

BOOK REVIEWS

ENTREPRENEURIAL NEIGHBORHOODS. Edited by Maarten van Ham, Darja Reuschke, Reinout Kleinhans, Colin Mason and Stephen Syrett, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2017

Entrepreneurship research and neighbourhoods and community studies have long been separate academic disciplines, which rarely interacted with each other. The ambition of the editors of *Entrepreneurial Neighbourhoods* is to bring these topics together.

The book has two sections. The first part of the book zooms in on the neighbourhood as a context for enterprises. The relation between entrepreneurship and community is the 'next true frontier for entrepreneurship research', as the editors quote Ronald Coase, winner of the 1991 Nobel Prize for economy. Researchers view entrepreneurship more and more as a community-based effort, instead of an individualistic affair. Part two of the book has as main question what community enterprises, that pursue partly non-profit goals and are based on community participation, can do for neighbourhoods. The claim of several initiators and policymakers across Europe is that this type of enterprise can serve as an alternative to urban regeneration policies and state-based welfare provision. This claim poses an interesting challenge for the researchers. The editors have collected a broad kaleidoscope of studies that address these questions and challenges.

The 23 authors investigate how entrepreneurship, neighbourhoods and communities interact in several mainly western countries, with a special focus on the United States of America, the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. They use a diversity of research methods: case studies, anthropological field studies, interviews, network analysis, surveys, literature review and economic modelling. Most chapters are more socio-geographically than economically oriented.

Nick Williams and Colin Williams point in part I to the 'hidden enterprise culture' in deprived areas. A household survey examining informal work in English deprived and affluent areas shows that in deprived areas 84 to 87 per cent of the entrepreneurs operate (partly) in the informal economy, against 58 to 62 per cent in affluent areas. Their activity is mostly hidden from the authorities for tax and social security purposes. Entrepreneurs in deprived areas face a number of barriers, including a lack of business skills, reduced access to finance, and an absence of role models and mentoring. Therefore they often enter trades with low entry barriers for which there is highly localised demand. They draw on local social capital: friends, relatives and fellow residents.

This also goes for female entrepreneurs in The Netherlands, Beate Volker finds. She investigated the networks of female and male entrepreneurs. For both, local ties form a considerable and vital part of their network. But only women profit from their neighbourhood social capital. Their connections within the community are much more beneficial to them than their individual social network.

Marianne de Beer en Veronique Schutjens point out that in The Netherlands this important local social capital hardly consists of other firms. The entrepreneurs they researched have close connections to the local community, but these are mainly part of social and private networks. Only a small proportion of their business relations are located in their own neighbourhood or municipality.

Jenny Lendrum and Sarah Swider studied gendered networks and informal entrepreneurial activities in Dtown, a Detroit neighbourhood where many African Americans live. They claim that in research on entrepreneurship in US neighbourhoods the focus is mostly on the ethnic dimension; gender issues are mostly overlooked. This is a recognisable comment, yet in this book the opposite seems the case since in all other contributions authors hardly pay special attention to ethnic minority entrepreneurship. Lendrum and Swider observe that public space in Dtown is 'highly gendered': men dominate the streets and the parks, women can be found in more closed spaces like churches and the domestic surrounding of the own house. This is also reflected in economic activities. Men hustle on the street, while women do interior work such as baby-sitting or renting rooms. This economy in the domestic sphere remains mostly invisible for the outside world.

In part II on Community-Based Enterprises, Evan Casper-Futterman and James DeFilippis state that Community Development Corporations (CDC's) are the most common form of US community organizations. Community Development Corporations are not-for-profit corporations that build houses, provide social and legal services, organise job training, create community facilities, etc. Due to strong decentralisations and cutbacks in welfare programs they play a central role in local service provision in some areas, and sometimes even act de facto as a kind of local government and as a 'shadow state'. Futterman and DeFilippis demonstrate that CDC's seek causes of social problems in dysfunctional behaviour in poor communities and limited participation in the market economy. Therefore they focus on restoration of societal norms and reintegration in markets by trying to attract external capital and credit (including government finances). A third option: countering injustice is not part of their repertoire. CDC's in deprived areas for instance hardly pay attention to countering residential displacement due to gentrification.

