

Notes and comments

Notes: Congrès de la Société historique du Canada, 1983; City of Toronto Archives; Urban Policy Sub-Programme, IDRC; Housing Research, CMHC; Recherches sur l'habitation, SCHC; UC Berkeley: British Study Tour; Canadian-American Urban Development: A Comparative Urban History Conference; — Comments: William James: Pioneer Press Photographer (L. Price); A Reviewer Responds (W. Roberts); Urbanization and National Development Conference (C. Vlassoff)

Notes et commentaires

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Notes and Comments/Notes et commentaires

Notes

Congrès de la Société historique du Canada, 1983

Le congrès de la Société historique du Canada se tiendra en 1983 à Vancouver, à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Le Comité du Programme invite les membres, les historiens et les collègues d'autres disciplines à proposer des sujets de communication ou de séances. Trois thèmes ont été privilégiés pour ce congrès: l'histoire de la famille, la géographie historique canadienne et l'histoire sociale de l'Europe moderne. On a de plus prévu des séances conjointes avec l'Association canadienne de Science politique et la Société canadienne d'Histoire de la Médecine. Comme d'habitude, des communications dans des domaines de l'histoire canadienne, américaine, européenne, asiatique, africaine ou dans d'autres secteurs historiques seront aussi présentées. Les personnes intéressées à proposer un sujet de communication en français sont priées d'écrire à Yvan Lamonde, Centre d'Études canadiennes-françaises, Université McGill, 3475 Peel, Montréal, H3A 1W7 (514-392-5210). Le Comité du Programme est composé de Peter Ward (Histoire, UBC), président; de Robin Fisher (Histoire, SFU); de Douglas Owsram (Histoire, Alberta); de Joy Parr (Histoire, Queen's); d'Allan Smith (Histoire, UBC); de Donald Sutherland (Histoire, Brock); de John Warkentin (Géographie, Brock); et de Yvan Lamonde (McGill).

Date limite pour les propositions: 15 SEPTEMBRE 1982.

City of Toronto Archives

The Society of American Archivists has awarded the City of Toronto Archives the "Distinguished Service Award." The City of Toronto is the first Canadian recipient of the award. Established in 1964, this prestigious annual award is presented to the archival institution which has given outstanding service to its public and made an exemplary contribution to the archival profession.

The City of Toronto Records and Archives Programme celebrated its twentieth anniversary in 1980. Robert N. Woadden, the first city archivist, established the programme as part of the City Clerk's Department in 1960, with a budget of less than \$10,000 and a staff of two. Today the City Archivist oversees a staff of forty and manages an operating budget of about \$1,000,000.

The City Archivist, R. Scott James, is also a member of the editorial board of the *Urban History Review*.

Urban Policy Sub-Programme Social Sciences Division International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

The urban sub-programme supports research designed to increase knowledge on the ways in which development policies and programmes influence living conditions in the cities of less developed countries, and how such policies and programmes can be improved to the greater benefit of the urban poor. In 1982-83 the major areas of research will be directed to exploring urban-regional issues, improving service delivery to the urban poor, evaluating low-cost housing projects, and studying markets in low-income areas of cities. The content of each of these topics is as follows:

Urban-Regional Relations

A small number of exploratory studies will be supported that attempt to evaluate the roles of cities in national and regional development, identify policies affecting regional development, and analyze the flow of capital, goods and services between the city and the countryside. These studies will depend largely on the analysis of existing secondary data to assess the implicit and explicit urban development policies in national development plans, and to probe possible new directions for development policies intended to reduce urban poverty.

Urban Services

The principal objective of projects supported in this field is to improve the delivery, access, and effectiveness of urban services, with special reference to the urban poor. Research on urban services related to the basic needs of urban dwellers, such as transportation, sanitation, waste disposal, security, child care, and recreation, will be supported. Evaluative studies that usually include the collection of primary data will assess the success and failure of existing programmes and make appropriate policy recommendations. A special attempt will be made to study urban innovations, whether they be policy measures, delivery systems, or methods of management. In addition to those mentioned

above, the two services outlined below will receive special support.

Low-Cost Housing

The programme will support specific evaluative studies that will analyze the lessons learned from different approaches to low-cost housing. Research on self-help housing will emphasize organization and extent of replicability.

Market Studies

Diagnostic studies will be supported to improve understanding of market operation in general and of ways to better serve the poor in particular. Evaluative studies of specific markets, policies and innovations will also be supported.

Other Urban Topics

The sub-programme will also support small, exploratory studies on a number of urban topics that may become areas for greater focus in the future. These studies will examine policies to decrease urban unemployment, seek a better understanding of the linkages between formal and informal sector employment, and analyze the policies governing the availability of land for low-income urban community needs.

For further information or to submit research proposals, please contact:

Dr. Yue-man Yeung Senior Program Officer Social Sciences Division IDRC 60 Queen Street P.O. Box 8500 OTTAWA, Ontario Canada K1G 3H9 Telephone: (613)996-2321	or	Dr. François J. Bélisle Program Officer Social Sciences Division IDRC 60 Queen Street P.O. Box 8500 OTTAWA, Ontario Canada K1G 3H9 Telephone: (613)996-2321
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Housing Research

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation continues to offer research grants for studies related to housing from researchers in Canadian universities, institutions, consulting firms, professions and the housing industry. Grants of up to \$20,000 are available. Research topics must address matters related to housing policies and programmes, the conditions and adequacy of the housing stock, the cost of housing and the use of land, the planning of residential communities or the impact of technology on the residential environment.

For further information, contact:

Administrator
External Research Program
Research Administration and Co-ordination
Division
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Recherches sur l'habitation

La Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement continue d'accorder des subventions pour encourager les recherches sur l'habitation. Ces subventions, pouvant atteindre \$20,000, sont offertes aux chercheurs œuvrant dans les universités canadiennes, dans les institutions, dans les cabinets d'experts-conseils, dans les milieux professionnels et dans l'industrie du logement. Les sujets de recherche doivent se rapporter à divers aspects des politiques et des programmes de logement: les conditions d'habitation, la quantité et la qualité des habitations existantes, le coût des habitations, l'utilisation des terrains, l'aménagement de quartiers résidentiels ou l'impact de la technologie sur l'habitat.

Pour plus d'informations s'adresser à:

L'Administrateur
Programme de recherche extérieure
Division de l'administration et de la coordination
de la recherche
Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement
Chemin de Montréal
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P7

Subject to be Land-Use Planning UC Berkeley: British Study Tour

A three-week tour of England, Scotland, and Wales will offer an opportunity for on-site study of British land-use planning this summer. Led by Donald Hagman of the UCLA Law School and sponsored by University of California Extension at Berkeley, the tour will begin July 9 in London and end July 29 in Edinburgh.

