

Birch, Katrina Eugenie, and Susan Wachter. *Rebuilding Urban Places After Disaster: Lessons from Hurricane*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2006.

Disasters—natural ones, such as hurricanes, floods, or earthquakes, and unnatural ones such as terrorist attacks—are part of the American experience in the twenty-first century. The challenges of preparing for these events, withstanding their impact, and rebuilding communities afterward require strategic responses from different levels of government in partnership with the private sector and in accordance with the public will.

Disasters have a disproportionate effect on urban places. Dense by definition, cities and their environs suffer great damage to their complex, interdependent social, environmental, and economic systems. Social and medical services collapse. Long-standing problems in educational access and quality become especially acute. Local economies cease to function. Cultural resources disappear. The plight of New Orleans and several smaller Gulf Coast cities exemplifies this phenomenon.

This volume examines the rebuilding of cities and their environs after a disaster and focuses on four major issues: making cities less vulnerable to disaster, reestablishing economic viability, responding to the permanent needs of the displaced, and recreating a sense of place. Success in these areas requires that priorities be set cooperatively, and this goal poses significant challenges for rebuilding efforts in a democratic, market-based society. Who sets priorities and how? Can participatory decision-making be organized under conditions requiring focused, strategic choices? How do issues of race and class intersect with these priorities? Should the purpose of rebuilding be restoration or reformation? Contributors address these and other questions related to environmental conditions, economic imperatives, social welfare concerns, and issues of planning and design in light of the lessons to be drawn from Hurricane Katrina.

Brunsma, David L., David Overfelt, and Steven J. Picou, editors. *The Sociology of Katrina: Perspectives on a Modern Catastrophe*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2010.

The second edition of *The Sociology of Katrina* brings together the nation's top sociological researchers in an effort to deepen our understanding of the modern catastrophe that is Hurricane Katrina. Five years after the storm, its profound impact continues to be felt. This new edition explores emerging themes, as well as ongoing issues that continue to besiege survivors. The book has been updated and revised throughout—from data about recovery efforts and environmental conditions, to discussions of major social issues in education, health care, the economy, and crime. The authors thoroughly review the important topic of recovery, both in New Orleans and in the wider area of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. This new edition features a new chapter focused on the Katrina experience for people in the primary impact area, or "ground zero," five years after the storm. This chapter uncovers many challenges in overcoming the critical problems caused by the storm of the century. From this important update of the acclaimed first edition, it is apparent that "the storm is not over," as Katrina continues to generate political, economic, community, and personal controversy.

Cannon, Terry. "Vulnerability, "Innocent" Disasters and the Imperative of Cultural Understanding." *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 17, no. 3 (2008): 350 - 357.

The purpose of this paper is to make an argument that there are different types of social construction of disasters. The focus is on disasters triggered by natural hazards. It is now widely accepted that disasters are a product of a natural hazard having an impact on a vulnerable population. But the value of the concept of vulnerability is in danger of becoming less meaningful because it is removed from the political and economic processes that generate some vulnerabilities. On the other hand, there are some types of disasters that are relatively "innocent", in the sense that people live in places that are exposed to risk for purposes of access to their livelihood, and not because social forces or power relations have forced them to live there, or made some groups more vulnerable than others. If it is the case that some vulnerability is "innocent", then forms of explanation are needed of people's willingness to expose themselves to risk that go beyond the "strong" forms of social construction (where power relations are a key factor in generating the social construction of disasters). Instead, it is essential to examine "cultural" and psychological explanations of people's behaviour, including an understanding of group behaviour, religious beliefs and other aspects that often distinguish the perspective on risk taken by "insiders" compared with the supposedly rational and policy-oriented approach of "outsiders" who see it as their role to help reduce disaster risks. The discussion of different types of social construction of disasters is original. Debate on the need to include analysis of cultural and psychological aspects in disaster risk reduction is not very well developed and, according to this paper, is of absolutely crucial importance in reducing the impact of natural hazards.

Carr, Lowell Juilliard. "Disaster and the Sequence-Pattern Concept of Social Change." *American Journal of Sociology* 38: no. 2 (1939): 207-218.

Social change is much broader than cultural change and includes also populational changes, relational changes, and catastrophic changes. Study of catastrophic changes supports the hypothesis that all social change tends to follow a definite sequence-pattern: (1) a precipitating event or condition; (2) adjustment-dislocation; (3) individual, interactive, and cultural readjustments. As a working hypothesis this means that episodic views of social change must be given up: no single event in the series can be called the change to the exclusion of the rest. Applied to statistics this suggests the value of selective sampling to describe the cycle. Other research problems include the search for possible analogues of cultural lag in relational and populational changes and for techniques for identifying the precipitating event to facilitate the study of contemporary social progress.

