

## Notes and Comments

### Publications; These Abstracts /Résumé des thèses; International New Towns Association / Association internationale des villes nouvelles; Conférences

## Notes et commentaires

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Volume 13, Number 1, June 1984

URI: <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1018148ar>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7202/1018148ar>

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Publisher(s)

Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine

ISSN

0703-0428 (print)

1918-5138 (digital)

[Explore this journal](#)

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Cite this document

(1984). Notes and Comments: Publications; These Abstracts /Résumé des thèses; International New Towns Association / Association internationale des villes nouvelles; Conférences. *Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine*, 13(1), 55–60. <https://doi.org/10.7202/1018148ar>

# Notes and Comments/Notes et commentaires

## Publications

**Institute of Urban Studies  
University of Winnipeg  
515 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Canada R3B 2E9**

### OCCASIONAL PAPERS

Earl A. Levin, *Beyond the Core Area Initiative: Prospects for Downtown Winnipeg* (1984), 13 pp., \$4.00. Occasional Paper No. 4

In this paper, Earl Levin discusses the future of downtown Winnipeg. He reviews Winnipeg's recent development and the implications of the city's current "no growth" condition. Levin emphasizes the changing roles of the municipal, provincial and federal governments in the city's development. According to Levin, the major planning and development decisions affecting the city are not being made by the city council, and do not involve, in any formal way, the city's planning department. Levin maintains that in order to revitalize the city's core, a strategy for revitalizing the city is essential. Direct and closer relationships between the private and public sector in the planning and financing of development projects, as well as potential roles for the three levels of government are suggested.

### RESEARCH AND WORKING PAPERS

David J. Cheal, *Urban Networks: A Graphic Approach* (1984), 15 pp., \$5.00, Research and Working Paper No. 4.

Urban studies have generally been conducted either at the institutional or at the individual level of analysis. Network analysis focuses on the ties between individuals through which they provide each other with information, material resources and other supports. These social support networks mediate between individuals and public institutions, and moderate the effects of urban environments. This paper concentrates on a graphic description as a method for research on networks in urban populations.

### REPORTS

Lynda H. Newman, *Structural Change in the Housing Industry* (1984), 57 pp., \$11.00. Report No. 1.

The projected diminished need for new house construction will be a vitally important housing issue in the next two decades. The primary and most obvious change in the industry will be the shift of activity from new construction to the

rehabilitation of existing residential stock. This report examines both the short-term and long-term implications of reduced new house demand on the industry, and from this information, considers appropriate public policy intervention.

Jeremy Hull, *Native Women and Work* (1984), 54 pp., \$9.50. Report No. 2.

Over the past several years, the Institute of Urban Studies has been conducting research related to the conditions experienced by native people living in urban areas in western Canada. Previous reports have focused on labour market issues: unemployment, occupations and related information. One of the key concerns which has emerged from these studies has been the severe employment and income deprivation experienced by native women, and especially by native single parent families.

While previous reports provided the objective data concerning native women's circumstances, it did not deal with the preferences, attitudes or motivations of native women with regard to employment and their family situation. Do native women want to work outside the home? What do they perceive as the major barriers to getting a job? How do they feel about child care? What are their career aspirations?

With the support of Canada Employment and Immigration, a survey of 182 women was conducted in March 1982. This report is a summary of the major findings and issues which were identified in the complete report.

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**Centre for Urban and Community Studies  
University of Toronto  
455 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada M5S 2G8**

### RESEARCH PAPERS SERIES

L.M. Calzavara, *Social Networks and Access to Jobs: A Study of Five Ethnic Groups in Toronto* (November 1983), 21 pp., \$1.75. Paper No. 145.

B. Wellman and R. Hiscott, *From Social Support to Social Network* (November 1983), 31 pp., \$2.50. Paper No. 146.

J.D. Hulchanski, *Shelter Allowances and Canadian Housing Policy: A Review and Evaluation* (December 1983), 55 pp., \$3.50. Paper No. 147.

J.B. Cullingworth, *Canadian Planning and Public Participation* (January 1984), 43 pp., \$3.00. Paper No. 148.

B. Wellman, *Domestic Work, Paid Work and Network* (January 1984), 64 pp., \$3.50. Paper No. 149.

A.R. Gillis and J. Hagon, *Delinquent Samaritans: A Study of Intensive and Extensive Attachment and the Willingness to Intervene* (January 1984), 25 pp., \$2.25. Paper No. 150.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES**

F. Klodawsky, *et al*, *Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature* (January 1984), 50 pp., \$3.50. Series No. 15.