The study tour is planned to introduce the participants to British land-use law and planning while allowing an opportunity to explore urban and rural area of Britain. Leading the group with Professor Hagman will be Warren W. Jones, Lecturer in City Planning at the University of California, Berkeley.

British lecturers will include two of the best-known planning lawyers in Great Britain, Sir Desmond Heap and Sir Frank Layfield; the director general of the Greater London Council, Sir James Swaffield; the chief planner for the Department of the Environment, Sir Wilfred Burns; and a number of national and local public officials, development corporation executives, and legal scholars.

On the itinerary are the new towns of Welwyn Garden City and Milton Keynes; the historic cities of Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Liverpool, and Cardiff, and, in addition, London and Edinburgh.

The history and prevailing doctrines of English planning law and development control will be the focus of study, with consideration of the legal and political context for land-use planning and controls at both central government and local levels. Topics will include techniques for protecting rural England, national park planning, governmental organization, urban development corporations and enterprise zones, and new towns.

Hagman is a longtime scholar of land-use planning law and has written widely on British and comparative planning law in publications including *The Urban Lawyer*, *Urban Law and Policy*, the *University of Illinois Law Forum*, and the *Journal of the American Planning Association*. Jones, who is chairman of Continuing Education in Public Policy at UC Berkeley, is also a consultant on urban planning. He has travelled widely in Britain and frequently lectures on English Planning.

The \$1,950 registration fee for the programme includes tuition, field trips and tours, accommodations, some meals, and transportation during the tour. Transportation to and from Great Britain is not included.

Full details are available from UC Berkeley Extension, Dept. 137AC, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720, U.S.A.; telephone (415) 642-1061.

**Canadian-American Urban Development:
A Comparative Urban History Conference**
University of Guelph, August 24-27, 1982,
and Toronto, August 28, 1982

This conference is co-sponsored by the Urban History Group of the Canadian Historical Association and by the History Department of the University of Guelph. Our planning has been guided by three objectives. One is to study the themes of power and decision-making in urban development. A second is to look at these themes in a comparative context. In most sessions we are asking the question: to what extent does the border make a differ-

ence? A third objective is to study the themes from a multi-disciplinary approach.

PROGRAMME AND SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1982

12:00 - 2:00 p.m.

Registration - Accommodation: Lennox-Addington
Residence

Registration - Conference: Courtyard, University
Centre

2:00 - 3:45 p.m.

1. *The Evolution of Urban Systems*

- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Peter Goheen, Geography, Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario.

- David Meyer, Sociology, Brown University,
Providence, R.I. "Industrial Change in
Nineteenth Century Regional Industrial
Systems."

- James W. Simmons, Geography, University of
Toronto, Toronto. "The Impact of the Public
Sector on the Canadian Urban System."

comm.: David Ward, Geography, University of
Wisconsin-Madison.

2. *The Politics of Planning* - Room 442,
University Centre (use north elevators)

chr.: Joy Woolfrey, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

- Daniel Schaffer, Historian, Cultural Resources
Program, Tennessee Valley Authority.
"Resettling Industrial America: The
Controversy over F.D.R.'s Greenbelt Town
Program."

- Edward Sommerville, Planning, University
of Waterloo. "Towards the Keynesian City:
Reconstruction and Resurrection of Town
Planning in Canada, 1941-51."

comm.: Anthony Sutcliffe, History, University of
Sheffield, Sheffield, England.

3:45 - 4:00 p.m. Coffee Break

4:00 - 6:00 p.m.

3. *Entrepreneurship and Government in Urban Development*
- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: L.D. McCann, Geography, Mount Allison University, Sackville.

- Robert Babcock, History, University of Maine, Orono. "Public vs. Private Enterprise: A Comparison of Two Atlantic Seaboard Cities, 1895-1920, Saint John, N.B., and Portland, Maine."

- Peter E. Rider, History, National Museum of Man, Ottawa. "Seizing Opportunities: Charlottetown and the Mentality of Expansion."

comm.: Blaine Brownell, Urban Studies, University of Alabama at Birmingham.
David Sutherland, History, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

4. *Montreal Society in the Nineteenth Century: A Workshop* - Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Anick Germain, Institut d'urbanisme, Université de Montréal.

- Paul-André Linteau and Jean-Claude Robert, Histoire, Université du Québec à Montréal. "A Decade of Research on Montreal."

6:00 - 8:30 p.m.

Buffet Dinner (cash bar) - Faculty Club, Level 5, University Centre (use north elevators)

8:30 - 10:30 p.m.

5. *Comparing Recent Canadian-American Urban Development* - OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Larry Kulisek, History, University of Windsor, Windsor.

- John Mercer, Geography, Syracuse University, Syracuse, and Michael A. Goldberg, Commerce and Business Administration, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. "Value Differences and their Meaning for Urban Development in Canada and the U.S.A."

comm.: James F. Vance, Jr., Geography, University of California, Berkeley.

6. *Builders and Architecture*

- Room 442, University Centre

chr. & comm.: Alex Murray, Environmental Studies, York University

- Susan Buggey, Parks Canada, Winnipeg. "Entrepreneurial Building in Halifax: The Case of John D. Nash."

- Trevor Boddy, Consultant in Heritage and Urban Design, Calgary. "The Architecture of Boomtown."

- Phyllis Lambert, Architect, Montreal. "Three Montreals: Architecture from Within, From Without and Their Reconciliation."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25

9:00 - 10:45 a.m.

7. *Reform and Municipal Government*

- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Alan Artibise, History, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.

- Philip H. Wichern, Political Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. "Metropolitan Reform and the Structure of Local Governments in the Political Economy of Canadian-American Urban Development."

E.P. Fowler, Political Science, Glendon College, York University, Toronto. "Neighborhoods and Urban Reform."

comm.: Michael H. Ebner, History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois.

8. *Land-Use Structure: Industry and Commerce*

- Room 442, University Centre

chr.: James Bater, Geography, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

- Howard Botts, Geography, University of Wisconsin-Madison. "The Emergence of Ethnic Division of Labor in Urban Retailing, 1880-1920, with Special Reference to Milwaukee."

- Gunter Gad and Deryck Holdsworth, Geography, University of Toronto. "The Emergence of Toronto's Office, Commercial and Industrial Districts, 1850-1930."

comm.: Fred Dahms, Geography, University of Guelph.

