NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR PLANNING LIBRARIES, LIST NO. 25

Veronica Walker  
Documents Division, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana

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

Mrs. Mary Vance, Editor  
Post Office Box 229  
Monticello, Illinois 61856
NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR PLANNING LIBRARIES, LIST NO. 25

by

Veronica Walker
Document Division
University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana

and

Mary Vance
Editor, CPL Exchange Bibliographies
Librarian, CP&LA Library, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana

ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN


A well illustrated book describing research on the often uncomfortable and occasionally hazardous windy conditions in pedestrian areas near tall buildings. Topics discussed include special case studies of wind problems and remedial measures on existing sites, wind tunnel tests, meteorological data and human requirements. These aspects are finally brought together to aid the architect and planner in designing for comfortable conditions.


Examines the relationship of the physical environment to human and animal life.


In this Bicentennial year discovery and re-discovery are particularly relevant. From the Old Merchant's House in Greenwich Village to the Banks on Wall Street, from the Stock Exchange to mid-town's United Nations, this guide opens avenues of awareness of how this city grew, always responding to the interdependence and needs of its changing populations.

New York: A Guide to the Metropolis contains twenty "key" walking tours through New York's most interesting parts--sights, streets, and places too often unknown, ignored, or taken for granted. The history and architecture of each district are points of focus, and every tour is accompanied by its own very decipherable map (in some instances the smaller, side-tours contain their maps, too). As a magnificent bonus to the text and maps more than 275 historical photographs and engravings--all from museums, historical societies, and private archives of this city--offer the tour-taker a unique opportunity to see New York as it was.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES, DIRECTORIES, HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.**


Hulchanski, John David. Citizen participation in planning: a comprehensive bibliography. Toronto: Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Toronto, 1974?, 77p. (Papers on planning and design; no. 2)


Sinka, Evelyn. Methods, models and instruments for studies of aquatic pollution, an annotated bibliography. La Jolla, California: Ocean Engineering Information Service, 1971, 29p. (Ocean Engineering Information Series, vol. 5)


ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT


With historical perspective, this 40-year review of manpower policies and programs in the United States examines their effect upon national economic and social policies. In doing so, it takes into account the conflict between price stability and unemployment.

The study vividly depicts in words, and substantiates with statistics, the immediate problem of massive unemployment, which is accentuated by a marked increase in duration for those who have lost their jobs and by an exceptionally heavy impact upon young people under age 20. It tells how both the uninsured and the insured unemployed, as well as the nation, are affected by the increased duration of joblessness. And it tells of the needs of young prospective entrants into the labor force.

The authors propose that the nation's manpower policies be reconsidered and that the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor "conduct an extensive (labor-intensive) job-creating operation" while the planning agencies of government work to restore the economy.


Large public or industrial projects cannot be evaluated solely in terms of pure economics. There are also the intangible gains and losses time, noise, pollution, health, general amenities and environment. Cost benefit techniques have been developed chiefly to quantify the intangibles in terms of money, so that a full assessment of benefits and costs can be made. Only then should the choice between two or three alternatives be taken.

How to Use Cost Benefit Analysis in Project Appraisal has been thoroughly revised for this second edition to include new techniques and applications. It is written in non-technical language as a manual for all those engaged in
large-scale projects--public officials, businessmen, professional advisers, planners, economists and environmentalists.

CONTENTS: Foreword; Part One Principles of Cost Benefit Analysis; 1 Quantifiable methods in decision making; 2 Theoretical principles; 3 The short listing problem; 4 Forecasting; 5 Quantification of forecasts; 6 The present and the future; 7 Weighting terms; Part Two Cost Benefit Analysis in Practice; 8 Procedures and layout of cost benefit analysis; 9 The Third London Airport; 10 The Channel Tunnel; 11 Industrial location decisions; 12 Two applications of multi-criteria analysis; 13 Other applications of cost benefit analysis; 14 Private decisions and the public interest; Appendixes: 1 Technical description of cost benefit analysis; 2 Condorcet's Paradox; 3 Value of land; References; Index. (First edition was published as "Values for Money.")


The use of input-output analysis is increasing rapidly—particularly as the value of the technique becomes more widely appreciated by planners working at the subnational level.