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**Historical Geography Research Group  
c/o Professor M.P. Conzen  
Department of Geography  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  
60637 U.S.A.**

M.P. Conzen, ed., "North American Cities in the Victorian Age: Two Essays," *Historical Geography Research Series* (June 1983), 57 pp. Paper No. 12.

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**City of Edmonton Archives  
10105-112 Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada T5G 0H1**

*Edmonton's Lost Heritage* (Edmonton: Edmonton Historical Board, 1982), 46 pp., \$7.50.

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**Population Research Laboratory  
Department of Sociology  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada T6G 2H4**

**DISCUSSION PAPERS**

J.W. Gartrell and H. Krahn, *Population Growth and Stability in Alberta's Hinterland Boom Towns* (1983), 20 pp. Discussion Paper No. 31.

J.W. Gartrell and H. Krahn, *Housing Change and Perceived Housing Quality in a Northern Alberta Boom-Town* (1983), 26 pp. Discussion Paper No. 32.

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**M.G.S. Publications Services  
880 Bay Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada M7A 1N8**

Klein and Sears *et al.*, *Study of Residential Intensification and Rental Housing Conservation* (1983).

This study, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, was authored by a consortium of consultants in the housing field. Its first objective was to examine the opportunities and constraints that exist for meeting some of Ontario's future housing requirements through the intensification of existing residential neighbourhoods. Intensification, as used here focuses primarily on the conversion of single family housing to provide one or more extra units for rental; or the provision of infill housing on existing but surplus residential land. Its second objective was to examine some of the major forces at work that have and could threaten the conservation of the existing stock of rental housing, and have a negative impact on the tenants that currently occupy this stock.

The findings are reported in eleven volumes as follows:

- Vol. 1 — Detailed Summary of Findings and Recommendations \$2.00
- Vol. 2 — Economic and Demographic Trends for the 1980s and 1990s \$1.00
- Vol. 3 — Residential Intensification and Future Housing Needs — Physical Potential \$2.00
- Vol. 4 — Residential Intensification and Future Housing Needs — Economic Issues \$3.00
- Vol. 5 — Residential Intensification and Future Housing Needs — The Supply Process \$3.00
- Vol. 6 — Residential Intensification and Future Housing Needs — Tenant Demand \$3.00
- Vol. 7 — Residential Intensification and Future Housing Needs — Neighbourhood Impact and Resistance \$3.00
- Vol. 8 — Residential Intensification and Future Housing Needs — Municipal and Provincial Policies and Regulations \$3.00
- Vol. 9 — Conserving the Existing Rental Housing Stock — Recent Rental Stock Losses and The Impact of Deconversion \$3.00
- Vol. 10 — Conserving the Existing Rental Housing Stock — Future Conservation Require-

ments and Costs for High Rise Apartments and the Possible Impact on Rents and Tenants \$3.00

Vol. 11 — Data Sources and Problems \$1.00.

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### Innovations

In June of 1983, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities launched a new, twice-yearly publication entitled *Six, Five and Counting: Innovations In Municipal Economy*.

*Innovations* is intended to serve as a national forum for senior municipal officials on cost cutting measures implemented in their communities and to share their experiences with economic development programs.

The publication reaches every elected municipal official in the country, all senior municipal administrators, MPs and all provincial and federal ministers responsible for affairs related to Canada's communities. A number of professional organizations, such as the Canadian Association of Housing and Renewal Officials, are also distributing copies to their members.

Early issues have dealt with such subjects as the process of innovation itself, improved service delivery methods, quality of working life programs, energy conservation and cooperative purchasing schemes. Forthcoming issues will include available training programs, big city economic development programs, infrastructure requirements and budgeting trends. Copies of *Innovations* are available on request from:

Penina Coopersmith  
Project Leader/Editor, *Innovations*  
FCM  
1318-112 Kent Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5P2  
TEL: (613) 237-5221

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En juin 1983, la Fédération des municipalités canadiennes lançait une nouvelle publication, paraissant deux fois l'an, intitulée: *Six, Five and Counting: Innovations In Municipal Economy*.

*Innovations* entend fournir aux hauts-fonctionnaires municipaux un véhicule d'informations et d'échanges sur les mesures de réduction des coûts implantées dans leur agglomération et sur leurs expériences dans la gestion de programmes de développement économique.