David Varady, Reinout Kleinhans and Maarten van Ham also point out that CDCs hardly have a record for creating stable mixed-income communities. Furthermore they show that prospects for CDC-success in the UK and in the US are better in areas in early stages of decline, with interesting assets and magnets for external capital and with high-capacity communities. CDCs don't flourish in the most deprived

areas. The authors raise the question whether governments should develop 'safety net' policies for communities with the least capacity to solve problems themselves.

Community-Based Enterprise is also about owning certain assets such as sites and buildings in trusts. Nick Bailey states that owning these income-generating assets is essential for reasons of continuity, and to decrease dependency of changing urban generation policies. Bailey states that community trusts 'offer some hope to local communities that the decline in local services can at least in part, and in some areas, be moderated'. If policy makers wish to adopt this approach more widely, they would have to provide support, including technical assistance and access to finance.

Dutch data show that interactions of community enterprise start-ups and local governments are hardly easy-going forms of co-production. In his study Reinout Kleinhans finds ambivalent attitudes among professionals and civil servants. On the one hand they hope and say that community enterprises will replace some of the welfare state arrangements. At the same time local governments are reserved due to a range of fears, doubts, legal restrictions and power issues. Kleinhans concludes that local governments have a long way to go to facilitate active citizenship. This is especially a topic for communities with low capacities.

Emiel Rijshouwer and Justus Uitermark illustrate in their analysis of Amsterdam's community centres another tension between rhetoric's and practise. These centres are structurally dependent on financial support of government agencies and housing associations. They lack own resources to pay the high market-led rental prices in Amsterdam. However it is a taboo to openly discuss this, leading to the curious situation of 'citizens, social entrepreneurs and policymakers acting out autonomous action and independent entrepreneurship'.

In sum, this book keeps up its promise and integrates economic and community perspectives on neighbourhoods. It offers a broad scope of studies and raises important questions. In line with the presented results the editors state in the conclusion of the book that entrepreneurs and community enterprises in income-poor communities lack access to the formal economy, and therefore extra 'area-specific strategies' are needed compared to affluent areas. It is not stated openly in the book, but the findings presented to the reader suggest that particularly in poorer areas community enterprises are unlikely to serve as a full-grown alternative to urban regeneration policies and state-based welfare provision.

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HOW GREAT CITIES HAPPEN: INTEGRATING PEOPLE, LAND USE AND TRANSPORT, by John Stanley, Janet Stanley, and Roslynn Hansen, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2017.

It is often said that successful planning is more of an art than a science. Perhaps the motto should be changed to "planning makes perfect". *How Great Cities Happen* is an ode to successful integrative planning of people land use and transportation in the developed world. It brings the reader a series of case studies, from different cities across the globe, which can be considered as bench marks of good practice. It provides the reader a holistic and comprehensive view of how good practice in integrative planning can be achieved. The main idea coming out of the book is that looking at land use and transport in a narrow fashion is insufficient to resolve many of the challenges facing cities. The book contains 10 chapters.

The first chapter of the book is a wide canvas on the motivations to bridge the knowledge gaps emerging in land use -transport policy. Cities that have been long dominated by the motor vehicle are searching for sustainable solutions. Sustainability largely defined as meeting the needs of future generations without compromising their ability to meet their own future needs is a main goal of integrative planning. To achieve this strategic goal cities like Vancouver, London, Freiburg (Germany) are setting high standards for a 'common good' for their citizens, well beyond just cost-benefit analysis of alternatives. The common good includes adopting compact settlement patterns (following the New Urbanism and Transit Orientated Development schools); a strong focus on local and regional economic productivity and land use transportation policy (namely accessibility); built form and travel; the importance of neighborhoods aimed at creating complete communities; governance and funding.

The second chapter, based on case studies of successful integrative planning, asks what constitutes a good city. Being more sustainable over time is based on key generic goals: increased economic productivity, reduction in the environmental footprint, increasing social inclusion and reducing inequality, improving health and safety, promoting intergenerational equity, wide community engagement and implant of governance arrangements. These goals are analyzed in more detail for several successful city's visions: Vancouver (BC, Canada), Melbourne (Australia), London (UK), Malmo (Sweden), Freiburg (Germany), Portland (OR, USA).