In this book the authors have applied the methods developed by a number of workers to data derived from the 1968 UK input-output tables, and they have then compared the results with empirically obtained data for the city of Peterborough for the same year. This critical comparison of previous methods for the production of nonsurvey tables is accompanied by a number of the authors' own modifications to the methods, which demonstrate that significant improvements can be made in the estimates. In particular an iterative approach is described which incorporates sectoral estimates of local intermediate inputs and outputs, and which makes possible the widespread simulation of regional economic systems.

The data and programs provided represent a most useful source of reference for further studies of small area economic systems, and for extending the application and development of nonsurvey input-output methods. The book will be of interest to economists, geographers, planners and regional scientists working in national or local planning departments, research institutes, universities and colleges.

Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission. Responses of the banking institutions and real estate brokers in the regional to questionnaires on sources of home financing. Harrisburg, 1975.


ENERGY


Durfee, R. C. ORRMIS--Oak Ridge regional modeling information system. Oak Ridge, Tennessee: Regional and Urban Studies Department, Energy Division and Computer Science Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1974, v. 1, 103p.


ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES


Although the economic benefits of extracting oil and gas from the North Sea and the Continental Shelf of North West Europe are welcomed, there is great concern regarding the effects on the environment. Damage is anticipated to fisheries, bathing beaches, sea birds and marine life generally. The precautions that governments and the oil industry are taking to avoid such damage and to deal effectively with spills, if they occur, are not fully appreciated.

There is particular value, therefore, in having in one volume not only authoritative statements of the ways in which harm to fish, risks to human health, reduction of amenities or hazards to sea birds and other marine life could arise, but,
alongside these papers, other, equally authoritative, descriptions of the technical devices adopted by the industry to prevent leakage and to deal with oil which may escape; a statement of the official viewpoint. The reader is provided with the raw material from which to form a balanced judgement on an important issue of the day.

To the environmental scientist the book provides a wider view than is obtainable from specialist journals.


This study, which draws upon discussions since 1972 by an expert group at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), sets out to analyse the international implications of recent changes in the ownership, supply, cost, and consumption of the world's natural resources. It opens with a survey of the physical and economic background to the resources problem. The main focus, however, is upon the often contentious policy choices now faced, individually or in concert, by particular groups of countries: those with surplus resources to export, those which are self-sufficient, and those nations--developing as well as developed--which must depend on others for their vital raw materials. The potential role of multinational groupings and cartels is examined, and the rival attractions of 'bilateral' and 'multilateral' agreements between exporters and importers are weighed. There is a special emphasis throughout upon the topical and peculiarly
difficult problem of energy resources, including oil, but that problem has deliberately been set into a broader context which also embraces other non-renewable resources such as the non-ferrous metals.

The authors are neither hopeless nor complacent. They consider but reject the spectre of a world exhausted of raw materials. At the same time, they are clear in their view that neither economic hardship nor international conflict will be avoided in future unless efficient national management is combined with the co-operative international exercise of a coherent political will by the producers and consumers of resources alike. At a time of so much concern about the future cost and availability of natural resources, their conclusions offer an increasingly urgent challenge to both the governments and the industries involved.

Philip Connelly is Assistant Co-ordinator for Public and Government Affairs at BP Oil. Robert Perlman is Director of the Commodities Research Unit Ltd.


Minnesota—Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. Wildlife habitat change and seasonal cultivation. Minneapolis, 1975, unpaged. (Minnesota land management information system)


Northeast Ohio Four County Regional Planning and Development Organization. Water resources inventory, goals and policies, systems and facilities, plans and proposals. Akron, 1975, 63p.


In Volume 1 of this study (Oceana, 1972) the editors provided extracts of studies on pollution made by or for the federal government in order to present an authoritative, unbiased and scientifically accurate ecological picture of the U.S. In Volume 2, they continue their work to cover the post-1971 period. Editorial comment precedes each document.


"One of the most important misconceptions is that no conservation movement existed until the twentieth century.... During the Roosevelt Presidency, in the years from 1901 to 1909, a federal bureaucracy dealing with environmental issues
came into being, and the engineers, geologists, and other 'experts'...were indeed important...but they were not the group that originated the movement in the 1870s."