10:45 - 11:00 a.m. Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:45 p.m.

9. *Industrial Location and Urban Development*

- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Donald Kerr, Geography, University of Toronto.

- William Mulligan, Eleutherian Mills - Hagley Foundation, Wilmington, Delaware. "Technological Change and Industrial Location: The Lynn Massachusetts, Shoe Industry, 1840-1900."

- David Walker, Geography, University of Waterloo. "Ontario's Oilfields and the Industrial Development of Sarnia, Ontario."

comm.: Gerald Bloomfield, Geography, University of Guelph

10. *Recreation, Parks and Urban Life*

- Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Elwood Jones, History, Trent University, Peterborough.

- J.R. Wright, Urban and Regional Planning, University of Ottawa. "Early Parks & Pleasuring Grounds: A Comparative Analysis."

- Ralph C. Wilcox, Physical Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton. "Sport & Recreation in 19th Century England and America: A Tale of Two Cities, Bristol & Boston."

comm.: Cameron Man, Landscape Architecture, University of Guelph.

12:45 - 2:30 p.m.

Lunch - on your own, or
Walking Tour of Guelph, with Box Lunch, led by Gordon Couling. Bus leaves south entrance of the University Centre at 12:45 p.m., returning by 2:30 p.m.

2:30 - 4:00 p.m.

11. *Elites and Community Power Structures*

OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: John Ingham, History, University of Toronto.

- Burton Folsom, History, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, "The Impact of Elites on City Growth: A Case Study of Scranton, Pennsylvania, 1850-1930."

- Elizabeth Bloomfield, History, University of Guelph. "'Self-Made Towns': Community Leaders and Urban Development in Berlin/Kitchener and Waterloo, Ontario, 1870-1930."

comm.: Donald Davis, History, University of Ottawa.
Leo Johnson, History, University of Waterloo.

12. *The Church and Community Improvement*

- Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Stephen Speisman, Director, Toronto Jewish Congress Archives, Toronto.

- Edward Kantowicz, History, Carleton University, Ottawa. "The Catholic Church as Urban Actor: Chicago as a Case Study."

- Murray Nicolson, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, and Parks Canada, Ontario. "Irish Catholic Education in Victorian Toronto: An Ethnic Response to Urban Conformity."

comm.: Jay P. Dolan, Cushwa Center, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.
William Westfall, Canadian Studies, York University, Toronto.

4:00 - 4:15 p.m. Coffee Break

4:15 - 6:15 p.m.

13. *Land-Use Structure: Land Development*

OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Jeremy Whitehand, Geography, University of Birmingham.

- Karl Cramer, History, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. "The Evolution of the Land Sub-Division Process in Louisville, Kentucky, 1772-1980."

- Brian Young, History, McGill University, Montreal. "Priestly Land Developers: Subdivision of the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice's Seigneurial Domain in Montreal, 1845-80."

- John Gilpin, Historic Sites Service, Alberta Culture, Edmonton. "The Physical Development of Edmonton, 1882-1917."

comm.: Michael Conzen, Geography, University of Chicago, Chicago.

14. *Working Class Communities: Politics and Culture*
- Room 442, University Centre

chr.: David Roediger, History, Northwestern University, Evanston.

- Sean Wilentz, History, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. "Class and Politics in Jacksonian America."

- Gregory S. Kealey, History, Memorial University, St. John's Newfoundland. "Victorian Workers and Toronto Politics, 1840-1896."

- Carl Betke, History, Camrose Lutheran College, Camrose. "Influence and Community: The Ambiguity of Labour Organization in Edmonton, 1905-1921."

comm.: Bryan Palmer, History, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver.
Michael Frisch, History, SUNY, Buffalo.

6:15 - 8:30 p.m.

Buffet Dinner (cash bar) - Faculty Club, Level 5, University Centre

8:30 p.m.

15. *Writing Urban Biography: The Character of Toronto*
- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: William Kilbourn, History and Urban Studies, York University.

- J.M.S. Careless, History, University of Toronto. "Toronto to 1918."

- James T. Lemon, Geography, University of Toronto. "Toronto - the English-speaking metropolis."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26

9:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

"Hives of Industry: An Urban-Industrial Tour of Towns in the Middle Grand Valley," conducted by Gerald Bloomfield, Geography, University of Guelph. Box lunch provided. Bus leaves south entrance of University Centre at 9:00 a.m.

9:00 - 10:45 a.m.

16. *Planning Resource-Based Communities*
- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Mark Lapping, Rural Planning, University of Guelph.

- Oiva Saarinen, Geography, Laurentian University, Sudbury. "Single Enterprise Communities in Northern Ontario: Historical Perspectives."

- John Garner, Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana. "The Architecture and Environment of the Model Company Town in New England."

comm.: Douglas Hoffman, Urban and Regional Planning, University of Waterloo.

17. *Home and Housing* - Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Gerda Wekerle, Sociology, York University.

- Deryck Holdsworth, Geography, University of Toronto. "Do Good Homes Make Contented Workers? Social Meanings of Working Class Housing."

- Leslie Weisman, Architecture and Environmental Design, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, New Jersey. "The American Home & Household: A Symbol in Transition."

comm.: Carole Shammas, History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

10:45 - 11:00 a.m. - Coffee Break

11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

18. *The Process of Suburbanization*
- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: David Goldfield, History, University of North Carolina, Charlotte.

- Michael McCarthy, History, Gwynedd-Mercy College, Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania. "The Politics of Suburban Growth: A Comparative Approach."

- John Bauman, History and Urban Affairs, California State College, California, Pennsylvania. "Home Lines of Defense: War

Housing and Social Policy in the Shaping of Philadelphia, 1941-1946.”

comm.: Gerald Fortin, INRS-urbanisation, Université du Québec à Montréal.
Peter Moore, Geography, University of Toronto.

19. *Builders and Development* - Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Stewart Hilts, Land Resource Science and Rural Planning, University of Guelph.

- David Hanna, Géographie, Université du Québec à Montréal. “Montreal, the City of Row Houses: The Speculative Process in the Building Boom of the 1870’s.”

- Martha Vill, Geography, University of Maryland, College Park. “Speculative Building Enterprise in late Nineteenth Century Baltimore.”

comm.: John Weaver, History, McMaster University, Hamilton.

12:45 - 2:30 p.m.

Lunch - on your own, or
Walking Tour of Guelph, with Box Lunch, led by Gordon Couling. Bus leaves south entrance of the University Centre at 12:45 p.m., returning by 2:30 p.m.