La publication rejoint chacun des élus municipaux du pays, tous les hauts-fonctionnaires municipaux, les députés

et tous les ministres fédéraux et provinciaux responsables de dossiers relatifs aux municipalités canadiennes. Un certain nombre d'associations, notamment l'Association Canadienne des responsables de l'habitation et l'urbanisme, distribuent aussi des copies à leurs membres.

Les premiers-numéros ont traité du processus d'innovation, du perfectionnement des méthodes de distribution des services, des programmes de qualité de vie au travail, des plans de conservation de l'énergie et d'achats coopératifs. Les prochains numéros porteront sur les programmes de formation disponibles, les programmes de développement économique des grandes villes, les besoins en infrastructures et les tendances budgétaires. Des copies d'*Innovations* sont disponibles sur demande:

Penina Coopersmith  
Project Leader/Editor, *Innovations*  
FCM  
1318-112 Kent Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5P2  
TEL: (613) 237-5221

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### Council for International Urban Liaison (CIUL)

1120 G. Street North West

Suite 300

Washington, D.C.

20005 U.S.A.

An untested concept when founded in 1976 by the national associations of state, county and city governments, the Council for International Urban Liaison (CIUL) has proved its value over the past eight years as an international broker of good ideas that promote the quality of urban life. Through its newsletters, book-length reports, workshops, symposia and study tours, the Council has identified and disseminated hundreds of practical innovations that save money and energy, improve city living and the effectiveness of government service delivery.

CIUL's publications reach nearly ten thousand local government policy makers and practitioners directly. The lead monthly, *Urban Innovation Abroad*, contains 8 pages full of good ideas for dealing with local government concerns ranging from amenities to zoning. CIUL makes its files of backup documentation and contact addresses available to newsletter subscribers, who also receive a discount on books in CIUL's "Learning from Abroad" series.

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### Urban Resources

*Urban Resources*, an interdisciplinary journal for urban practitioners and academic urbanists, announces its third

issue, "Defining the Neighbourhood." Designed to improve communication between universities and the cities they serve and fuse theory with practice, *Urban Resources* offers non-technical articles combining a variety of perspectives and approaches to problem solving. Published three times a year in loose-leaf form, it is a practical resource for urban professionals and the urban individual.

Forthcoming topics include: How Cities are Run; The Social Infrastructure: Health, Education; and Housing Minorities and Justice.

Inquiries for subscriptions or on the submission of manuscripts should be directed to:

Leslie Chard, Editor  
*Urban Resources*  
Division of Metropolitan Services  
Mail Location #175  
University of Cincinnati  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
45221 U.S.A.

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#### **Theses Abstracts/Résumés des thèses**

D.G. Burley, "The Businessmen of Brantford, Ontario: Self-employment in a Mid-Nineteenth Century Town," Ph.D. Thesis, Department of History, McMaster University, 1983.

Industrial capitalism altered the class structure of mid-nineteenth century Brantford, Ontario, by more clearly distinguishing the business and working classes. This dissertation addresses that process through the means of a collective biography of the town's businessmen. To this end, as many businessmen as possible have been identified at roughly decadal intervals from 1830 to 1881 and personal and economic data on them assembled from a number of quantifiable sources, principally manuscript census schedules and assessment rolls.

As a social activity, business in Brantford in the 1870s was no longer what it had been twenty or thirty years previously, a stage of life for a large proportion of the adult male population and a state of independence to which ambitious young men could realistically aspire. The desire for this independence attracted British and American immigrants to Brantford from the 1830s in hopes of achieving a lifestyle which had become difficult to sustain in more developed economies. The favourable conjuncture of staple-based prosperity within a relatively isolated consumer market made it possible for men with limited assets to establish viable and successful enterprises. Moreover, in a culture which wholeheartedly encouraged independence, a man could command credit on the strength of his own character and sense of responsibility.

The basis for pervasive self-employment was undermined in Brantford by the contraction of credit during and following the depression of the late 1850s and by the integration of the urban economy into a larger and more competitive regional trading system. Nevertheless, those who survived this critical period were in a position to expand their businesses. Unlike the 1850s when increases in demand were met by roughly proportionate increases in the number of businesses, in the 1870s growing demand encouraged the expansion of existing businesses. The result of this was a shrinkage in the size of the business community by about forty per cent.

The presence of entrenched and established business interests made it far more difficult to become self-employed in the 1870s and it took longer to acquire the experience, assets and connections needed to embark on a business career. For this reason, newcomers were at a disadvantage in comparison with natives, and businessmen were increasingly drawn from the Canadian-born population or from those who possessed that familiarity with the community derived from a lengthy residence. Moreover, once in business, advancement was much less likely for the novice and small businessman than it had been in the 1850s. The high rates of business discontinuation suffered in the 1870s by men in business for less than ten years and by the least wealthy contrasted with the solid security of the business elite.

