

**McLemore, R., Aass, C., and Keilhoffer, P. *The Changing Canadian Inner City*. Ottawa: Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, 1975. (Urban Paper #A-75-3) Pp. vi, 52. Tables. Maps. Illustrations**

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## BOOK NOTES

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This study is one in a continuing series produced by the federal urban affairs department. The document deals with the inner city, defined generally as the residential and mixed areas surrounding the central core of large cities. The point of departure is thus a spatial one - a section of the urban area - but the analysis contained in this study is mainly concerned with social, economic and cultural problems.

In this paper, inner city areas are delineated for ten Canadian urban areas and data comparing the inner city to the metropolitan area as a whole are presented. On the basis of this data, the authors arrive at several conclusions. First, Canadian inner cities differ in important ways from the central cores of urban areas in the United States. Second, the inner city is different from the rest of the urban area in terms of age, form, location and sociological function. All of these result in unique kinds of pressure on this part of the metropolis. Third, the report defines four types of inner city areas on the basis of differing conditions and trends, and elaborates on the dimensions of each type, its problems and potential for the future. These four types are: declining, stable, revitalizing, and undergoing massive redevelopment. Fourth, the report deals with the policy implications of these findings, both in terms of general orientation and specific "program packages" (such as N.I.P. - Neighbourhood Improvement Program, R.R.A.P. - Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program, and A.H.O.P. - Assisted Home Ownership Program) for each of the four types. The report concludes with some general observations on implementation of the suggested policies. [A.F.J. Artibise, University of Victoria]

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