2:30 - 4:00 p.m.

20. *Urban Utilities and Services*

- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Robert Williams, Political Science, University of Waterloo, Waterloo.

- Max Foran, Midnapore School, Calgary. “Electric Power and Natural Gas in Calgary, 1890-1930: The Fruits and Folly of Institutional Pragmatism.”

- Mark Rose, Program of Science, Technology and Society, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan. “Light and Heat in Denver and Kansas City, 1900-1940: Social Structure, Technologies, and Environmental Formation.”

- Douglas Baldwin, History, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

“Mining Profits vs. Community Services: The Provision of Public Health and Fire Protection in a Northern Ontario Mining Town.”

comm.: Patricia Roy, History, University of Victoria.

21. *Education and Urban Society*

- Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Andrew Sancton, Political Science, University of Western Ontario, London.

- Alison Prentice and Marta Danylewycz, History and Philosophy of Education, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. “Teaching in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: The Urban Experience in Quebec and Ontario.”

- Bruce Leslie, History, State University College, Brockport, New York. “Coming of Age in Urban America: The Socialist Alternative, 1900-1920.”

comm.: Chad Gaffield, History, University of Victoria, Victoria.

4:00 - 4:15 p.m. - Coffee Break

4:15 - 6:15 p.m.

22. *Industry, Finance and Urban Development*

- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Eric Lampard, History, SUNY, Stony Brook.

- William Cronin, History, Yale University, New Haven. “Bankruptcy as an Aspect of Nineteenth Century Credit Relations and Metropolitan Dominance.”

- Terence Fay, History, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. “Capital Accumulation and Urban-Industrial Development: Winnipeg and Minneapolis, 1876-1926.”

- Neil C. Quigley, Geography, University of Toronto. “Life Insurance Companies as Financial Intermediaries. Their Role in Urban and Regional Development, 1880-1930.”

comm.: Ronald Rudin, History, Concordia University, Montreal.

23. *American City-Center Planning*

- Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Olivier Zunz, History, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

- Christopher Silver, Urban Studies and Planning, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond. "Planners, Planning, and the Central City in the Twentieth Century."

- William H. Wilson, History, North Texas State, Denton. "A Tale of Two Cities Beautiful: Civic Centers in Denver and Seattle."

comm.: Walter Van Nus, History, Concordia University, Montreal.

7:30 -

24. *Macdonald-Stewart Banquet* - Peter Clark Hall, Level O, University Centre

chr.: Gilbert Stelter, History, University of Guelph.
- "An Appreciation of Sir William Macdonald"
- David Macdonald Stewart, President, Macdonald-Stewart Foundation.
- "A Comparison of Authority Symbols in U.S. and Canadian Architecture, 1800-1900."
- Alan Gowans, History in Art, University of Victoria.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27

9:00 - 10:45 a.m.

25. *The Technology of Transportation and Urban Development* - OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Joel Tarr, History and Urban Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh.

- Clay McShane, History, Northeastern University, Boston. "Innovation in Urban Transportation: A Second View of the Horsecar, Trolley and Automobile."

- Christopher Armstrong and H.V. Nelles, History, York University, Toronto. "The Impact of Public Transit on Suburbanization in Canada."

comm.: Michael Doucet, Geography, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto.

26. *Municipal Government and the Loss of Autonomy* - Room 442, University Centre

chr.: George Betts, Political Science, University of New Brunswick, Saint John.

- Jon C. Teaford, History, Purdue University,

West Lafayette, Indiana. "The Evolution of Municipal Autonomy in the United States."

- John H. Taylor, History, Carleton University, Ottawa. "A Political Economy of Canadian Urban Autonomy, its Evolution and Decline."

comm.: Caroline Andrew, Political Science, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

10:45 - 11:00 a.m. - Coffee Break

11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

27. *Residential Segregation* - OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: John Radford, Geography, York University, Toronto.

- Richard Harris, Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. "The Political Consequences of Residential Segregation of Social Classes in Canadian Cities: A Review."

- Thomas Philpott, History, University of Texas, Austin. "The Slum and the Ghetto: White and Black Migrants in American Cities, 1840-1980."

comm.: Kathleen Niels Conzen, History, University of Chicago.
J.T. Darden, Urban & Metropolitan Studies, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

28. *Canadian Provincial Planning Legislation* - Room 442, University Centre

chr.: Godfrey Spraggue, Urban and Regional Planning, Queen's University, Kingston.

- Peter Smith, Geography, Alberta, Edmonton. "The Americanization of the Alberta Planning System in the 1920s and 1930s."

- J. David Hulchanski, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto. "The Origins of Urban Land Use Planning in Ontario, 1900-1946."

comm.: Brahm Wiesman, Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

12:45 - 2:30 p.m.

Buffet Lunch - Whippletree Restaurant, Level 4, University Centre

2:30 - 4:30 p.m.

29. *The Future of Urban History: A Panel Discussion*
- OVC Alumni Room, 103, University Centre

chr.: Bruce Stave, History, University of Connecticut.

- Michael Frisch, History, SUNY, Buffalo.
- Eric Lampard, History, SUNY, Stony Brook.
- Gilbert Stelter, History, University of Guelph.
- Anthony Sutcliffe, History, University of Sheffield.
- James E. Vance, Jr., Geography, University of California, Berkeley.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28

10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

30. *A Walk in Old Toronto*

Led by Isobel Ganton, Geography, University of Toronto,
Mike Filey, Local Historian and Author, and
Dan Burns, City of Toronto Planning
Department.

The tour will start with a discussion and coffee at the Enoch Turner Schoolhouse, behind Little Trinity Church on King Street East.

31. *Ethnicity and Neighbourhood Development in Toronto*

Led by Lillian Petroff and John Zucci of the Multicultural Center, University of Toronto. A discussion at the Multicultural Centre, University of Toronto, located on Queen's Park Circle, will be followed by a tour of the Kensington Market neighbourhood.

REGISTRATION DETAILS

Other events. Walking and bus tours of Guelph and area will be available from August 24-17. We are concluding sessions at Guelph on Friday afternoon, August 27, with a discussion of Toronto by J.M.S. Careless and Jim Lemon. Delegates are invited to go to Toronto Friday night – a list of hotels will be available when registering – to take part in several informal sessions and tours in Toronto on Saturday morning. These will include the subjects of early land development, current civic politics, and ethnicity and neighbourhoods.