"American sportsmen, those who hunted and fished for pleasure...were the real spearhead of conservation."

This book is an enthralling narrative of the struggle to save American wildlife and wildernesses from profiteering exploiters. Sportmen and nonsportsmen alike will be keenly interested in Reiger's fast-paced account, which is destined to become a definitive reference in conservation history.


The growing awareness of and concern for expendable natural resources, coupled with expanding electrical generation capacity, ranks optimum water management as one of the foremost elements in rational planning to meet the nation's energy needs.

Section One of these proceedings presents an overview of energy and water requirements. Present and future water needs are considered in relation to advancing technology. The papers in Section Two concern advances in water handling systems; Section Three deals with treatment and reuse. Both sections are directed to the latest concepts in design to dissipate heat, reuse water, and treat the residuals. Section Four pertains to water requirements to develop new fuel sources. Water requirements associated with energy from coal, geothermal, nuclear, solar, and oil sources are considered. Section Five pertains to beneficial uses of low-grade heat and Section Six is concerned with water, energy, and environmental impact.

GEOGRAPHY


Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Relief map of the Elko West 7/2-minute quadrangle, 1975.


Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Relief map of the Marlette Lake 7/2-minute quadrangle, 1975.


The maps are part of several environmental folios being produced by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, a division of the Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno. The folios are intended to meet the need for modern, detailed information on Nevada's expanding urban areas.

The slope and tinted relief maps depict the characteristics of the terrain within the quadrangles using patterns of color in such a way that drainage, contour of the land, and areas of slope steepness are immediately apparent. The slope maps of the Reno area were prepared especially for the Regional Planning Commission of Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County. The hydrology map gives information about surface and groundwater. The geology maps indicate what types of rocks are present, the location of faults, etc. All the maps include the standard information on a U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000-minute topographic quadrangle in addition to the other special information shown.


Chapters: Introduction, Terminology and classifications, the city in history, Recent urbanization: world regions and the U.S., The urban environment and the livibility of cities, Urban hierarchies and urban regions, Central place concepts, The labor force and economic base of the city, Land use in the city, Land values and land use zoning, Commercial activities and centers in the city, Residential land in the city, Manufacturing in the City, Transportation in the City, Other land components of the city, Spatial movement, Areal expansion and urban governments, Urban land policy, Urban planning and new towns.


Here is a book for anyone interested in London's problems. A proper evaluation of the issues facing the city's inhabitants, and especially its planners and politicians, requires an appreciation of the spatial patterns which make up the metropolis. This atlas illustrates the most significant patterns. It shows how London has developed over the centuries, maps its transport system, and identifies the present distribution of social classes, ethnic groups, housing
resources, health, welfare and educational facilities, and electoral votes. The data are derived from the 1971 census and many of the maps have been drawn by a computer using recently developed techniques. Each map is accompanied by an explanatory text.

Emrys Jones, Professor of Geography at the London School of Economics, has written an Afterword.

**HOUSING**


Frieden, Bernard Joel. Forecasting the nation's housing needs; assessing the Joint Center's first effort. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Joint Center for Urban Studies of M.I.T. and Harvard University, 1975, 33p.

Fusilier, H. Lee. Rent controls, another look. Boulder: Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado, 1974, 23p. (Real estate and land use report series report; 74-10)


Urban homesteading, proposed in the early seventies as the modern counterpart to the program which helped settle the
western wilderness, was intended to attract settlers to a different wilderness—abandoned housing in our older central cities. Reinforced by the glamour of historical analogy, urban homesteading promised the transformation of gutted shells and hostile neighborhoods into pioneering urban colonies through the offering of "free claims" on vacant housing to enterprising young households. The homestead grant was then to develop into a valuable asset through the settler's own initiative, drive, and sweat.

However, as Messrs. Hughes and Bleakly point out in this in-depth analysis of urban homesteading programs, operational reality has not matched all the glowing rhetoric. "Homesteading programs," they assert, "have yet to make a significant dent in the abandonment problems of their respective settings; nor have they had an impact on housing shortages."

