

aid may even help perpetuate the dependency and underdevelopment it attempts to alleviate. Put another way, population and resources are not two separate parts of the equation, but both are produced and reproduced by the same process under the same set of conditions. In focusing on population as a problem to match with resources, Salas implies that the process of resource production and distribution is not problematic; this is not accurate.

The point is that the author does not successfully reconcile Malthus and Marx, nor can he do so. For Malthus, relations between the individual and his or her environment are governed by an eternal, universal law; for Marx, in contrast, it is precisely such relations of interdependence, both between individuals and between countries, that define the meaning of demographic behaviour and its outcomes in demographic processes. Salas does a fine job of summing up these processes and pinpointing developing trends. The rational theory that will enable the successful engineering of population processes eludes him, however, because such a theory does not and cannot exist alone. Population processes are a part of overall social processes. To understand such processes, it is necessary to look behind the veil of the free individual and the sovereign state to the nexus of social relationships that unite them.

*Jaffa—A City in Evolution, 1799-1917.* Ruth Kark, Jerusalem: Yad Izhak Ben-Zvi Publications, 1984.

*Reviewed by: Shmuel Avitsur*

Since Shmuel Toklovski's 1924 book *The History of Jaffa*, no other book has been solely dedicated to the history of Jaffa and the factors leading to its development. Toklovski's book, primarily a collection of sources on Jaffa from the previous two millennia, presented the views of an agronomist with an amateur's interest in the topic. Because the author was neither an historian or a geographer, his approach was not that sanctioned by modern scholarship.

Dr. Ruth Kark's book has finally filled the gap that existed in chronicling Jaffa's history. Although this study is restricted to the last century of Turkish rule over the city (i.e., from Napoleon's 1799 invasion until the British conquest of 1917), the book actually covers a longer period; its introduction

surveys events and processes prior to 1799. The book does conclude with the outbreak of World War I.

This book is the first monograph on Jaffa that employs methods and techniques of modern geography. The author bases her study on an historical and geographical reconstruction from primary sources; it uses an inductive approach. An attempt has been made to analyze spatial and temporal developments and to reach a synthesis, emphasizing the interrelationships that exist on various levels between political, demographic, social, economic, and spatial processes, while at the same time viewing the city as part of a larger system. Kark's work is characterized by its reliance on documentary evidence, much of which is critically analyzed and cited.

The book's first chapter is devoted to the general political conditions underlying Jaffa's development, while chapter two describes the city's growth in area and population. Two stages are delineated: from the end of Muhammad Ali's rule in Palestine (1841) to the first organized Jewish immigration in 1881 (the First Aliya), and from 1882 until the outbreak of World War I. The third chapter, which is devoted to population and society, opens with a survey of primary sources used throughout the book. Such sources include consular reports, censuses, travel memoirs, guide books, periodicals, and almanacs. The author has assembled 138 sources that provide population "statistics" and information on the religious and ethnic composition of the city. These figures extend to 1931, the year of the last census conducted by the city's Mandatory Government. From this extensive list the imprecision of these estimates is apparent. This chapter also contains a survey of the three major religious groups that comprised the city's population—Jews, Muslims, and Christians. Like the Jewish communities of Jerusalem, Hebron, Safed, and Tiberias, Jaffa experienced collaboration among these various ethnic groups.

The book's fourth chapter concentrates on the city's infrastructure, administration, and municipal and governmental services such as health services (the earliest of which was the infamous quarantine established to prevent the spread of contagious diseases) and hospitals. The development of transportation routes such as the railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem are also discussed, as is the growth of "port services" in the wake of the opening of the Suez Canal.

The fifth and final chapter analyses the far-reaching changes in the city's economic base during the 118-year period covered by the book. These changes, even when they were barely noticed, determined the fate—in this case, the rise—of Jaffa. The agricultural transformation took place both in the traditional nonirrigated orchards and crops such as cotton and developing agricultural products like oranges and apples. These newer crops began slowly but experienced rapid growth toward the end of the period.

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-