Registration. The fee will be about \$25.00 (\$10.00 for students). This includes a reception, coffee, and abstracts of all papers. A gala Victorian style banquet will be held on Thursday night. It is hoped that this banquet will be subsidized and that the cost to delegates will be nominal.

Food and accommodation. Residence rooms on campus will be available at about \$16.00 per night for a single. A food package deal will be available for about \$15.00 a day.

To receive the registration brochure and further information, write:

Gilbert A. Stelter,
Conference Co-ordinator,
Department of History
University of Guelph,
Guelph, Ontario.
N1G 2W1

Position Open

Department of Instruction in Environmental Design
University of California, Berkeley

POSITION. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR sought to teach core courses in the evolution of the North American rural and urban landscape with special attention to vernacular environmental design. Additional responsibilities will include advanced seminars in this interdisciplinary field, and participation in research and teaching at other levels within the College of Environmental Design. Applicant should be knowledgeable in the history of American social relations, cultural institutions, and cultural geography; and how these are reflected and reinforced by changing forms and meanings of spatial organization, landscape elements, built environment, and urban design including farms, factories, highways, and other transportation systems, homes, city streets, stores, recreational areas, and other aspects of the built and natural environment.

QUALIFICATIONS. Preferred academic preparation includes a professional design degree in landscape architecture, architecture, or city planning, and a social science doctorate with a visual design and spatial emphasis such as cultural geography, urban anthropology, or social history. Two of the core courses for which this position is being recruited demand a demonstrated gift for large lecture teaching. Experience in directing seminars and graduate research is also important. Additional teaching assignments will be made in that environmental design field, architecture, landscape architecture, or urban planning, most appropriate to the interests and preparation of the candidate selected.

The position is a tenure track assistant professor, the salary commensurate with experience. Assistance with housing may be available. Applications should be sent to Roger Montgomery, Chair, Department of Instruction in Environmental Design, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Please include a resume, a statement of professional and research interests, names of references, and a few relevant reprints or papers. The University of California is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

Deadline for receipt of applications is September 30, 1982.

Comments/Commentaires

William James: Pioneer Press Photographer

"An Exhibition Held at the City of Toronto Archives Market Gallery, November 21, 1981-January 17, 1982."

In keeping with its mandate to bring the city's art and history to its people, the City of Toronto Archives mounted an exhibition entitled: "William James: Pioneer Press Photographer." Acquired by the city in 1976, the James Collection of historical photographs is a unique pictorial record of life in Toronto from 1907 through 1936. The 108 prints featured in the exhibit are a representative sampling of the 6,000 images included in the James Collection. In addition to works by William James, the collection also includes photographs by his son Norman (b. 1907), for forty years staff photographer with the *Toronto Star*, and a recently-elected member of the Canadian News Hall of Fame.

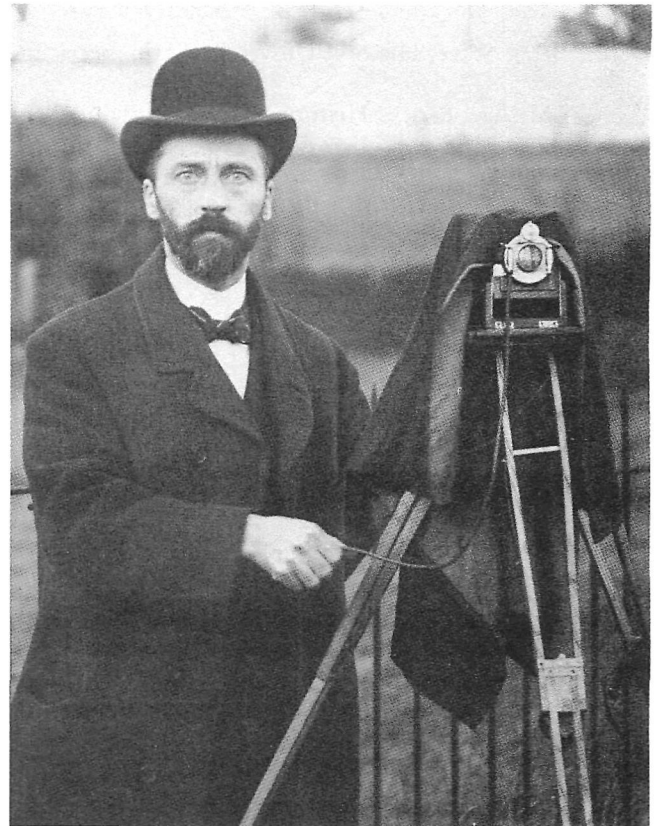
Noted for his technical expertise and sense of composition, William James was one of the first photographers to recognize the value and potential impact of unposed, human interest snapshots. This immediacy and informality resulted in candid, often humorous and sometimes dramatic documentary photographs.

The majority of the images included in the exhibit show Toronto going about its daily business oblivious to the camera. There is also extensive coverage of major news events of the era. Among the most interesting are photographs of the ruins of the Great Toronto Fire of 1904; the first airplane flights over Toronto (1910); the Halifax Explosion (1917); and Toronto during the years of World War I.

In his capacity as a freelance news photographer, James also recorded the entire social and political spectrum of life in Toronto. The collection includes celebrity portraits of silent movie screen idol Mary Pickford, the Prince of Wales reviewing troops during World War I, Mackenzie King and his parents, the Eaton family, and Sir Henry Pellatt of Casa Loma fame.

These images of the city's social register are balanced by incisive views of middle and working-class lifestyles. The hardships faced by immigrants, something of which James had first-hand knowledge, are also graphically depicted.

Born 1866 in Walsall, England, one of eight children in a working-class family, James' early years were spent apprenticing in a local leather-working shop. Disgruntled by what he considered socialist actions by the government of the time and seeing a bleak future for himself and his



family, he decided to emigrate to Canada in 1906 at the age of forty. Arriving in the country with only seven dollars and a wife and five children to support, he was forced to put aside his dream of turning a consuming passion for photography into a career. For the next three years he drifted through a variety of jobs, including insurance salesman, manager of the National Club, and telegraph office sales representative. Throughout this period he continued to devote all of his leisure hours to honing his photographic skills. By 1909 he was ready to turn professional.

Following some initial lean years when he specialized in stereographs (double mounted photographs which appear three dimensional when seen through a special viewer), James found success in news and commercial photography. James did not, however, work on an assignment basis for the newspapers. Instead, he spent daylight hours photographing people, places, and events of interest, then rushed home to develop and print the day's output. He then made the rounds of the seven or eight daily and weekly newspapers being printed in the city at that time, selling his best efforts at the going rate of two dollars per print.

