and in providing data to the community.

The second article which analyzes neighborhoods from a territorial base is E. Ray Hutchison's study of "Black Suburbanization and Welfare Backlash". In this report, Satellite City's neighborhoods were mapped according to racial composition in 1970 and 1975. Attitudes of residents were surveyed to determine the relationship of selected social background variables to attitudes toward welfare. The attitudes were ranked by whether respondents gave structure of society or flaws of the individual as a cause of welfare dependency. Welfare backlash was cited when the individualistic interpretation was higher than the expected level in a particular group. Backlash was identified among the high income blacks in the black neighborhood and those whites living in the most recent area of black in-migration. Hutchison suggests that the results of his research can be explained by application of the theory of the community as a "moral order".

Neighborhood organizations are the focus of two articles, "An Evaluation of Three Urban Neighborhood Associations" by Mary Emery and "Elite Attitudes Toward Neighborhood Control" by James M. Penning.

Ms. Emery's analysis of the urban neighborhoods is a complicated, ambitious study. For the purpose of comparison, the author has matched organized and unorganized neighborhoods, but the reader is likely to get confused as to which neighborhoods represent which type of organization. There seem to be too many hypotheses to handle, and the extensive data does not seem to result in a clear resolution of the stated intention of the paper: "to determine if there are any differences in goal achievement levels between the two neighborhood types which can be attributed to the presence or absence of a neighborhood association." Contrary to the implications of the paper's title, the role of informal behavior systems is neither defined adequately nor related convincingly to the conclusions.

James M. Penning studies attitudes of neighborhood organization presidents and incumbent political leaders in his well-written article on "Elite Attitudes Toward Neighborhood Control". Penning's research was prompted by a previous study by Eisinger which concluded that demand for shared control of governmental functions and decision-making by neighborhoods was a demand by elites, not by the masses of the citizenry. Furthermore, Eisinger hypothesized that community control is an inter-elite bargaining process. Interviews with leaders in two communities (Louisville and Grand Rapids) revealed that when specific functions were proposed for neighborhood control, support for neighborhood control was low in both cities and in both sample groups. It should be noted that the sample is relatively small. The implications of this study are that proponents of community control will find little support for this goal from the existing elites (the organization presidents); doubt is also cast on the assumption that community control is an inter-elite bargaining process.

The article in this collection which discusses an actual neighborhood revival is "Neighborhood Transition: Middle Class Home Buying in an Inner City Deteriorating Community" by Donald S. Bradley. After citing similar movements in several Atlanta neighborhoods, the author fo-

cuses on the Virginia-Highlands neighborhood for in-depth study. Changes in home ownership are traced from 1970 when a reversal of the traditional "filtering down" process was first evidenced in the subject area. Through interviews with homeowners, data was gathered on a wide range of socio-economic and attitudinal characteristics. Reasons for selecting Virginia-Highlands as a residence, discussion of the existence of a social recruitment network for attracting residents, and problems identified as deterrents to selection are among the issues which are explored. Mr. Bradley warns that this type of revival may not be typical of all cities. He points out the negative imagery expressed by Virginia-Highlands residents toward the suburban movement, and reflects on the possibility of the development of a new social movement which is represented by this attitude.

In a short article, "Tomorrow's Leisure Today", John R. Kelly presents a profile of leisure activities in Reston, Virginia. Lacking a specific comparison study in an older town, it is difficult to agree with Kelly about any notable divergences among new town residents and residents in a traditional town. It seems that more research is necessary to prove the hypothesis that activities of Reston residents will demonstrate that leisure will take a central and valued place in the scheme of social values in the societies of the future.

Julie A. Honnold's contribution entitled "Geographic Mobility and Community Leisure Participation" is an interesting study with valuable implications for leisure and recreation planning. Three aspects of leisure are investigated by telephone interviews with respondents. It was discovered that community leisure participation does not deter subsequent mobility, nor does it increase satisfaction with leisure. There is some indication that highly mobile people adopt community leisure styles as a way to make rapid linkage to new locations. The implication seems to be that mobile people should select leisure activities which are easily adapted to any community.

"The Neighborhood Concept in a Planned

Community” attempts to explore the conflicting theories about neighborhoods which are represented by the Chicago School and Keller’s studies. Using the fact that Jonathan, Minnesota was planned on a strong, geographical neighborhood concept, the authors, Selbyg and Birtcher, designed their research for a study of children’s imageability of their neighborhoods by using cognitive mapping. The data seems to prove that, among the selected children, the urban planners have succeeded in establishing the meaningfulness of the neighborhood concept. There are several interesting secondary findings, one of which is that the “number names”, more than the “place names” assisted the children in creating cognitive orders.

Simon Gottschalk’s “Rural New Towns: Toward a National Policy” is a thoughtful approach to the problem of rural poverty. He proposes the development of towns beginning with the people who are already living in an area. Using massive federal programs and concurrent local organizational programs, Gottschalk proposes the promotion of urbanization of these rural areas to establish viable economic and social systems. His proposals are far-reaching and may be difficult for conservatives to accept. There may need to be further consideration of the conditions which promote successful business because rural towns may not be able to meet such requirements as accessibility to markets and transportation sys-

tems. It seems unlikely that a community can exist on a service and institutional economic base only. The paper is well-written, but at least one page of notes is missing.

Jack Kinton makes a broad, brief survey of American 20th Century society in his article, “New Towning ‘Old Established Communities’ ”. This review suffers from the lack of dates for reference points. Kinton’s assumptions that Americans are seeking a moral and stable community, and his portrayal of individualism and mobility as counterproductive for today’s people are suspect. The viable message seems to be that interest in local government and local control is increasing and communities of tomorrow in older towns can be successful if residents are committed to involvement. This commitment will be necessary because reliance on federal programs is decreasing.

All of the articles in the collection contain information which may have a bearing on the improvement of neighborhoods or cast light on the realities of neighborhoods as they exist. The articles by Gottschalk, Bradley, and Penning stand out as particularly thought-provoking. Unfortunately, the typographical errors throughout the volume are extremely distracting.

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