Coles, Eve, and Philip Buckle. "Developing Community Resilience as a Foundation for Effective Disaster Recovery." *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 19, no. 4 (2004): 6-15.

Collins, Susan, Bruce Glavovic, Sarb Johal, and David Johnston. "Community Engagement Post-Disaster: Case Studies of the 2006 Matata Debris Flow and 2010 Darfield Earthquake, New Zealand." *New Zealand Journal of Psychology* 40, no. 4 (2011): 17-25.

Engagement and participation are terms used to describe important processes in a democratic society. However, the definition and understanding of these terms is broad and varied. In a disaster context, community engagement and participation are recognised as important processes to support individual and community recovery. What these terms mean, who is responsible for leading engagement, and the processes that are to be used, are important issues that need to be clarified at the onset of recovery, if not before. Despite this, there are often barriers to community members being involved in the recovery process as active and valued participants. These include governance structures that do not adequately recognise the spectrum of community engagement and the power dynamics of information sharing and decision-making. This article discusses two New Zealand case studies where engagement activities were put in place to contribute to the communities' post disaster recovery.

Davidson, Colin H., Cassidy Johnson, Gonzalo Lizarralde, Nese Dikmen, and Alicia Sliwinski. "Truths and Myths About Community Participation in Post-Disaster Housing Projects." *Habitat International* 31, no. 1 (2007): 100-115.

It has been widely accepted by policy makers and commentators, funding bodies and NGOs that the key to performance in low-cost housing projects in developing countries lies in community participation. This paper proposes that this premise (extensively discussed in the theory and emphasized in grant applications) is not clearly reflected in the realities of reconstruction practice. In fact, there are many ways in which users/beneficiaries can participate in post-disaster reconstruction projects but not all types of participation ensure the best deployment of their capabilities. The systems approach shows that there is a continuum of possibilities for participation; at one extreme, users are involved in the projects only as the labour force, whereas at the other, they play an active role in decision-making and project management.

Four case studies of post-disaster housing reconstruction projects (one each in Colombia and in El Salvador, and two in Turkey) illustrate this continuum. A comparative analysis of the organisational designs of these projects highlights the different ways in which users can be and were involved. We show the impact of the different approaches to the "where", the "when" and the "how", regarding incorporating the users into the organisational and technical design processes. This study shows that the participation of users in up-front decision-making (within the project design and planning phases, including the capacity to make meaningful choices among a series of options offered to them) leads to positive results in terms of building process and outcomes. However, despite often-good intentions, this level of participation is rarely obtained and the capabilities of the users are often significantly wasted.

Edwards, Frances L. "Obstacles to Disaster Recovery." *Public Manager* 37, no. 4 (2008/2009): 66-71.

Fitzpatrick, Blake. "Disaster Topographics." 7 May, 2005. Accessed 20 October, 2016.
<http://archive.gallerypw.ca/index.php?c=essay&h=archive&id=106>

Foote, Kenneth E., and Maoz Azaryahu. "Towards a Geography of Memory: Geographical Dimensions of Public Memory and Commemoration." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 35, no. 1 (2007): 125-144.

This article focuses on contemporary research in geography on issues of public memory and commemoration - the ways in which discourse of the past is constructed socially and expressed materially in landscape, public memorials, and heritage sites. Interest in these sites has grown rapidly because they both reflect - and expose for study - social tensions, political realities, and cultural values. Compared to work in other disciplines, geography offers spatial, locational, and material perspectives on the patterns and dynamics of commemorative practices. Much attention has been focused on the political dynamics of memory, but recent research has also revealed much about the chronology of commemoration, the interplay of social and elite groups in defining commemorative practices, and recent trends that expand the range of events and people remembered.

Furedi, Frank. "The Changing Meaning of Disaster." *Area* 39, no. 4 (2007): 482-289.

Adverse events such as disasters are interpreted through a system of meaning provided by culture. Historically, research into society's response to disasters provides numerous examples of community resilience in face of adversity. However, since the 1980s, numerous researchers have challenged the previous optimistic accounts and argue that such incidents result in long-term damage to the community. It is claimed that community response to a disaster episode is far more likely to be defined by its vulnerability than its resilience. This new vulnerability paradigm of disaster response is underpinned by the belief that contemporary technologically driven disasters have a peculiarly destructive outcome. This paper explores the changing conceptualisation of adversity. It suggests that the shift from the expectation of resilience to that of vulnerability is best understood as an outcome of a changing cultural conceptualisation of adversity.