The competitive nature of the Toronto newspaper scene, coupled with the fact staff photographers were un-

heard of at the time, provided a lucrative market for James' prolific creations. His work appeared in leading publications of the day including *Toronto World*, *Mayfair*, *Canadian Horseman*, *Hunting in Canada*, and *Chataleine*. His best customer by far however was the *Toronto Daily Star*, a working relationship that was destined to span two generations.

Founding president of the Canadian Photographers Association, James in 1916 over Toronto became the first photographer in Canada to take aerial movies from the open cockpit of a biplane. While his experience in moving pictures proved to be financially disastrous, the quality of his work was never in question. Much of the film taken by James during World War I is now preserved in the Public Archives of Canada.

James was as innovative in the darkroom as he was behind the camera. A pioneer in photographic processing, he invented a special type of developer which eliminated grain, and he worked with telephoto lenses, indoor time exposures, and infra-red film. James also designed and built his own cameras. Paradoxically he found the switch from glass to film negatives difficult and used British-made photographic materials exclusively. His career took him from the old "wet-plate" process, through glass negatives and cut film, to roll film. For forty years James documented life in Toronto, until his death in 1948.

Linda Price
City of Toronto Archives

Wm. James Sr. takes first movies from plane in Canada. Pilot is Bert Acosta, 1916.
City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 3500.





The Grange, c.1909.
City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 2144.



Muddy Road. Horse pulling hearse along St. Clair Avenue West, 1908-09.
City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 39.

Horse-drawn Fire Wagon in Peterborough with hose and water tank.
City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 8.



Streetcar Strike, 1919. Truck and passengers.
City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 1151A.



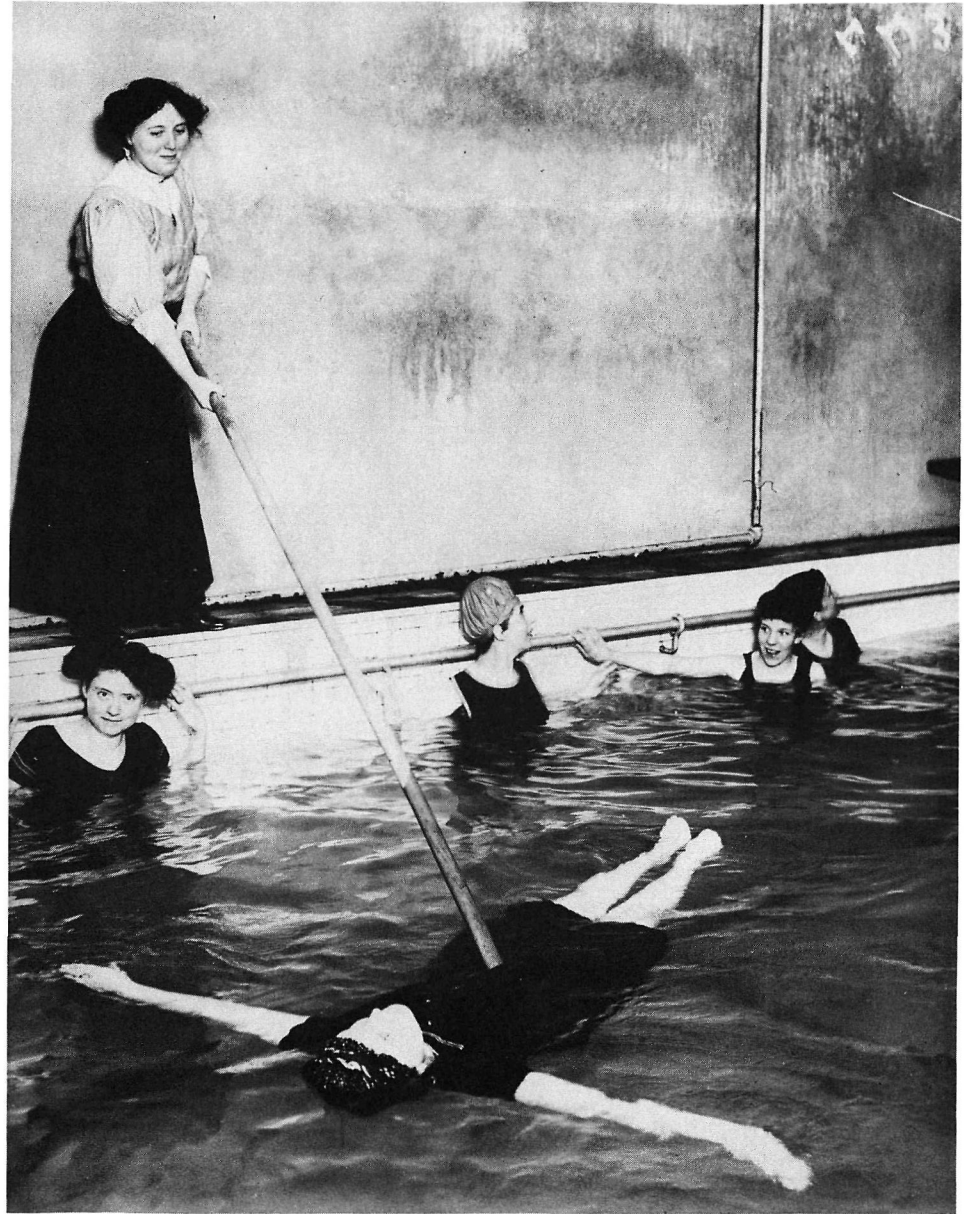


Hamilton market, 1909. City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 1032.



Sir Henry Pallatt is shown wearing Indian feathers at CNE grandstand. He was made Indian chief. Picture taken after World War I. He is in a Major-General's uniform.

City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 4012.



Indoor swimming tank at YWCA (McGill Street). Miss Beaton teaching girls to float. City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, Photo No. 2559.

A Reviewer Responds

The published version of my review of Freeman and Hewitt's, *Their Town* [*U.H.R.*, Vol. IX, No. 3 (February 1981), pp. 104-108] is at odds with a number of points I attempted to make in my original draft.

My essential criticism of Freeman's and Hewitt's treatment of organized crime is that they take cheap shots at false targets. This point is not made clear in the published version. In the original, I wrote, among other things:

After falling victim to an ethnic stereotype, the authors fall into an occupational stereotype which identifies organized crime with rackets like gambling, prostitution, and narcotics. In fact, these professions attract mainly the beginners and losers of organized crime, those with venture capital to spend or gain.