These more limited opportunities for self-employment and for advancement through self-employment provided a sharper definition of the business class in mid-nineteenth century Brantford. No longer was a business career a mark of social maturity and independence. Instead, the businessman was the exceptional survivor of demanding economic and social circumstances.

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#### **Association internationale des villes nouvelles/ International New Towns Association**

L'A.I.V.N. est une association mondiale, apolitique et à buts non lucratifs. Son principal objectif est d'offrir une tribune d'échange d'information pour tous les groupes (gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux), individus et compagnies concernés par la planification et le développement des agglomérations nouvelles et en voie de rénovation. L'expression «agglomérations nouvelles et en rénovation» est utilisée pour décrire des projets et développements qui, à travers le monde, ont été conçus soit pour des motifs politiques ou économiques, soit avec l'intention de décongestionner un grand centre urbain, ou bien pour exploiter une région sous-développée ou encore une ressource nationale. L'expression inclut des projets de construction à l'extérieur comme à l'intérieur des espaces urbains, qu'ils soient situés dans une conurbation existante ou qu'il s'agisse de développements entièrement nouveaux;

des projets qui visent à loger aussi bien quelques milliers que des centaines de milliers d'habitants.

En plus d'une assemblée annuelle, l'A.I.V.N. publie des bulletins décrivant des interventions dans divers pays. L'association a également publié des études portant sur les villes nouvelles françaises, les villes nouvelles britanniques ainsi qu'une étude sur les centres de croissance et les villes nouvelles de Pays-Bas. Les membres sont encouragés à soumettre des articles pour publication dans le bulletin et le secrétariat offre un centre de documentation pour toute personne intéressée au développement urbain.

L'A.I.V.N. recrute principalement ses membres auprès des corps administratifs et des agences, des organismes (publics et privés) de planification et de développement, et des personnes responsables de la planification, de la construction et de la gestion, aussi bien que des spécialistes, consultants et universitaires.

Pour de plus amples informations, s'adresser à:

Association internationale des villes nouvelles  
45 Wassenaarseweg  
2596 C.G. La Haye  
Pays-Bas

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The I.N.T.A. is a non-profit, non-political world association. Its primary purpose is to provide a forum for the exchange of information among all groups (both governmental and non-governmental), individuals, and corporations concerned with the planning and development of new and renewing communities. The phrase "new and renewing communities" is used to describe projects and developments throughout the world that have been conceived for political or economic reasons, or that are intended to relieve the pressure on a large urban centre or to exploit an underdeveloped area or a national resource. The phrase includes projects that are built outside or within urban areas, that are based on an existing conurbation or are entirely new developments, or that are designed to accommodate a few thousand or hundreds of thousands of inhabitants.

In addition to an annual meeting, I.N.T.A. produces bulletins which describe community development activities in various countries. Published so far are studies on French New Towns, British New Towns and one on Growth Centres and New Towns in The Netherlands. Members are encouraged to submit articles for publication in the regular *Newsletter* and the Secretariat provides a documentation centre for all who are concerned with urban development.

Members of I.N.T.A. are primarily the administrative bodies and agencies, planning and development organizations (public and private), and the people who are responsible

for planning, building and management, as well as specialists, consultants and university professors.

For further information, contact:

International New Towns Association  
45 Wassenaarseweg  
2596 C.G. The Hague  
The Netherlands

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## Conferences

### **The Association for Preservation Technology Annual Conference, Toronto, Ontario — 19-23 September 1984**

The APT conference, entitled "Principles in Practice: Philosophical Challenges/Technological Responses," will be of interest to all members of the building profession who work with existing structures and are concerned with treating them with respect.

Architectural conservation has come to represent an increasingly large proportion of all construction activity in North America. As greater numbers of architects, contractors, engineers, and craftspeople become involved in the field, it is important that all concerned become more aware of the relationship — sometimes the clash — between the philosophical ideals of conservation and the practical realities of construction.