Graham, Gayle, and Bertrum H. MacDonald. "The Halifax Explosion and the Spread of Rumour Through Print Media, 1917 to the Present." *Journal of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society* 17 (2014): 92-IX.

According to Knapp, "in wartime at least, it is imperative that some running check be kept on current rumour. The internet allows information to spread very quickly through social media, e-mail, and discussion forums, which prompts questions about whether any attempt at rumour control can ever be successful. Because of the way rumours function, we are likely to continue to encounter misinformation in a variety of circumstances.

Greenburg, David A., T.S. Murty and Alan Ruffman. "A Numerical Model for the Halifax Harbor Tsunami Due to the 1917 Explosion." *Marine Geodesy* 16, no 2 (1993): 153-167.

The explosion of the ammunition ship Mont Blanc in Halifax Harbor produced a strong tsunami locally. There was not an operational tide gauge at the time to document the changes in sea level, but there are several narrative reports of extreme high and low water. In this study we examine the tsunami by looking at integrating three different aspects. We have collected narrative reports to see what quantitative information might be obtained from them. We have estimated the height of the initial mound of water that would be produced from an explosion of 2.9 kilotons in the harbor narrows where the Mont Blanc grounded. Finally, we have formulated a numerical model to follow the progress of the wave through the harbor, into Bedford Basin and out toward the Atlantic Ocean. Various analytical, empirical, and numerical models on explosion-generated waves provide an estimate for the tsunami amplitude as a function of the explosive charge and limited by the water depth. For the Halifax explosion, the tsunami elevation would have been limited to a maximum amplitude of approximately 16 m. The results of our model computations indicate that there was a significant wave in the narrows, but in the outer harbor and Bedford Basin the wave was less than 3 m high. The remnants of the wave exiting the harbor to the North Atlantic were so small that they would only be detectable with careful observations.

Grider, Sylvia. "Spontaneous Shrines: A Modern Response to Tragedy and Disaster." *New Directions in Folklore* (5 October) (2001).

Halbwachs, Maurice. *The Collective Memory*. New York: Harper and Row, 1980.

Hébert Boyd, Michelle. *Enriched by Catastrophe: Social Work and Social Conflict After the Halifax Explosion*. Black Point: Fernwood Publishing, 2007.

Focusing on the days and months following the Halifax explosion of 1917, this study takes a look at the role of social workers in the wake of the disaster, as well as the class relations of the time. Exhaustively researched, this history clearly identifies the direct correlation between many of today's inherited social-work practices and attitudes with the social climate of that early relief effort. Marking the transition from charity work—where traditionally well-off volunteers passed judgment on their poorer neighbors—to professional social care, this analysis reflects on the lessons learned when newly arrived workers had to navigate the prevailing class structures while attempting to rebuild the lives of the Haligonians.

Heffernen, Michael. "For Ever England: The Western Front and the Politics of Remembrance in Britain." *Ecumene* 2, no. 3 (1995): 293-323.

Hoelscher, Steven D. and Derek H. Alderman. "Memory and Place: Geographies of a Critical Relationship." *Social and Cultural Geography* 5, no. 3 (2004): 347-355.

In recent years, investigations of social or cultural memory have become a major field of inquiry throughout the humanities and social sciences. No longer the sole preserve of psychology, the study of memory now extends to anthropology, sociology, cultural studies, literary studies, communication, history and, increasingly, to geography. This

article assesses some of the major trends in this burgeoning literature, especially those works spatial in nature, which we find to be of considerable cross-disciplinary importance. Together, memory and place conjoin to produce much of the context for modern identities; providing a modest overview of that critical, dynamic relationship, this article serves as an introduction to this special issue of *Social & Cultural Geography*.

Huysen, Andreas. *Twilight Memories: Marking Time in a Culture of Amnesia*. New York: Routledge, 1995.

Ingram, Jane C., Guillermo Franco, Cristina Rumbaitis-del Rio and Bijan Khazai. "Post-Disaster Recovery Dilemmas: Challenges in Balancing Short-Term and Long-Term Needs for Vulnerability Reduction." *Environmental Science and Policy* 9, no. 7-9 (2006): 607-613.