The real vice with which organized crime is associated, the squeeze that leads to offers that can't be refused, develops in the course of the struggle for daily bread, not smut and dope.... Organized crime thrives in the building industry, for instance. Former MPP Morton Shulman, whose research is used without acknowledgement in the book, pointed out in 1970 that contractors illegally set up phoney unions that were tied in with known criminal elements. He added: "The extremely upsetting thing about this whole story of the setting up of the sweetheart union is that this was fought only by labour unions with no help from the labour board, with no help from the OPP, with no help from the government." The government did, of course, hear a commission report some four years later, and even prosecuted an official who received a bribe from a prominent developer family suspected of ties to organized crime. Needless to say, of course, the briber, Angelo Del Zotto, was not convicted; nor were any other major figures involved in construction intrigue. Perhaps government officials were too obsessed with developing construction jingles like 'You've got the know-how - Use it.'

The authors ignore this entire dimension of organized crime - its relation to class struggle - that is so crucial to its existence and the tolerance displayed toward it.

Later in the review, I refer to Morton Shulman's disarming if not amusing naïveté in complaining that "once in a business, organized crime brings with it gangster tactics and seeks anti-social ends such as monopoly control." In this spirit, I conclude my treatment by saying: "The high profile, the bad publicity, the big risk are best left to fringe groups which deal in vending machine and insulation scams. If nothing else, they serve as decoys for self-righteous citizens to take harmless potshots at."

The appreciation of academics that I made in the original version is not captured in the published version. Much

to my embarrassment, the published version has me referring to academics as "natural leaders" of the community. Lest I be held up to scorn and ridicule, I submit the following passages from the original. In my treatment of Munro's brilliance as a political manipulator, I point out that:

Government multicultural programmes, which have left organizations like the union of Injured Workers in poverty despite the discrimination sometimes practised against ethnics, have provided ample funds for folkdance groups and academics eager to jump on any government gravy train. That respectable lineup of academics at his door, a new class of career ethnics, is grist for the mill of the Munro machine as well, though somehow not as unsavory to intellectuals as other forms of parasitism.

Later on, I mention that:

McMaster has provided at best an absentee intelligentsia which lives and sleeps in Burlington and Ancaster and exerts no presence in the city. Somehow, the chic beautiful people of Hamilton have not rediscovered the old downtown or the pleasant by-ways near the steel mills. This has spared Hamilton from the many reform movements which have enlivened Toronto politics.

Wayne Roberts
Labour Studies Programme
McMaster University

Urbanization and National Development Conference Hawaii, 1982

An international conference on Urbanization and National Development was held at the East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, during January 25-29, 1982. The meetings were co-ordinated by Professors Fu-Chen Lo and James T. Fawcett of the East-West Population Institute and Dr. Kamal Salih of the University of Malaya. Approximately forty scholars from both developed and developing countries participated in the sessions, and a total of twenty-four papers were presented.

The conference was divided into six sessions and four workshops focusing on the following topics: (1) the internationalization of city systems; (2) trends, patterns, and policies of urbanization; (3) city systems, national urban policy, and development; (4) migration, labour markets, and population distribution; (5) metropolitan growth and

management; and (6) housing, food, and the urban poor. In the following sections of this commentary a few highlights from the various sessions are discussed.

The session on the internationalization of city systems consisted of two papers, "Future of the world city," by John Friedmann and Goetz Wolff and "Implications of international economic adjustment for national urban development and policies," by M.I. Logan and Kamal Salih. Both papers were concerned with the implications of the expansion of capitalism from an early emphasis on trade and commerce to its industrial-competitive, monopoly, and finance-capital stages for urban, regional, national, and international development. The Friedmann-Wolff paper focused on the World City, defined as "a collective name for a finite set of large intensively urbanized regions" and its role as the location for capital concentration or "control points" in the world economy. Besides tracing the historical development of these metropolises from a political-economic perspective, the authors presented some sobering predictions concerning the future social, physical, and political repercussions of continued growth. The paper also contained an excellent "bibliographical essay" of works relevant to the World City perspective.

In the session on trends, patterns, and policies of urbanization the three papers presented were "Structural change and urbanization in Asia, 1960-1980: implications for urban policy and development," by Fu-Chen-Lo and Kamal Salih; "Structural change and prospects for urbanization in Asian countries," by Garvin Jones; and "Factors and policies contributing to urbanization and labour mobility in Taiwan," by Paul Liu.

The Jones paper argued that the generally perceived "ideal" 1:2 ratio between industry's share of the labour force and the urban area's share of total population is overstated. Technological developments in the present century have placed a "ceiling" on the secondary sector's share of the labour force. "Developing countries are therefore tending to skip Clark's intermediate stage where the share of employment in industry increases sharply," and move directly to his final stage, where urbanization levels become more closely associated with tertiary than secondary labour force levels. Jones argued, however, that a decline in agriculture's share of the labour force does not have to be followed by an equivalent increase in urbanization, "but could alternatively be accommodated by changes in the occupational structure of the rural labour force." Jones observed that the projected Asian urban population figures for the year 2000 (ranging from seventeen to thirty million for Jakarta, twelve to twenty million for Bangkok, etc.) are unrealistic, not because population growth rates will decrease dramatically but because another solution is more feasible; that is, a shift will likely occur from urban industrial development to government investment in the rural non-agricultural sector. There is

some evidence that developing countries in Asia are beginning to copy the Japanese model whereby much of the rural labour force is engaged in non-agricultural as well as agricultural activities. In heavily rural Java, for example, twenty-eight per cent of rural workers were classified as "non-agricultural" in 1971.

Liu's evidence from Taiwan inadvertently corroborated these observations. He noted, "The recent phenomena of deconcentration of large urban cores into adjacent territory of lower settlement density and even repopulation of rural areas signify a change to a new pattern of migration." As Jones remarked, such kind of adjustments constitute "inevitable 'escape valves' for an otherwise intolerable growth of urbanization."

The four papers in the session on city systems, national urban policy, and development treated related but widely varying themes. Two of the papers, "Government programs to control sizes of large cities," by Edwin S. Mills; and "Regional development and national integration: implications for urbanization policies," by Salah-El-Sakhs, were largely theoretical and concerned alternative strategies for controlling urban and regional growth. The other two papers focused on a particular country (Japan) or set of countries (Latin America).