The authors base this finding on a thorough examination of the setting, institutional framework, and mechanics of homesteading programs in four case studies: Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Newark, N.J. The approach these cities have taken to homesteading differs widely—from Baltimore's integrated institutional arrangements to provide a wide range of supportive services to Newark's bare-bones efforts to get delinquent properties back on the tax rolls. The experience of each city is set in an evaluative framework designed to distinguish elements unique to a particular time, place, or cast of personalities from those which are replicable on a broad scale. Furthermore, the failures and accomplishments are considered within both a theoretical and a historical context. The authors view the homesteading concept within a larger model of neighborhood decline and abandonment, and they examine the validity of analogies with earlier homesteading programs and suggest a perspective in which to view present efforts.

The most successful elements of each of the programs studied are blended into a set of policy recommendations. But these are offered with some reservations. As the authors conclude, "Homesteading is not a program which by itself can halt or reverse the long-standing trends buffeting the American city; it is, however, one of the few positive initiatives taken in regard to the snowballing abandonment process. And it is not a program which can simply send courageous but naive participants unaided into an urban wilderness.... Substantial support is indispensable if any long-term success is to be obtained; even then, it will be a long struggle."


Schodek, Daniel L. Fire in housing: research on building regulations and technology. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 1976, 50p.


LAND USE


Environmental Planning and Engineering, Inc. A regional park conceptual development plan for the Little Calumet River in Northwestern Indiana. Indianapolis, 1976, 8lp.


Minnesota--Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. Differential assessment of farmland in Anoka County. Minneapolis, 1975, 76p+. (Minnesota land management information system)


LANDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE


This book proposes and argues a new theory of landscape aesthetics based on an analysis of research, literature, and experience in a wide area of art and science, and seeks to apply this theory to the detailed and practical analysis of actual landscapes through an appropriate system of symbolism. All those involved in the analysis and planning of environmental aesthetics will find this a stimulating and useful volume.


To Pierre Dansereau ecology is a young and growing science on whose shoulders may well depend the survival of man. In order to prevent a human suicide, we must, in the author's words, "develop a full consciousness of our growing influence over our environment, accept new rules of stewardship, and develop a responsible plan of environmental management."

Heeding his own words, Professor Dansereau calls for the development of a more precise ecological framework in which to approach the problems and challenges of the environmental crisis. Such a framework entails a knowledge of many landscapes, or ecosystems, and a judicious use of the findings and methods of the older, more established natural and social sciences.

To this end the author provides descriptions of various ecosystems that stand as models for future studies and synthesizes our present knowledge of the field. He then develops his own innovative methodology for constructing a scientific ecological perspective. Based on an inventory of resources, agents, processes, and products of various trophic energy levels, the study of the dynamic interplay among each of these units leads to an objective measurement of a particular environment.

Although a highly trained and disciplined scientist, Professor Dansereau is nevertheless acutely aware of the human factor in approaching environmental problems. Man is, of
course, a part of the landscape. Through increasing his awareness and knowledge, he can even become a positive agent for change. But on a deeper and more profound level, man is seen as capable of effecting changes in landscapes largely as the result of his own mental projections, that is, through his inscape. The template of the inscape thus becomes an ecological lever on a par with floods, climate, vegetation, and other natural forces.

Here is a grand analysis of the life processes that explores the potential of planning to create a humane and livable world in which a share of the natural environment can be kept for man's appreciation and use. Inscape and Landscape, based upon the 1972 Massey Lectures of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, combines a solid background of science with a graceful literary style and a humane outlook.


Always starting with nature—and telling us what it can provide that will demand the least care and produce the greatest effect—Nan Fairbrother shows us how to combine land, structures, water, and growing things, for beauty as well as use. She teaches us to determine what we want from a landscape (whether an open vista or an enclosed garden, a wilderness area or an urban park) and how to work realistically to achieve it. Her discussion ranges wide: the growing habits of shrubs and flowers, the function of trees and grass, benches and fences, questions of scale and perspective, suggestions for industrial complexes and housing developments, the merits of paving stones and huge plant containers for cityscapes, the important dimension of time in designing a landscape...and more.

With over 200 pertinent photographs from Britain and America, whose captions and content both illustrate and illumine the text, The Nature of Landscape Design is an eloquent blend of philosophy and practical detail, of visionary theory and acute criticism. As Sir Frank Fraser Darling writes in his Foreword, "Nan Fairbrother's amalgam of art and science in an organic setting is something that proliferating mankind intensely needs if the species is to be humanely."


