

The cultivation of oranges and apples became Jaffa's main export in terms of both quantity and monetary value. The author correctly points out the effect of the tracts of groves located toward the east, and the resulting high land prices, on the city's expansion toward the northwest, into sandy areas with only sparse groves such as Moses Montifiore's.

The book also contains a concise survey of Jaffa's various traditional trades and manufacturing industries (e.g., olive oil presses and soap factories). The city's growing, ever-changing, internal and external trade is studied, using contemporary consular reports that provide conflicting data. For example, three different figures are given for 1886 exports, the highest of which (for sea commerce) is almost five times greater than the smallest. The author devotes special attention to foreign tourism and pilgrims, along with the local summer tourists (mostly Jews who came from inside the country to "take a cure"). Money changers, banks, and insurance companies are discussed.

*Jaffa—A City in Evolution* is fully illustrated with maps, pictures, and aerial photographs to illustrate the processes detailed in the book. In general, the book is characterized by a fresh, independent approach that permits, perhaps for the first time, the understanding of Jaffa's development and expansion from an accurate perspective, using good source materials to explain the process. This understanding is the book's major contribution to the study of Israel's historical geography.

*Back to the City: Issues in Neighborhood Renovation.* S.B. Laska and D. Spain, eds., New York: Pergamon Press, 1980.

*Reviewed by: James H. Johnson, Jr.*

Since the mid-1970s, geographers, sociologists, urban planners, and other social scientists have devoted considerable attention to recent efforts by individuals and community organizations to rejuvenate or revitalize older urban neighborhoods. The purpose of this multidisciplinary edited volume is to "contribute to the wider dissemination of research, analyses, and policy related to the residential revitalization of cities" (p. xi).

In a short introduction, Laska and Spain draw on the analyses and findings of the contributors and summarize the nature and geographic extent of private market neighborhood revitalization activities in U.S. cit-

ies, the salient issues that have emerged as a result of such initiatives to revive older urban neighborhoods, and some of the alternative ways the public sector can become involved in the process. The authors conclude their introduction with a prognosis for residential revitalization activities in the 1980s.

The core of the book is divided into three parts and includes nineteen chapters. Part I, entitled "National Evidence and Theoretical Perspectives," opens with Black's summary (in Chapter 1), of the major findings of two national surveys conducted by the Urban Land Institute. These surveys revealed that private market neighborhood revitalization activities were underway in 65% and 86% of U.S. cities with a population greater than 150,000 in 1975 and 1979, respectively. From a survey of expert informants in the 30 largest U.S. cities, Clay (chapter 2) identifies two distinct types of neighborhood revitalization (gentrification and incumbent upgrading), and Spain (chapter 3) analyses published census data on racial and socioeconomic transition in central city housing since 1970 for indicators of gentrification. Next, Lipton (chapter 4) reports the results of an empirical test of a neighborhood "revival hypothesis" that is derived from selected urban theories. This article is followed by a paper by Long (chapter 5), who argues that the renewed interest in older urban neighborhoods cannot be fully understood unless it is juxtaposed against another major post-1970 development, the resurgence of population growth in small towns and cities. Among other issues, this author addresses the contrasting motivations and preferences for what he terms the "back-to-the-city" and the "back-to-the-countryside" movements. In the final paper in this section (chapter 6), London reviews traditional theories of neighborhood change and alternative explanations of urban revitalization advanced in recent literature. On the basis of his review, London concludes that "urban re-invasion" rather than gentrification is the more appropriate terminology to use to describe the influx of young, predominantly white singles and couples into older, racially transitional urban neighborhoods.

Part II, "Case Studies: A Close-Up View," begins with a paper by Gale (chapter 7), who derives a stage theory of neighborhood revitalization from survey data of the demographic and attitudinal characteristics of recent homebuyers in the revitalizing Capitol Hill and Mt. Pleasant neighborhoods of Washington, D.C. A survey of recent homebuyers in ten different revitalizing neighborhoods in New Orleans is reported in chapter 8, by Laska and Spain; the study's results show that these renovators resemble the image of them portrayed in the media. Levy and Cybrwisky (chapter 9) discuss the cultural and class tensions that have emerged between long-term residents and more recent arrivals in two neighborhoods experiencing rejuvenation in central Philadelphia. The next two papers, by Fusch (chap-

ter 10) and Tournier (chapter 11), assess the roles of various forces in the revitalization of specific neighborhoods in Columbus, Ohio, and Charleston, South Carolina. Next, Hodge (chapter 12) attempts to determine the impact of revitalization on the social diversity of two downtown neighborhoods in Seattle, Washington. Chernoff (chapter 13) describes how long-term businesses have been "socially displaced" by more recent arrivals from the decision-making processes impacting the revitalization of the Little Five Points commercial district in Atlanta. Weiler (chapter 14) concludes this section of the book with a description of the way in which the Queens Village Neighborhood Association, the local community organization in his neighborhood in central Philadelphia, has been able to intervene in the reinvestment process and thereby influence the kinds of activities in the neighborhood.

Part III, "Discourses (sic) Toward Responsible Policy Action," focuses mainly on the displacement issue. Nager (chapter 15) argues from a political economy perspective that, not unlike the federal programs of the 1950s and 60s, the private market revitalization activities of the 1970s have led to the forced or coerced removal of blacks and other minorities from inner city neighborhoods. However, Grier and Grier (chapter 16), Sumka (chapter 17), and Houston and O'Connor (chapter 18) all argue that the displacement effected by recent revitalization efforts is much less than that resulting from continued disinvestment in central-city housing and the enhanced competition for the housing stock remaining in reasonably sound condition.

These authors' differing views on the nature and magnitude of displacement are reflected in the policy recommendations advanced by each of them. Nager concludes with a brief review of policies that have been specifically proposed to mitigate reinvestment displacement. By contrast, Grier and Grier, Sumka, and Houston and O'Connor outline strategies to be implemented at various government levels to combat displacement resulting from urban disinvestment. In the final paper (chapter 19), Levy identifies a range of strategies that neighborhood groups can adopt to minimize, if not altogether eliminate, displacement.

In this volume, Laska and Spain have drawn together and organized a series of papers in a fairly coherent manner; this book captures the state of knowledge about private market neighborhood revitalization as it existed in the late 1970s. *Back to the City*, especially in the case studies in Part II, provides significant insights into the intricate spatial and sociopolitical dynamics of the revitalization process. The numerous typographical errors and misspelled words throughout the text, however, are indicative of poor editing and detract from what is otherwise a significant contribution to the research literature on urban revitalization.