**The architectures of childhood. Children, modern architecture and reconstruction in postwar England**

of Spanish-language publications. Local organizations, on the other hand, functioned as "moral and cultural "flag bearers" for the community by overseeing cultural expectations and activities (p. 119). Mutual aid societies, pro-patria (pro-fatherland) organizations, and other social groups offered former agricultural workers from Mexico's countryside the opportunity to adapt, survive, and cope with their new urban settings. Together, these real and symbolic spaces made up what Innis-Jiménez describes as a Mexican third space. In this space, Mexicans combined the best customs and influences from both Mexican and Chicagoan cultures.

The Great Depression was a key moment in the evolution of South Chicago's Mexican com- munity; it left thousands unemployed and triggered the repatriation of thousands more. Though approximately 7500 Mexicans left Chicago between 1930 and 1934, Innis-Jiménez argues the extent of forced repatriations in Chicago paled in comparison to Califomia's record of extreme coercion. As South Chicago's Mexican population dramatically shrank, its internal leadership became more visible, and the community tumed inwards. South Chicago's local leaders helped. their neighbours find work and public relief while the Mexican consulate organized voluntary repatriations. Many of these leaders were a product of the countless organizations that had pre- viously focused on retention of the Spanish language, cultural customs, and Mexican patriotism. Chronically unemployed or underemployed, the male population found two main options for leisure: the pool hall or the public park. Public parks were not only more respectable than pool halls, they also provided families with basic services like hot running water in shower facilities, an amenity many lacked in their own homes. Thus, many males turned to public parks 'to claim rights as residents of the United States in ways they were unable to at work and in the neigh- borhood (p. 137). They organized sports teams that later evolved into new organizations devoted to fundraising for team uniforms and other supplies. The participation of youth and adults in city sports leagues mitigated the community's isolation and provided team members new spaces for interaction with Chicago's diverse population.

Steel Barrio offers a compelling history of migration, community formation, and endurance. The author's perceptive reading of census data, oral histories, and newspapers provides a robust account of personal histories enmeshed in larger processes of change and adaptation. This important contribution to the history of urban America largely expands our understanding of environmental racism, third spaces, and the tenuous difference between everyday survival and active resistance.

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*In this densely argued and detailed study, Roy Kozlovsky offers the reader an account of English architectural history through the lens of the concept of childhood. His book spans the years from*