Chapter 3 elucidates to the reader the economic influences on strategic policy and planning. An important issue is the impacts on local/regional GDP where many cities are concerned with sluggish productivity growth. Melbourne is a main case study with its changing economic geography and in particular stimulating growth through urban land use transport policy and planning. Another case study is London. Other issues include urban innovation districts and microeconomic challenges (mainly how to deal with road traffic congestion).

The fourth chapter moves to the connections between land use and transport designed to meet social needs. Social goals are harder to quantify compared to economic or environmental ones and are defined as those that provide wellbeing and satisfaction of human needs and human rights (borrowing from the continuums of Maslow and Nussbaum). A key issue is the absence of social goals in planning and policy resulting in poor social outcomes for cities. The creation of good social outcomes is based on evidence for increasing social capital (bonding capital with family and friends and bridging capital with work colleagues and community groups). Transport and land use have an important role in increasing social capital and reducing social exclusion. A novel contribution is the 20-minute neighborhood concept offering both a range of local activities and local mobility choices. Other topics discussed are open spaces, meeting the needs of special groups and the social needs around climate change. The chapter concludes with participation in planning and ways to facilitate it.

Chapter 5 centers on the neighborhood for children and young people, mapping the needs of children and meeting psychological and social needs through infrastructure and land use as well as safety and security. Important issues discussed are the interaction needs and meeting needs for self-esteem and self-actualization as higher end needs and rights of children including the participation of youth.

The sixth chapter is devoted to a main problem in many cities, that of affordable housing. Rising housing prices contributes to both economic and social disparities. Two cases are described in depth: The London Plan focusing on intensive development of public transport aimed at increasing accessibility and the Berlin "socially integrative city" program for neighborhood level management of social housing. Another topic discussed is the boundaries of urban growth and housing in the urban fringe. The chapter also describes in depth the financial models and planning reforms for increasing supply of affordable housing and social housing as seen through the case studies of Berlin, London and New York.

Chapter 7 discusses the environment and the communities impacted by land use transport planning. Starting with tracing the environmental priorities of integrative city planning (GHG emissions, freshwater use, ecological footprint), the discussion moves to the impacts of climate change on people, biodiversity loss and the policies to address these threats. The impact of transport on the environment is described in detail and in particular barriers in transport thinking and models for reduction in emissions. A following section is devoted to the changes in land use, densification, efficient energy, building design and waste management. The rest of the chapter is devoted to the natural landscape and policies to reduce ecological footprints, valuation of the environment and governance. Two examples of good practice are provided – Freiburg and Seoul.

Following the development of strategic land use transport policy, governance is the focus of chapter 8. Governance implies processes for making and implementing decisions. It is a network form of decision making rather than a hierarchical one.

The chapter describes the keys to good governance: cooperation, coordination and integration. Local government is both responsible and accountable for integrative land use transport planning. However the state and national/federal governments may also be involved. Tactical integration requires generating partnerships with the private sector (e.g. public transport operators). In addition the neighborhood level is important to engage communities. Who speaks for the city? This section describes lessons from several case studies: single local authority (Stockholm, Malmo, Freiburg); multiple local authorities (London, Leeds, Vancouver). The chapter concludes with a discussion of horizontal and vertical integration of governance.

Funding of implementation plans of the strategic policies is the focus of the ninth chapter. Funding sources and valuation is discussed in the beginning of the chapter: funding categories (government, users or other beneficiaries), benefit valuation and land value valuation. Funding public transport is discussed in the second half with description of funding measures and criteria for their selection (fares, fuel and carbon taxes, road tolls, parking levies, property and sales taxes). The chapter concludes with bundling of measures.

Chapter 10 and last chapter tries to put the strategy of integrated planning together based on the previous chapters. The challenge is to develop community goals, mapping opportunities and threats, and tying together the land use transport policy process. The first lesson is to start at the end i.e. goal setting and the long term land use plan. The second lesson is to develop compact urban structures designed for walking, cycling and public transport. The third lesson is targets and monitoring at the implementation plans. The fourth lesson is to aim for transformational change not just incrementalism that maintains the status quo. The fifth lesson is to put in place governance and funding measures. The chapter concludes with the main take outs for success.