Following disasters, governments often clamor to quickly reduce risk, rebuild communities and restore permanence. The pressure to urgently address complex, difficult decisions can result in reactive policies that may increase long-term vulnerability of affected populations. Sri Lanka in the aftermath of the 26 December 2004 tsunami represents such an example: a hastily designed coastal buffer zone policy has incited massive relocation of affected populations and resulted in social, economic and environmental problems that threaten the well-being of poor coastal communities. We review the impacts of this policy from its inception, days after the tsunami hit the island, until its revision, approximately 10 months following the disaster. We then apply a framework to conceptualize the components of vulnerability within Sri Lanka's coastal, human–environment system and to identify where post-disaster policies should focus to reduce vulnerability of coastal populations more effectively. From this analysis, it is apparent that the buffer zone policy gave disproportionate attention to reducing exposure to future tsunamis and, subsequently, did not address the critical social, economic and institutional factors that influenced sensitivity to the hazard. Post-disaster policies aimed at sustainable re-development should be informed by an analysis of the components of vulnerability that comprise a system and how these can be most effectively influenced during the separate short-term and long-term phases of rebuilding.

Ingram, Kenneth. "Discovering Pieces of History: Residents Continue to Find Artifacts from Devastating Halifax Explosion." *The Chronicle Herald*. December 6, 2014, 14.

Jébrak, Yona and Barbara Julien. "Hydrostone's Heritagization: Garden City of War." *Journal of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada* 34, no. 1 (2009): 61-66.

Jones, Phil, Griff Bunce, James Evans, Hannah Gibbs, and Jane Ricketts Hein. "Research Design: Exploring Space and Place With Walking Interviews." *Journal of Research Practice* 4, no. 2 (2008): 1-9.

This article explores the use of walking interviews as a research method. In spite of a wave of interest in methods which take interviewing out of the "safe," stationary environment, there has been limited work critically examining the techniques for undertaking such work. Curiously for a method which takes an explicitly spatial approach, few projects have attempted to rigorously connect what participants say with

where they say it. The article reviews three case studies where the authors have used different techniques, including GPS, for locating the interview in space. The article concludes by arguing that researchers considering using walking interviews need to think carefully about what kinds of data they wish to generate when deciding which approach to adopt.

Jorgensen-Earp, Cheryl R. and Lori A. Lanzilotti. "Public Memory and Private Grief: The Construction of Shrines at the Sites of Public Tragedy." *Quarterly Journal of Speech* 84, no. 2 (1998): 150-170.

Recent violent deaths invoking children in the Oklahoma City bombing and the Dunblane massacre have led to active expressions of private emotion in a public forum. In this study, we examine the rhetorical aspects of spontaneous shrines that develop on the sites of such public tragedies. Our analogue for the creation of these shrines is the private form that mourning activity took in the nineteenth century, often in response to the death of a child. A comparison of the objects and messages left at the Oklahoma City and Dunblane shrines to private mourning rituals of the last century reveals a common cultural meta-narrative. By promising continuity and certainty in a time of chaos, this meta-narrative rhetorically negotiates the earliest stages of public and private grief.

Kitz, Janet F. "The Halifax Explosion, December 6, 1917." *Canadian Oral History Association Journal* 12(1992): 6-11.

----- . *Shattered City: The Halifax Explosion and the Road to Recovery*. Halifax: Nimbus, 1989.

----- . "The Inquiry into the Halifax Explosion of December 6, 1917: The Legal Aspects." *Journal of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society* 5 (2002): 64-78.

----- . *The Survivors: Children of the Halifax Explosion*. Halifax: Nimbus, 1992.

Krieger, James, Janice Rabkin, Denise Sharify, and Lin Song. "High Point Walking for Health: Creating Built and Social Environments that Support Walking in a Public Housing Community." *American Journal of Public Health* 99, no. 3 (2009): 593-599.

Methods. A community-based participatory research partnership and community action teams assessed assets and barriers related to walking and developed multiple interventions to promote walking activity. Interventions included sponsoring walking groups, improving walking routes, providing information about walking options, and advocating for pedestrian safety. A pre-post study design was used to assess the changes in walking activity. **Results.** Self-reported walking activity increased among walking group participants from 65 to 109 minutes per day ($P = .001$). The proportion that reported being at least moderately active for at least 150 minutes per week increased from 62% to 81% ($P = .018$). **Conclusions.** A multicomponent intervention developed through participatory research methods that emphasized walking groups and included additional

strategies to change the built and social environments increased walking activity at a public housing site in Seattle.

Kong, Lily. "Cemeteries and Columbaria, Memorials and Mausoleums: Narrative and Interpretation in the Study of Deathscapes in Geography." *Australian Geographical Studies* 37, no. 1 (1999): 1-10.

