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in immigration, the cultural and social issues that had so concerned early city improvers were lost sight of, and “physical planning in the American city was reduced to functional metropolitan planning” (p. 196). Finally, during the crises of the Great Depression and the Second World War, Boyer writes, urban planning was subordinated to regional planning projects, (such as the T.V.A.), leading to chaotic urban developments: “skyscrapers on spatial platforms floating above the tangled streets and strangled by city highways, isolated blocks of public housing and civic or cultural centers cordoned off within their own sectors” (p. 207).

Dreaming is an important book. Its subject deserves more attention than it has received, and Boyer is to be commended for trying to relate her observations on planning thought to social and economic trends in the United States. Yet, Dreaming is also a frustrating book, for so much more could have been done. Deeply influenced by the work of Michael Foucault, Boyer too often fails to point out casual connections and writes in abstractions, examining planning thought without looking at what was actually being accomplished. Her study would have been much improved by some consideration of the findings of urban planning by such historians as Gunther Barth, Bill Wilson, and Mark Foster. By the same token, Boyer frequently lapses into social science jargon (as in “Disciplinary control proceeded by distributing bodies in space, allocating each individual to a cellular partition, creating a functional space out of this analytical spatial arrangement” [p. 70]) which obscures the meaning of what she is trying to say. Nonetheless, Dreaming is a valuable work which should be of interest to scholars concerned with the development of planning thought or the evolution of city planning in America.

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Dannenbaum, Jed. Drink and Disorder: Temperance Reform in Cincinnati from the Washington Revival to the WCTU. Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1984. Pp. xii, 236. $22.50 U.S.


Professors Dannenbaum and Noel approach the subject of alcohol from very different perspectives and time periods, but both provide valuable insights into the importance of liquor in nineteenth century America. Dannenbaum focuses on temperance reformers in the two decades before the Civil War. He is concerned with the grass roots appeal of the temperance movement in Cincinnati, its structure, tactics, goals,