**PLANNING**


Barras, R. A spatial interaction model of Cleveland. London: Planning Research Applications Group, Centre for Environmental Studies, 1975, 72p+. (PRAG technical paper TP11)


Through the integration of location theory, public goods analysis, and collective action, a comprehensive foundation for the study of urban problems is presented in this new text. The relationship of urbanization to the industrial revolution and the rise of market systems are viewed in historical perspective.

Focusing first on the integration of theories, the authors then examine contemporary urban problems including urban public finance, questions of governmental decentralization and consolidation, housing, segregation, and poverty. Considered also are zoning and land use control, education, the urban environment, and urban transportation. Stressing the usefulness and relevance of economic theory for public policy analysis, the authors discuss prospects for a national urban growth policy, new towns, and the future of urban areas.


A Nation of Cities describes the thirty-year struggle to obtain direct national commitment to the improvement of the urban environment. The obstacles were many: a Federal system inclined toward states' rights and local control; a political system that responded only to crisis; a system of ideas that favored the country way of life and exalted individual rights over community interests. Disunity within urban society also delayed Federal action: big-city mayors, businessmen, social reformers and academicians all lobbied for national programs, but only on their own and often contradictory terms. The story of the developing Federal-city relationship, which culminated in the establishment of the
Department of Housing and Urban Development just a few years ago, makes compelling reading for all who have a vested interest in better cities.

A valuable addition to the Urban Life in America series, this very readable book examines not only the growing partnership between the Federal Government and the nation's large cities but also the fruits of that partnership—including federal housing, urban redevelopment, and highway programs—and their impact on the metropolitan environment.

Gerin-Lajoie, Paul. The longest journey.... Ottawa: Canadian International Development Agency, 1976, 51p. (Thoughts on international development/10)


Lewis, David F. A comparative analysis of housing and resident characteristics in new communities and surrounding areas. Chapel Hill: Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of North Carolina, 1974, 41p.


Nebraska—Office of Planning and Programming. Goals, policies, intent as stated in Nebraska statutes/prepared for use by Nebraska legislators, Goals Committee and citizens; research by Warren White, economist, Gary Krumland, legal intern, and staff members of the State Office of Planning and Programming, 1975, 57p.

Northeast Ohio Four County Regional Planning and Development Organization. Regional goals and policy development. Akron, 1975, 42p.

For over a year, the entire community of Kitchener was in a turmoil over the dispute centring on the famous farmers' market. The proposal to tear down the market and the old city hall, to replace both with modern buildings, polarized the citizens. The debate raised most of the vital issues of modern urban planning—the need for renewal, transportation problems, conservation, tradition.

The story of the Kitchener Market fight is the story of many medium-sized North American cities trying to remain vital in these years of urban crisis. The story of the farmers' market is the story of businessmen, merchants, politicians, newspapermen, and professionals running a town like a private club. It is a story which became a national cause celebre, drawing comment in national newspapers and magazines. It is a story about people—how they interact in the public arena, how they plot to gain their ends, and how and why they win and lose—a story as much like a gossip column as a political report.


Toronto—Bureau of Municipal Research. The Toronto regions' privately developed new communities. Research associate, Virginia Williams Vito. Toronto, 1972, 40p. (Civic affairs, 1972; no. 2)

A catalog of community achievement.


**POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**


Here is a systematic analysis of the mobilizing efforts being made by minority groups to change the behavior of urban bureaucracies and to create programs to improve their lives. The book focuses on the interplay between minority group living conditions, ideology, institutional structures, movement organizations, and the resources and strategies available for producing change.

Urban political movements are placed within a historical context to provide insights into urban institutions, the position of minority groups and the nature of political movements as vehicles for social change. The question of precisely what resources relatively powerless groups can use to become politically potent is explored in depth.


"Prepared for publication for the Council of State Governments by the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with special cooperation from the Ford Foundation."


India's explosion of a nuclear device was an emphatic reminder that the non-proliferation Treaty of 1968 has done little to discourage serious nuclear aspirants. The original expectations that nuclear capacities would not be sought by Third World countries failed to recognize the independent foreign policy conceptions and requirements of these countries. Further, continuing competition among the present nuclear powers has fueled the current diffusion of weapons and technology. The list of countries likely to possess nuclear weapons within the next few years numbers almost a dozen. Focusing on the issues in the nuclear-strategic debate that divide first and second order states, these papers examine the process of proliferation and its consequences for the international political system.


RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE


Bury, Richard L. Design of motorcycle areas near campgrounds: effects on riders and nonriders. ...project director and Edgar R. Fillmore, chief investigator. College Station, Texas: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M University, 1974, 61p.

California--Division of Forestry. An evaluation of efforts to provide fire safety to development and occupancy within the wildlands of California: a report to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research by Resources Agency, Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry; Barrit Neal, Leroy Taylor. Sacramento: The Division, 1973, 18p.


This stimulating study rejects many conventional views of leisure, and sets out an alternative approach, based on an understanding of first principles of whole life development. The authors describe people's preoccupations at different stages of the life cycle, and look at holidays, hobbies, institutionalized leisure, in terms of the contemporary changes in society. While not denying the need for large-scale societal support for many leisure and recreational programmes, they are particularly concerned with the hazards of the rapid institutionalization of leisure, and suggest ways in which leisure providers can bridge the gap between their emerging institutions and the people for whom they are built. They stress that their new approach is not tied to any preconceptions about continuing increases in the 'affluent society'. In fact the framework is intended to be valid for all sorts of social conditions and, arguably, is even more applicable in times of severe environmental constraints because it advocates the cultivation of resourcefulness by both providers and users of leisure facilities in the use of whatever opportunities are available.

Institute of Family and Environmental Research.


SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND SERVICES


Policymakers and social planners—at all levels of government and in the private sector—are currently confronted with the problem of evaluating the large number of human service programs that compete for available resources.
Academic and Entrepreneurial Research presents a systematic study of the expenditure of federal funds for evaluation research. It reviews federally-supported evaluations of programs, including evaluations of social-change experiments and research-demonstration programs funded by the various executive departments of the federal government. Evaluation studies of these large-scale programs vary in scope, quality, and potential utility. Bernstein and Freeman examine all projects initiated during a fiscal year in order to understand better the methods employed, the types of persons engaged in such research, and expectations regarding the utilization of findings.

The book provides data about "high" and "low" quality evaluation research and contains recommendations for restructuring the entire evaluation research enterprise in light of the findings.


Hubbell, L. Kenneth. Alternative methods for financing public services: the cases of education and welfare: summary... director, Gerald W. Olson...et. al. Kansas City, Missouri: Mid-America Urban Observatory; University of Missouri-Kansas City, 1973, 29 columns.


In Clash of Culture Madden, Chief Economist of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "presents a sweeping portrayal of the forces of change he sees affecting our society. He not only describes the manifestations of these forces, such as the growth of movements like 'environmentalism' and 'consumerism', but also provides a penetrating and persuasive analysis of the origins of these forces. He emphasizes that
the underlying source of change in our culture must be recognized and dealt with in a rational manner, and that only in this way can we avoid the pitfall of irrational response to specific changes, whether they are changes we see occurring now or changes yet in the future."


Central to this book is the proposition that international concern with human rights is one of the great emergent historical forces of our times which are changing the course of history and shaping the future; its message is that such concern be viewed as the means for the orderly regulation and disciplining of international society, as well as an end in itself. A creative and probing treatment of a subject whose meaning and implications, shadow and substance, have rarely been explored systematically or in depth, the book is a forceful argument for the development of an international human rights discipline to take the place of slogans, to face squarely the embarrassments of reality and to cope with the cliches of expectation.

The author builds his case on the judicious and carefully reasoned conclusion that, while the hope that the world will unite behind a common ideology or a super-government has long been dashed, it is more likely to respond to a common concern for survival. In his opinion, an international concern with human rights which understands its raison d'etre not only exudes excitement, a sense of life, a reach and a hope, but is intellectually important and practically potent. Properly channeled through established international institutions, this bold and cutting generalization becomes the golden key to survival.