This paper reviews research on deathscapes, particularly by geographers in the last decade, and argues that many of the issues addressed reflect the concerns that have engaged cultural geographers during the same period. In particular, necrogeographical research reveals the relevance of deathscapes to theoretical arguments about the social constructedness of race, class, gender, nation and nature; the ideological underpinnings of landscapes, the contestation of space, the centrality of place and the multiplicity of meanings. This paper therefore highlights how the focus on one particular form of landscape reveals macro-cultural geographical research interests and trends.

Lennon, John, and Malcolm Foley. *Dark Tourism: The Attraction of Death and Disaster*. London: Continuum, 2000.

This book sets out to explore 'dark tourism'; that is, the representation of inhuman acts, and how these are interpreted for visitors at a number of places throughout the world, for example the sites of concentration camps in both Western and Eastern Europe. Many people wish to experience the reality behind the media images, or are prompted to find out more by a personal association with places or events. The phenomenon raises ethical issues over the status and nature of objects, the extent of their interpretation, the appropriate political and managerial response and the nature of the experience as perceived by the visitor, their residents and local residents. Events, sites, types of visit and 'host' reactions are considered in order to construct the parameters of the concept of 'dark tourism'. Many acts of inhumanity are celebrated as heritage sites in Britain (for example, the Tower of London, Edinburgh Castle), and the Berlin Wall has become a significant attraction despite claiming many victims.

Lowenthal, David. "Past Time, Present Place: Landscape and Memory." *Geographical Review* 65, no. 1 (1975): 1-36.

The origins of nostalgia, once a dread disease, are rooted in attachment to scenes from childhood homelands. Nostalgia today is an exaggerated affection for the past that reflects disenchantment with the present and foreboding about the future. Links with the tangible past furnish associations which are, however, essential to individuals and to nations. Only through our own memory and that of others do we truly understand any scene or object. Other needs - for continuity, for duration, for accretion - play a major role in the valuation of environments we inherit, both natural and built. The pull of the past, and the perils of ignoring it, are exhibited in disciplines as diverse as archaeology and psychoanalysis. Our efforts to retain or recapture a vanished past are never wholly successful, however. The past we remember or reconstruct is always shaped by the bias

of the present. The desire to make the past conform with our expectations of it leads us not only to alter evidence on the ground but to invent and fabricate it as well.

MacDougall, David. "Films of Memory," in Lucien Taylor, editor. *Visualizing Theory: Selected Essays from V.A.R.*, 1990-1994, (New York and London: Routledge, 1994), 262.

Marples, David R. *The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988.

This book examines the impact of Chernobyl on people's lives in the Soviet Union and the West, the environmental consequences, the portrayal of the event in the Soviet media, the reconstruction of life in the disaster zone (including the new city built for Chernobyl workers) and changes in the nuclear industry and in attitudes to nuclear power. Information about the aftermath of the accident is provided rather than about the events leading up to it as in David Marple's "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" (Macmillan, 1987). Victor Snell's introduction provides a technical account of how the disaster occurred. As a media event, coverage by Soviet reporters such as Kondrashov, Pralnikov, Bladamir Gubarev and Ukrainian writers such as Yurii Shcherbak and Oles Honchar have enabled a more accurate picture of what happened after Chernobyl. The author sees the only positive outcome of the event to be to stress safety in nuclear power industry and examines whether it has changed as a result of the disaster.

Maybee, Janet. *Aftershock: The Halifax Explosion and the Persecution of Pilot Francis Mackey*. Halifax: Nimbus Publishing, 2015.

Mont Blanc, a French munitions ship, into Bedford Basin to join a convoy across the Atlantic when it was rammed by Belgian Relief vessel *Imo*. The resulting massive explosion destroyed Halifax's north end and left at least two thousand people dead, including pilot William Hayes aboard *Imo*.

Who was to blame? Federal government and naval officials found in Pilot Mackey a convenient target for public anger. Charged with manslaughter, he was imprisoned, villainized in the press, and denied his pilot's license even after the charges were dropped. A century later he is still unfairly linked to the tragedy.

Through interviews with Mackey's relatives, transcripts, letters, and newly exposed government documents, author Janet Maybee explores the circumstances leading up to the Halifax Explosion, the question of fault, and the impact on the pilot and his family of the unjust, deliberate persecution that followed.

Morton, Suzanne. "The Halifax Relief Commission and Labour Relations during the Reconstruction of Halifax, 1917-1919." *Acadiensis: Journal of the History of the Atlantic Region* 18, no. 2 (1989): 73-93.

Mulligan, Martin and Yaso Nadarajah. "Rebuilding Community in the Wake of Disaster: Lessons From the Recovery From the 2004 Tsunami in Sri Lanka and India." *Community Development Journal*, 47, no. 3 (2012): 353-368.

