

embrace a true notion of “partnership” that entails increased levels of mutual decision making with community-based organizations and balances the interests of sponsors and grantees.

An enjoyable read of less than 150 pages, the book makes a valuable contribution in a number of areas. It focuses on corporate and independent foundations, segments of philanthropy that have received little attention in the literature for their influence on local poverty alleviation. Silver has also helped us understand how the negotiation of power within CCIs results in maintaining the dominance of sponsors over community-based organization grantees. *Unequal Partnerships* would be a useful supplemental text in community development, nonprofit management, and philanthropic studies courses. Scholars within the disciplines of urban planning, sociology, mass communications, philanthropic studies, and political science as well as practitioners engaged in community organizing, community development, broadcasting, and philanthropy ought to read the book.

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Bruce Stiffel and Vanessa Watson (Eds.), *Dialogues in Urban and Regional Planning 1* (London: Routledge, 2005).

Dialogues in Urban and Regional Planning 1 is a collection of essays on urban and regional planning issues, selected and proposed by the nine planning school associations (Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand, Brazil, Canada, Europe, Latin America, the USA and French-speaking nations) that are represented in the Global Planning Education Association Network (GPEAN). It is the first volume of a planned biennial series organized by GPEAN, which aims “to offer a sampling of the best urban planning scholarship from each of the world’s planning scholarship communities to scholars in the other communities” (p. xiii).

The book consists of 13 chapters. The Introduction (Chapter 1) explains the process that led to the establishment of GPEAN. The body of the book then explores three themes: the relationship between planning and the economy (three chapters); environment and conservation (three chapters); and the nature of the planning process and decision making (six chapters). With the exception of three of them, which were originally published in Mandarin, Portuguese, and Spanish, the chapters are by English-speaking authors; and apart from one chapter that was first read at a professional meeting, they have all already been published in planning journals.

In Chapter 2 Jill Grant analyzes the first theme—the “relationship between planning and the economy”—using a study based on the promotion of mixed use in nine Canadian cities. She explores the theme from its origins in the work of Jane Jacobs, up to New Urbanism, and concludes that the Canadian experience with mixed use is discouraging (e.g., mixed use districts are more segregated by class, affordability is not improved, there is a loss of economic vitality). In Chapter 3 Glen Searle discusses the risks of partnership development of specialized infrastructure for sporadic or once-only special events, based on the analysis of the stadiums for the Olympic Games in Sydney. He suggests a “tendency of governments to allow the profits of infrastructure provision to be privatized, while socializing the attendant risks” (p. 55). Chapter 4 (Juan Lombardo, Mercedes DiVirgilio, and Leonardo Fernandez) offers a study of land markets in five municipalities in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, in which the authors analyze how market forces shape urban land uses. These three essays highlight several common elements in

contemporary urban and regional planning worldwide, notwithstanding the importance of national and local contexts. The promotion of mixed urban land use became a key planning principle in strategies for sustainable development (Chapter 2), just as the use of public–private partnerships are now seen as a governance instrument that is indispensable to urban sustainability (Chapter 3). Planning’s increasing subordination to market forces (a consequence of neo-liberal urban policies) is now a common feature of contemporary cities—a process in which urban planning risks losing its role as the city’s main organizer (Chapters 3 and 4). While planning ideas, policies, and legal frameworks evolve, such changes tend to be delayed or blocked by cultural and economic barriers.

The second theme—“environment and conservation”—is addressed in Chapter 5 (Paul Dolman, Andrew Lovett, Tim O’Riordan, and Dick Cobb) via a case study on landscape planning in 31 neighboring farms in West Oxfordshire, England. This rural management project aims to ensure conservation and enhance biodiversity, and the authors describe new methodological developments including GIS and visualization techniques. In Chapter 6 Jiantao Zhang uses a Shanghai case study to develop a methodological framework for balancing the management of urban regeneration with the needs for conservation. Henri Acselrad (Chapter 7) offers a study of territorial planning in the Amazon that, according to him, is a means to monitor and control people and territory. He questions its effectiveness in protecting the environment.