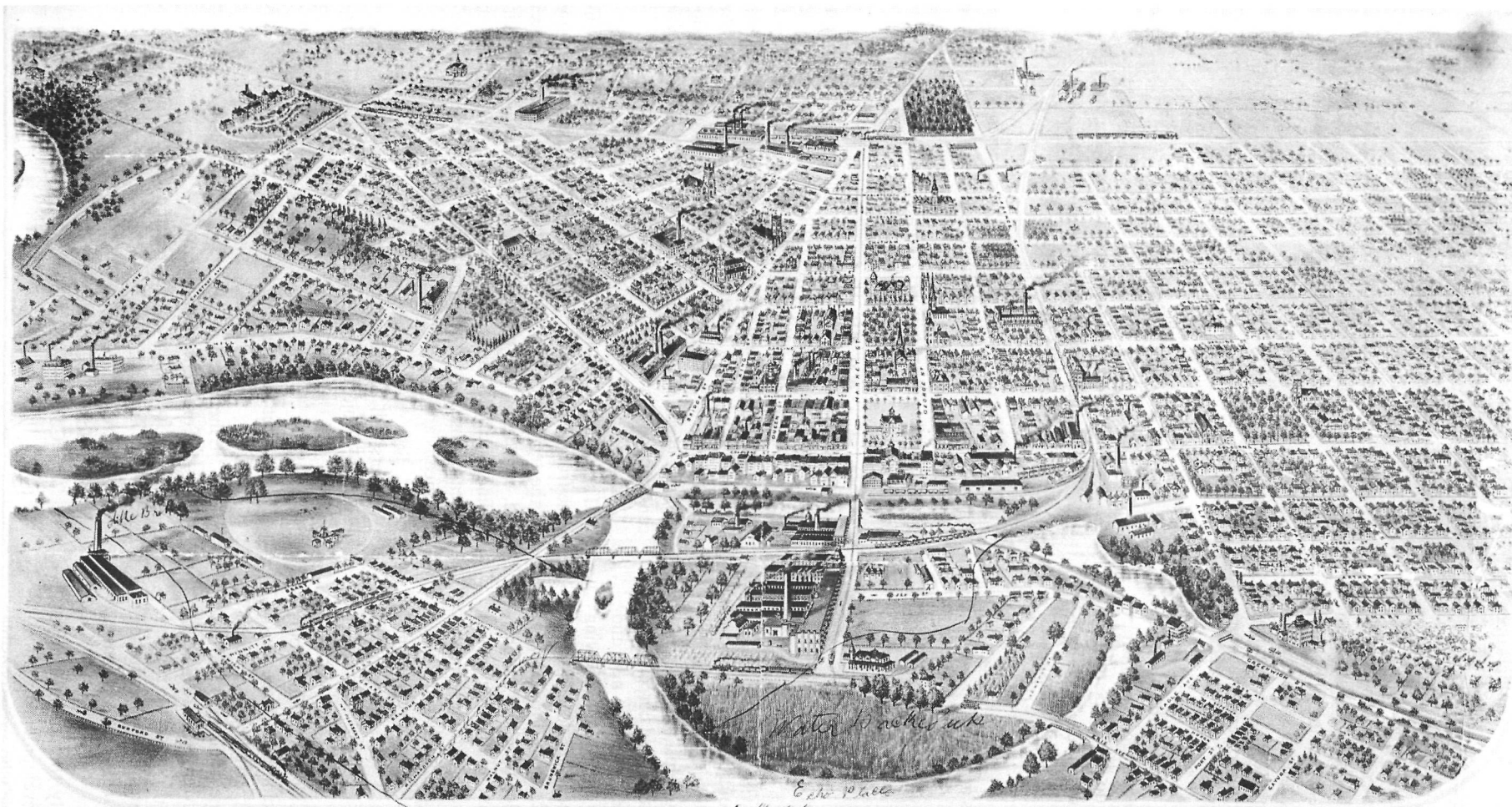
The conference offers the opportunity to examine this issue from a number of points of view. Discussions will centre on the technological consequences of philosophical stances and, conversely, the philosophical underpinnings implicit in technological decisions. Ultimately, the conference seeks to increase sensitivity to the appropriate fit between technological means and project goals.

Papers will be presented in the following areas: Project Planning; Project Management; and Appropriate Technology.

For further information, contact:

Sheila K. Larmer  
Conference Chairwoman  
c/o Ministry of Citizenship and Culture  
77 Bloor Street West  
2nd Floor  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada M7A 2R9

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CITY OF BRANTFORD, CANADA.

*Bird's-Eye View of Brantford, Ontario,  
published after 1893.*

SOURCE: National Map Collection, Public  
Archives of Canada. NMC 22251.

*Vue à vol d'oiseau de Brantford, Ontario,  
publiée après 1893.*

SOURCE: Collection nationale de cartes et  
plans, Archives publiques du  
Canada. NMC 22251.