Although there has been a series of devastating natural disasters since December 2004 – from Hurricane Katrina to the 2010 floods in Pakistan – the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami remains the most significant in human history in terms of the number of communities affected and the size of the global response. Yet interest in the lessons of tsunami recovery has faded and there is little evidence to suggest that the global aid 'industry' has learnt very much from that experience in terms of moving from relief to long-term social recovery. This paper is based on an intensive four-year study conducted across five local areas of Sri Lanka and India, and presents a new way of thinking about the transitions from short-term relief to long-term social recovery; a more 'deliberative strategy'. It demonstrates why a community development approach to disaster recovery has more chance than 'asset replacement' for delivering on the promise of 'build back better'.

Paton, Douglas and David Johnston. "Disasters and Communities: Vulnerability, Resilience and Preparedness." *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 10, no. 4 (2001): 270 – 277.

With regard to their utility in predicting the adoption of household hazard preparations, traditional approaches to public education directed at increasing awareness and/or risk perception have proven ineffective. Discusses reasons why this may have occurred from public education, vulnerability analysis, and community resilience perspectives and outlines strategies for enhancing preparedness. Describes a model of resilience to hazard effects that has been tested in different communities and for different hazards (toxic waste, environmental degradation and volcanic hazards). Drawing upon the health education literature, introduces a model for promoting the adoption on preparatory behaviour. Discusses links between these models, and the need for their implementation within a community development framework.

Oliver-Smith, Anthony. "Post-Disaster Housing Reconstruction and Social Inequality: A Challenge to Policy and Practice." *Disasters* 14, no. 1 (1990): 7-19.

In post-disaster reconstruction the social aspects of housing provision are important for the success of both emergency shelters and permanent housing, particularly in settlements that have been permanently relocated or entirely rebuilt. The social dimensions of housing reconstruction after disaster are discussed in the context of the long-term effects of reconstruction after the Yungay, Peru Earthquake-Avalanche of 1970. Consideration of these issues presents questions regarding the tension between continuity and change in affected populations, the importance of pre-disaster socio-economic patterns for reconstruction and the criteria used for assessing the success of post-disaster reconstruction and development projects. The author contends that post-disaster housing reconstruction must avoid rebuilding structures which reflect, sustain and reproduce patterns of inequality and exploitation.

Raphael, Beverly. *When Disaster Strikes: How Individuals and Communities Cope with Catastrophe*. New York: Basic Books, 1986.

Australian psychiatrist Raphael, author of the *Anatomy of Bereavement*, draws from her own scholarly studies and from others' to describe human response to catastrophe (e.g., fires, floods, concentration camps, air disasters). She discusses such subjects as post-traumatic stress disorder, the victim-helper relationship, adaptive coping strategies, and the treatment of survivor and bereavement syndromes. Though the examples are current (Bhopal, the 1985 Mexican earthquake, AIDS), the general reader may be discouraged not only by the redundancy, jargon, and flowcharts but also by the scarcity of personal anecdotes. However, mental health professionals, lawyers, social workers, and public officials need this comprehensive and compassionate volume.

Remes, Jacob A.C. "Committed as Near Neighbors: The Halifax Explosion and Border-Crossing People and Ideas." *American Review of Canadian Studies* 45, no. 1 (2015): 26-43.

Popular accounts of the Halifax Explosion of 1917 have placed it in a resolutely nationalist context. But starting from the international ownerships and destinations of the ships that sparked it, the explosion was a transnational event. This article explores how people, money, and ideas crossed and recrossed the border. First, in-kind and monetary relief flowed quickly from the United States, Britain, and Newfoundland. Second, Halifax became a destination for a growing international community of experts in disaster response, as relief experts from New York, Boston, Winnipeg, and elsewhere in North America converged on the city. Finally, survivors used their transnational community of friends and relatives to build political power over the relief process. Migrants living in "the Boston States" created a transnational polity that pressured relief authorities to give more money to their kin still in Halifax. These transnational communities—of international experts and migrant families—helped create a Canada-US relationship from the bottom.

----- *Disaster Citizenship: Survivors, Solidarity, and Power in the Progressive Era*. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2015.

