indicating a need for research on edge and post-suburban cities in East Asia, South America, and Africa. However, the occasional quick references to edge cities in East Asia and the one reference to edge cities in South America are insufficient to illustrate the parallels among global edge and post-suburban cities.

In sum, this book treads new grounds by comparing European post-suburban cities to each other while also pointing out commonalities and differences with U.S. edge cities. Given that more than 50% of the world’s population is now urbanized and that outward development will continue, this topic will become more important in both the near and distant future.

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**Dialogues in Urban & Regional Planning: Volume 2**


*Dialogues in Urban & Regional Planning: Volume 2* is the second volume in a biannual series produced by the Global Planning Education Association Network. The book, like *Dialogues 1*, features a collection of 12 articles by planning scholars from throughout the world. Various regional planning school associations nominated works for inclusion in the volume. Most of the chapters that appear in the book were published previously as journal articles. This book, like its predecessor, represents an important effort to overcome many of the barriers that often prevent those engaged in the study and practice of planning from benefiting from the work of their colleagues in distant locations.

In the introductory chapter, the editors acknowledge the difficulties of working across national boundaries. They also identify six “global themes” that emerge from the following chapters and use the themes to provide a very useful introductory summary of the works that follow. The chapter concludes with an interesting review of international planning literature and the dissemination of planning ideas.

The first theme the book addresses deals with the economy, urban space, and planning. Chapter 2 helps develop the theme by examining the redevelopment of Vancouver in the postindustrial, postmodern era. Chapter 3 highlights the impact of the Olympic Games on the cityscape of Athens and chapter 4 examines how physical separation by social class impacts Vancouver. All three chapters also provide evidence of the impact of globalization on local planning.

The second theme is concerned with the environment and conservation of heritage. In chapter 5, “The Future of Rurality under Globalization,” the author makes the argument that “urbanity generates recognition of the value of rurality” (p. 8) and that not all rural areas are the same. Chapter 6 examines the impact of international tourism on urban structure in Bali and provides an illustration of how planning can help preserve the traditional design and culture of an area.

Theme three deals with the planning process and the nature of decision making and theme four with the development of planning ideas. Respectively, chapters 7, 8, and 9 examine the impediments to democratic planning in Australia, contradictions imbedded in Brazilian urban reform measures, and the difficulties and potential means of implementing regional sustainable development in South Africa. Chapter 10 traces the impact of American planning ideas on Australian planning. Next, chapter 11 uses the history of Buenos Aires to examine the emergence of the term *urban planning* and argues that city planning has a contribution to make in understanding the history of cities.

Cervero’s chapter 12, “Road Expansion, Urban Growth and Induced Travel,” is the only chapter included under the theme of planning and transport and the lone contribution from the United States. He uses the methodological technique of path analysis to critically examine the widely held notion that highways generate their own traffic and raises questions about earlier findings regarding the magnitude of induced travel.

The final theme and chapter of the book examine planning and gender issues. This contribution from the Association of African Planning Schools applies the conceptual framework of gender contracts to a case study of a self-help housing program in Botswana. The author concludes that even with programs that appear designed to aid women, traditional patriarchy has been replaced by new forms of female subordination and exclusion.

The editors state that volumes in this series are “designed to foster comparison of planning research, although it cannot help but contribute to comparison of planning practice” (p. 1). Most of the authors appear to accomplish both tasks by grounding their works in theory and providing a logical presentation of empirical evidence from real-world planning practice to support their theses. Those accustomed to reading academic planning and social science literature produced in the United States may be surprised by the absence of quantitative methodologies in the articles.

This is an important book and will be a valuable addition to the collections of academic planning libraries and a useful research and teaching tool for planning school faculty members. However, the price and readability of the book may prevent it from widespread circulation among planning practitioners. This is unfortunate, because the issues addressed would be familiar to many practicing planners in the United States and provide them with the comfort of knowing they are not alone in their struggles.

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