The third paper of the session, "National spatial policies and urban development: lessons from the Japanese experience," by Koichi Mera was an enlightening and exhaustive analysis of Japan's urbanization and development policies from 1950 to the present. An interesting contribution of the paper was an attempt to draw implications from the Japanese experience to other developing countries. The Japanese spatial allocation policy of public investment during the first two decades of the period has been highly egalitarian, including the decentralization of industry and the subsequent diminution of interregional problems. Such policies have created the conditions for stability in Japan's spatial distribution of population in the 1975-1980 period during which no region grew at a rate more than one percentage point faster than another. The paper, therefore, observed that Japan had reached "nirvana" by 1980, if balanced regional development is considered an ideal.

The fourth paper, "Urbanization and national development in Latin America," by Thomas A. Reiner was largely descriptive, contrasting urban development trends in Latin America and Asia. While it provided little more than a summary of what is already known about Latin American urbanization and national development trends (that "urbanization" preceded industrialization unlike the European or North American pattern, for example), it was nonetheless a refreshing addition to an otherwise largely Asian-oriented meeting.

The session on migration, labour markets, and population distribution consisted of the following papers: "Population distribution policies in Asia and the Pacific: current status and future prospects," by Roland Fuchs; "Critical moves: a life history analysis of labour mobility in some Malaysian villages," by Mei-ling Young; "Migration data for development planning," by Graeme Hugo; "Migration and urbanization in the ESCAP region," by Badr Hanna; "Migration, urban growth and government policies in Pakistan," by Mehtab Karim and Nasra Shah; and "Migration, labour force and development," by Philip Hauser.

An important conclusion of the Fuchs analysis was that population distribution policies have frequently failed to achieve their desired ends because of conflicts with other national economic and political goals. Nonetheless intervention seems justified since the assumptions of neo-classical theory that population configurations will automatically adjust to a state of equilibrium either do not apply to developing countries or would require a time lag too long for most such nations to afford. The Hugo paper suggested some useful area for further research on Indonesian population distribution. Indonesian efforts to control population movements, including resettlement to less populated outer islands, the "closed city" policy of Jakarta, and a recent move to close off Bali so that the benefits of tourism accrue to the local population, are well known and often dismissed as unsuccessful, yet little serious evaluation of these policies has been done.

Hauser discussed the issues of labour force participation and utilization, urbanization, migration, and socio-economic development both separately and as interrelated phenomena. The paper emphasized two characteristics of urbanization in less developed countries (LDC's) which are unlike urban growth in more developed nations. First, their colonial heritage produced an artificial development with primate cities receiving disproportionate shares of scarce investment funds, and second, a rapid material increase occurred in both rural and urban areas which prevented national economies from absorbing their populations. Traditional economic studies have failed to take account of the disadvantaged position of the LDC's in the context of the world political, social, and economic order. "As long as the MDC's are content on not doing what is necessary to diminish the GNP per capita gap between MDC's and LDC's, much of the research on social and economic development and policy and program recommendations ... will remain interesting and in some respects marginally useful, but in general, unfruitful."

The four papers in the session on metropolitan growth and management consisted of: "Growth and management of the Seoul Metropolitan Region," by Myong Chan Hwang; "The national urban development plan and the Mexico City metropolitan growth region," by Elias Gomez Azcarate R. and J.L. Trail; "Metropolitan growth

and management in India with reference to local finance: a case study of the property tax in Calcutta," by Shyam Nath; and "Metropolitan government finance in Asian Countries," by Roy Bahl. The first paper and the last contained some of the more useful information.

In Korea urbanization has grown rapidly since 1950. Despite the total destruction of major cities and their economic bases during the Korean war, the urban population grew at annual rates of fourteen per cent from 1949-55 and five to six per cent thereafter. This growth has been strongly correlated with industrial and economic development; since 1960 it has also been successfully linked to depolarization of primary city growth. The Bahl analysis of taxation policies in less developed countries argued that the role of metropolitan tax policy in alleviating many of evils associated with urbanization has been generally neglected. For example, most cities in developing countries do not take advantage of potential taxes from property and automobiles. Where these have been implemented, such as in Singapore in the case of automobile taxation, considerable revenues have accrued.

The session on housing, food, and the urban poor consisted of "Housing for the urban poor in Southeast Asia: some trends and prospects," by Stephen Yeh; "Food and energy problems of Third World cities," by John Bardach; "The political economy of urban squatting in Metropolitan Kuala Lumpur," by Paul Chan; and "The poor of Third World cities: pursuing policy options," by Terrence McGee. As their titles suggest, the first two papers were concerned with an overview of the problems confronting the poor in the world as a whole (Bardach) and the Southeast Asian region (Yeh).

Bardach's paper analyzed current and future demand for food and energy among the urban poor and explored alternative means for meeting this demand. The utilization of hawkers and vendors by Third World cities was seen as a highly efficient way of providing fresh fruit, vegetables, and fish to city households, and attempts to eradicate their contributions were viewed as "inadvisable from nutritional and economic vantage points." Kitchen gardens within urban areas were also strongly recommended for they could provide much needed vitamins to low income families. The major fuels of the poor in developing countries are wood, charcoal, kerosene, and dung. The use of the latter for fuel, Bardach argued, should be discouraged as it is urgently required to fertilize impoverished soils.

Chan presented a fascinating sketch of the socio-political economy of the slums in Kuala Lumpur and emphasized the ethnic stratification of slum dwellers: Malays, Chinese, and Indians. Interestingly, inter-ethnic hostilities are strong enough to prohibit the development of a "class consciousness" among squatter communities, and hence they retain "a sort of implicit mutual respectful

indifference to each other's parallel existence." The government has no explicit policies to assist urban slum dwellers, mainly because of the lack of cohesion among these populations means political pressure is lacking. The paper recommended that policies be designed to promote resettlement and upgrading, as well as community participation.

From the above outline of themes and papers, it is apparent that the conference consisted of a rather wide variety of topics, some concentrating directly upon urbanization and national development, others on subjects somewhat removed from this theme. The methodologies also varied considerably, from the purely qualitative analysis of the Chan paper to the highly quantitative approach of the Mera presentation. Thus it was difficult to derive from the meeting any coherent set of conclusions or generalizations. This is perhaps not surprising, given the nature of the field of urbanization which includes a broad range of

subject-matter from anthropology to history, economics, and regional planning. As a result the conference left unanswered a number of crucial questions on the relationship between national development and urbanization, particularly concerning priorities and policies for governments in developing countries. Despite these shortcomings the conference succeeded admirably in fostering scholarly contact and interchange of ideas. Long associations, both professional and personal, among many participants induced a friendly atmosphere to meetings already rich in diverse cultural backgrounds.

Carol Vlassoff
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