A century ago, governments buoyed by Progressive Era-beliefs began to assume greater responsibility for protecting and rescuing citizens. Yet the aftermath of two disasters in the United States-Canada borderlands--the Salem Fire of 1914 and the Halifax Explosion of 1917--saw working class survivors instead turn to friends, neighbors, coworkers, and family members for succor and aid. Both official and unofficial responses, meanwhile, showed how the United States and Canada were linked by experts, workers, and money. In *Disaster Citizenship*, Jacob A. C. Remes draws on histories of the Salem and Halifax events to explore the institutions--both formal and informal--that ordinary people relied upon in times of crisis. He explores patterns and traditions of self-help, informal order, and solidarity and details how people adapted these traditions when necessary. Yet, as he shows, these methods--though often quick and effective--remained illegible to reformers.

Indeed, soldiers, social workers, and reformers wielding extraordinary emergency powers challenged these grassroots practices to impose progressive "solutions" on what they wrongly imagined to be a fractured social landscape. Innovative and engaging, *Disaster Citizenship* excavates the forgotten networks of solidarity and obligation in an earlier time while simultaneously suggesting new frameworks in the emerging field of critical disaster studies.

Rodriguez, Havidan, Enrico L. Quarantelli, and Russell Dynes. *Handbook of Disaster Research*. Berlin: Springer Science & Business Media, 2007.

Recent disasters, such as the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, bomb explosions in London, Hurricane Katrina, the Pakistan Earthquake, floods in Central America, and landslides in Indonesia, among many others, have resulted in an extensive loss of life, social disruption, significant economic impacts to local and national economies, and have made headline news in countries throughout the world. Thus the *Handbook of Disaster Research* is a timely and much needed contribution to the field of disasters. The editors of this *Handbook* have brought together a comprehensive and interdisciplinary volume with a diverse and international group of contributors.

The *Handbook* is based on the principle that disasters are social constructions and focuses on social science disaster research. Attention is given to conceptual issues dealing with the concept "disaster" and to methodological issues relating to research on disasters, including Geographic Information Systems as a useful research tool and its implications for future research; how disaster research is increasingly being used in the emergency management curriculum; and how research is useful in dealing with emergency operations. The *Handbook* also includes a number of essays focusing on various types of vulnerabilities. In addition, there are discussions on community processes that are evoked by disasters, including warnings, search and rescue, coordination, and organizational adaptation, as well as, dealing with death and injury, and recovery, and the role of the media in disasters; special attention is given to emergency systems in several nation states. The *Handbook* also includes contributions focusing on the relationship between disaster and development, the popular culture of disasters, new dimensions of disaster research, as well as projections of disasters into the future.

Disasters allow the opportunity for social scientists to study human behavior in which adaptation, resilience and innovation are often more clearly revealed than in "normal" and stable times. The *Handbook of Disaster Research* provides an interdisciplinary and international approach to disasters with theoretical, methodological, and practical applications.

Ruffman, Alan and Colin D. Howell, editors. *Ground Zero: A Reassessment of the 1917 Explosion in the Halifax Harbour*. Halifax: Nimbus/ The Gorsebrook Research Institute for Atlantic Canadian Studies at Saint Mary's University, 1994.

Saito, Hiro. "Reiterated Commemoration: Hiroshima as National Trauma." *Sociological Theory*

24, no 4 (2006): 353-376.

This article examines historical transformations of Japanese collective memory of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima by utilizing a theoretical framework that combines a model of reiterated problem solving and a theory of cultural trauma. I illustrate how the event of the nuclear fallout in March 1954 allowed actors to consolidate previously fragmented commemorative practices into a master frame to define the postwar Japanese identity in terms of transnational commemoration of "Hiroshima." I also show that nationalization of trauma of "Hiroshima" involved a shift from pity to sympathy in structures of feeling about the event. This historical study suggests that a reiterated problem-solving approach can be efficacious in analyzing how construction of national memory of a traumatic event connects with the recurrent reworking of national identity, on the one hand, and how a theory of cultural trauma can be helpful in exploring a synthesis of psychological and sociological approaches to commemoration of a traumatic event, on the other.

Scanlon, T. Joseph. "Dealing With Mass Death After a Community Catastrophe: Handling Bodies After the 1917 Halifax Explosion." *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 7, no. 4 (1998): pp.288 - 304 1998

The literature available on how communities deal with mass death, in particular body handling procedures, is sparse. Describes the actions of the various people involved in the immediate aftermath of the Halifax (Nova Scotia) 1917 explosion. Also, but in less detail, examples the Rapid City flood, the Gander air crash, the Zeebrugge ferry disaster, the Tangsham earthquake, the Texas City explosion and the Kobe earthquake. Highlights the problems of handling bodies after a mass fatality incident: respect accorded to the dead individual; whether skilled individuals are there to take on the tasks, the tagging and identification procedures required and the setting up of temporary morgue facilities.