As a former commander of detectives in the Chicago police department, Professor Reppetto brings a unique perspective to this study of stranger-to-stranger crimes committed on residential premises. In addition to a thorough search of the literature, his research included an analysis of 2500 felonies; detailed interviews with nearly a thousand victims and nonvictims along with a security audit of their dwellings; field observation in 39 geographic areas; and interviews with 97 adjudicated burglars. Reppetto finds that the most promising strategies for reducing residential crime lie in pro-
grams directed to the modification of offender behavior and the reduction of crime opportunity. Within these categories, effective drug abuse therapy and an upgrading of residential security measures are seen as the most productive points of departure.


Social Impact Assessment, #2. (If you wish future issues contact C. P. Wolfe, 441 N St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024. Contributions $10 for institutions, $5 for professionals, $3 for students.)


TRANSPORTATION


Comsis Corporation. Nebraska statewide accessibility study: prepared for State of Nebraska Office of Planning and Programming in cooperation with U.S. Department of Transportation, s.l. s.n., 1974, 4lp.


Indiana--Public Service Commission of Indiana and the Center for Urban and Regional Analysis, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University. Indiana state rail plan, preliminary phase 2, volume 1. Indianapolis, 1975, 255p.


MISCELLANEOUS


_______   #24  Attitudinal study of Iowa City area residents toward potential transit improvements and sources of revenue by Foster Mattson.

_______   #25  Government policy and decision making implications for land resource information system design by Richard L. Talcott and Kenneth J. Dueker.


_______   #28  Railroad abandonment: the administrative decision-making process by Donald F. Mazziotti and Mark Meyer.

_______   #30  Aggregate-demand transit service—the flexible fixed-route system by Eugene M. Wilson and Stanley D. Peterson.

_______   #31  Consideration of airport and secondary road abandonment by Eugene Wilson, John Hultquist, Laurel Corn, and Cliff Tweedale.

_______   #32  Attitudes toward and evaluation of carpooling by Stephen Andrle and Kenneth J. Dueker.

_______   #33  Railroad abandonment and re-use planning: relationship with statewide transportation planning and citizen participation by Donald F. Mazziotti, Mark C. Meyer and Kenneth J. Dueker.

_______   #34  The evaluation of railroad systems performance with special emphasis on abandonment methodology by Eugene M. Wilson and C. J. Tweedale.

| #36 | Proposed abandoned railroad right-of-way re-use act by David C. Baldus and Stephen W. Grow. |
| #38 | Public evaluation of water quality and its impact on recreation: a case from Iowa by James S. Gardner and Phillip Frankland. |
| #39 | Planning Primary Health Services for Rural Iowa: an interim report by Gerald Rushton. |
| #40 | Benefit estimates for recreational re-use of abandoned railroad rights-of-way by Alfred N. Joyal. |
| #41 | Identification and optimization of alternative re-use for proposed railroad abandonment right-of-way by Brent O. Biar and Mark C. Meyer. |
| #42 | An information system design framework for state rail planning by Kenneth J. Dueker and John A. Milligan. |
| #43 | Geographic data encoding issues by Kenneth J. Dueker. |
| #44 | West African urbanization: patterns of convergence or divergence? by Michael L. McNulty and Frank E. Hooton. |
| #45 | Do elderly demand-responsive systems duplicate existing fixed route systems? by John A. Lichtenheld and Douglas J. McKelvey. |
| #46 | The evaluation of fixed route transit service performance: the methodology and application of the transit route evaluation planning package (TREPP) by Steven M. Siegel and Vincenzo Milione. |
| #47 | Initiation of a response to a carpooling program by employees at the U.S. Army's Rock Island arsenal by Peter J. Geloss. |
| #48 | Information integration models of transportation decisions by Irwin P. Levin and Fernando A. Corry. |
| #49 | The impact of suburbanization on the stream-channel networks of Ralston Creek and South Branch, Iowa by William L. Graf. |
CPL Exchange Bibliography #1068


40. Federally induced regional governance in the United States by Rex Honey.


Simmons, James William. Patterns of residential movement in metropolitan Toronto...with the assistance of Alan Baker and Marie Truelove. Toronto; Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1974, 138p.


COUNCIL OF PLANNING LIBRARIANS Exchange Bibliography #1068

NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR PLANNING LIBRARIES, LIST NO. 25

Additional copies available from:

Council of Planning Librarians
Post Office Box 229
Monticello, Illinois 61856

for $4.00