Karen Umemoto (Chapter 8) begins the discussion of the third theme—“the nature of the planning process and decision-making”—with empirical examples taken from a neighborhood-visioning project in the Hawaiian community of Papakolea. She explores the challenges of participatory planning in multicultural cities and the difficulties planners face when residents come from a different cultural background. This is followed by Scott Bollens’ analysis of urban planning and intergroup conflict based on examples from three ethnically polarized cities: Belfast, Jerusalem, and Johannesburg. This discussion calls attention to the fact that traditional urban planning models focus on individual, not group, differences—an issue that contemporary planning practice needs to rethink and adapt to (Chapter 9). “Beyond labels: Pragmatic planning in multistakeholder tourism–environmental conflicts,” by Tazim Jamal, Stanley Stein, and Thomas Harper (Chapter 10), applies a neo-pragmatic approach to collaborative planning in protected areas, based on the example of Banff National Park, in Canada. Vanessa Watson (Chapter 11) examines the usefulness of normative planning theories in the context of sub-Saharan Africa, concluding that while they are of value, they are based on assumptions that do not hold well in an African context. Leonie Sandercock (Chapter 12) tells us about the importance of stories and storytelling in planning practice. In the thirteenth and final chapter, Raine Mantysalo addresses dilemmas in critical planning theory (CPT, also known as “communicative” and “collaborative” planning), taken to mean the theoretical developments in planning since the late 1980s, for which Habermas’s critical theory has provided the main philosophical foundation, and concludes that it is inadequate as a planning theory.

In short, there is much of interest in this collection of essays, as it gives a broad picture of key issues faced by planners, which will appeal to different readers. The mix of theoretical chapters with more empirical studies and its methodological diversity are definitely strengths. Nevertheless, some readers will probably remain skeptical about the coherence of the topics included in the collection; in part due to the lack of a concluding chapter, and of short introductions highlighting the main issues in each section.

As a whole, the book is of interest to students and professionals in the urban and regional planning and other built and natural environment-related disciplines. The specialist reader will probably find the themes familiar, as they have been addressed in the planning literature, and 11 of the 12 chapters were first published in planning journals. Readers who are not familiar with recent debates on planning theory and methodology will certainly find new insights for further

interpretation, and references for new research. The third section of the book can be helpful in seminars on planning theory as a supplement to other references. The remaining essays on economic and environmental themes will certainly prove useful for research on these issues.

Inasmuch as *Dialogues in Urban and Regional Planning 1* is the first volume in an intended biennial series, it would be useful to include in the next volumes other themes (e.g., planning ethics), different views on specific planning issues, and more papers that have been researched and then published in other languages.

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Peter Karl Kresl and Earl H. Fry, *The Urban Response to Internationalization* (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2005).

More and more, references to the international economy pervade the literature on contemporary cities and urban governance. Yet a surprising cross-disciplinary disjuncture persists between international and urban economics on the one hand, and the literature on urban sociology and urban politics on the other. The emphasis of Global City theory on corporate headquarters, financial elites, and immigrants to the exclusion of other dimensions of economic globalization exemplifies how selective the interdisciplinary translation has been. Even some of the more recent work on cities and international economic change, such as Kantor and Savitch's *Cities in the International Marketplace*, perpetuates a view of economic globalization as a uniform process that confronts all cities with the same challenges. *The Urban Response to Internationalization*, the product of a collaboration between an economist and a political scientist, offers a welcome, more sophisticated approach to the integration of urban economics into the study of urban governance.

The analysis centers on those aspects of economic internationalization that have made a difference for the economic competitiveness of cities. Rather than simply a matter of footloose firms and financial elites or of a neo-liberal economic liberalization, Kresl and Fry view economic internationalization as closely linked to the new technologies that have transformed the economies of advanced industrial countries. Rather than have uniform consequences, the increasing mobility of economic activities makes it "necessary to urban economies continually to restructure economic activities in light of their evolving comparative advantage" (p. 73). In this intensified local search for comparative advantage, centers of technology and face-to-face relations have themselves become one of numerous means of competition among urban regions. Decentralization to the urban level has grown partly out of the capacity of cities to respond better than nation-states to these diverse challenges (pp. 76–77).

Drawing on Kresl's earlier work, the authors chart the sources of economic competitiveness among U.S. cities. Although they devote considerable attention to fashionable theories of "creative cities," the bottom line of their analysis is that each city must build on its inherited assets to exploit its most likely comparative advantages (pp. 68–92, 175–178). Other chapters, drawing on Fry's previous work, outline how urban leaders have turned to national and international organizations of cities, cross-border cooperation, and other modes of inter-local coordination (pp. 48–66, 135–162). This cooperation is both a product of the forces driving internationalization and a means for cities to assist each other in the search for competitiveness. A chapter focused mostly on U.S. cities, including a brief but fascinating case study of the Salt Lake City region, offers an overview of a number of issues surrounding urban governance (pp. 94–131).