------. "Rewriting a Living Legend: Researching the 1917 Halifax Explosion." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 15, no. 1 (1997): 147-198.

At the 1994 World Congress of Sociology in Bielefeld (Germany), Henry Quarantelli suggested that sociologists studying disasters ought to pay more attention to documents and to historical research. Research done on Canada's worst catastrophe, the 1917 Halifax, Nova Scotia, munitions ship explosion -- 1,963 dead, 9,000 injured- -- shows that there can be scores of documents available about such incidents. These include media accounts, articles in academic journals and professional publications, and books, both non-fiction and fiction, inspired by personal experience. There are also archival records. Material on the Halifax explosion was found in Boston, Washington, D.C., Paris, London, and Oslo as well as in Canadian centers at Charlottetown, Sydney, Truro, St. John's, Ottawa, Toronto, and Halifax. While some documents were easy to locate, others required using contacts and advertising one's interest. Networking led to new live sources (there are still hundreds of survivors from 1917) and to documents in private hands including diaries and letters. The results provide both new insights into historical events and a test of current theories using historical data.

Scharma, Simon. *Landscape and Memory*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995.

Sharma, Preeti Madan. "Lucknow: A Walk through History." *Journal of Tourism: A Contemporary Perspective* 1, no. 1 (2014): 7–12.

Culture is not just in its architecture but in its every nook and corner. It is in the language, attire, food, folklore, music and the life of its people. This culture comes across significantly whenever given a chance. A City which held on to its turf during the premiere war of independence in 1857, also known as the Mutiny of 1857, and still keeps the Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb close to its bosom as a mother keeps her most beloved child. But the unfortunate reality is that it has never been given even half a chance. The city carries on with the same image of just being the capital city of Uttar Pradesh with a couple of significant Imambaras to its credit. It is time to revamp the city not only literally but also in the minds of people in general and potential visitors in particular. This needs to be achieved through various synchronized efforts which include stepping up the infrastructure level and positioning the city favorably through promotional campaigns, creating a heritage zone which offers a complete experience to the visitors and makes them linger for more.

Sontag, Susan. "The Imagination of Disaster." *Against Interpretation and Other Essays*. New York: Picador USA, 2001.

Against Interpretation was Susan Sontag's first collection of essays and is a modern classic. Originally published in 1966, it has never gone out of print and has influenced generations of readers all over the world. It includes the famous essays "Notes on Camp" and "Against Interpretation," as well as her impassioned discussions of Sartre, Camus, Simone Weil, Godard, Beckett, Levi-Strauss, science-fiction movies, psychoanalysis, and contemporary religious thought.

Vale, Lawrence J., and Thomas J. Campanella. *The Resilient City: How Modern Cities Recover from Disaster*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

For as long as they have existed, cities have been destroyed--sacked, shaken, burnt, bombed, flooded, starved, irradiated, and pillaged--in almost every case they have risen again. Rarely in modern times has a city not been rebuilt following destruction, be it natural or man-made. *The Resilient City* explores urban disasters from around the globe and the ongoing restoration of urban life. It examines why cities are rebuilt, how a vision for the future gets incorporated into a new urban landscape, and how disasters have been interpreted and commemorated in built form.

Yoneyama, Lisa. *Hiroshima Traces: Time, Space, and the Dialects of Memory*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999.

Remembering Hiroshima, the city obliterated by the world's first nuclear attack, has been a complicated and intensely politicized process, as we learn from Lisa Yoneyama's

sensitive investigation of the "dialectics of memory." She explores unconventional texts and dimensions of culture involved in constituting Hiroshima memories—including history textbook controversies, discourses on the city's tourism and urban renewal projects, campaigns to preserve atomic ruins, survivors' testimonial practices, ethnic Koreans' narratives on Japanese colonialism, and the feminized discourse on peace—in order to illuminate the politics of knowledge about the past and present. In the way battles over memories have been expressed as material struggles over the cityscape itself, we see that not all share the dominant remembering of Hiroshima's disaster, with its particular sense of pastness, nostalgia, and modernity. The politics of remembering, in Yoneyama's analysis, is constituted by multiple and contradictory senses of time, space, and positionality, elements that have been profoundly conditioned by late capitalism and intensifying awareness of post-Cold War and postcolonial realities.

Hiroshima Traces, besides clarifying the discourse surrounding this unforgotten catastrophe, reflects on questions that accompany any attempts to recover marginalized or silenced experiences. At a time when historical memories around the globe appear simultaneously threatening and in danger of obliteration, Yoneyama asks how acts of remembrance can serve the cause of knowledge without being co-opted and deprived of their unsettling, self-critical qualities.