I found the book very informative and full of useful insights and tools. However, for a recent publication focusing on integrative sustainable planning in the developed world, I found the lack of attention to two fundamental trends a real drawback. Namely: the aging society and the digital socio-technical revolution. I would have appreciated a chapter devoted to the older generation given that in the future the elderly will be a major part of urban society and integrated planning should also look at their needs and rights and engage with them. I also was surprised that the growing role of digital mobilities (information and communication technologies); the opportunities and threats of autonomous vehicles; and the smart city paradigm (the big data trend in city management) have been largely overlooked. It seems that in some ways the general view of this book remains stuck in debates that were common 10-20 years ago (the sustainability discourse) but without evolving onwards to embrace the newer challenges of post-industrial urbanism. Another issue is that the entire scope is dedicated to process and trends of cities in developed countries. Very little is relevant for contending with the complex problems of the ever growing megalopolises in the developing and transition economies.

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HANDBOOK OF TERRITORIAL POLITICS, Edited by Klaus Detterbeck and Eve Hepburn, Cheltenham, UK: Elgar Publishers, 2018

The edited volume by Detterbeck and Hepburn is one of a number of Companions style books relating to territory, political geography and the spatial dimension of politics which has been published in the past few years. Unlike many of the geopolitics and political geography texts, the focus is on the rescaling of territorial politics to the meso and micro levels of analysis, below the level of the State and the international system.

The editors argue for an inter-disciplinary perspective on the multi layered topic of territory, although in essence most of the chapters are drawn from the fields of Political Science and Public Governance. The contribution of geographers, for whom spatiality and territoriality lie at the heart of their discipline, is sorely missing both in the number of contributors and, glaringly, in the lack of references or citations to the vast geographical knowledge which has evolved around this topic during the past three decades. That said, the perspectives on territory which emerge from beyond the disciplinary border are refreshing and, in turn, complement much recent research in this area. Notwithstanding, the labelling of the final section of the book as "Geographical perspectives", inferring that this is but an additional component of territorial understanding, is less than helpful and this, in turn, is reflected in a series of chapters which are little more than regional comparative case studies, encompassing Europe, Africa, South Asia and Australia.

This is perhaps indicative of cross-disciplinary studies as a whole, wherein scholars cross the previously sealed disciplinary borders which separated them from their "territorial" neighbours, but rarely engaged with the literature or the concepts of the "other", thus creating a parallel series of scientific discourses, as contrasted with an integrative attempt to fuse diverse ideas together beyond a common glossary of terminologies and semantics. Thus, what we have is a collection of essays on Territorial Politics which complements existing geographical studies on territory and which allows us to better understand how the concept of territory is understood by those for whom power and politics form the core of their territorial thinking.

The first section of the book deals with Institutions, Actors and Ideas looking at the ways in which power is negotiated through different forms of spatial arrangements, from decentralization, federal systems and the territorial architecture of power, along with the obligatory chapter on the gendering of territorial politics. The State figures prominently in these essays, as the authors rescale the State into its power hierarchies at a number of spatial levels, but where classic notions of territory are sorely missing from their respective analyses. Too much of the analysis in this and other sections of the book, are rooted in empirical analyses and comparisons of the internal territorial organization of States, in which it could be argued the

concept of territory is somehow separated from the notion of "space", which this reviewer finds difficult to comprehend.

The second and third sections of the book, focusing on elections and public policy respectively have, as their focal point, issues of governmentality and the ways in which these are managed through the agency of territory. Again, the lack of non-political science sources from a vast range of literature is disappointing, but it also clearly reflects the ways in which the disciplinary borders continue to be rigid and binary, with few scholars reading the research of others, while at the same time it introduces those who have traditionally believed that territoriality and spatiality is within their own hegemony to new and alternative understandings of the territorial concept within political and social behavior.

The book draws on many empirical and statistical studies, but there is not a single map or "spatial diagram", not even in the section on Geographical Perspectives. While this may be dismissed as being of little methodological importance in an era when we have instant access to big data, it demonstrates the fact that the visual dimension of both national and intra-state politics is not perceived as being anything other than a static reflection of changing power structures, rather than as a dynamic input in its own right. The past two decades has also been replete with a critical analysis of cartographic politics and the way in which power uses maps to further political policies and to change both public and professional understandings of the role of territory in our everyday life.

The individual contributions, each in their own right, advance our understanding of governmentality, public policy and electoral behavior. They all try, not always successfully, to hinge their arguments around the concept of territory, while the enforcing element of any territorial analysis, boundaries and borders (which themselves have been subject to a cross disciplinary scientific renaissance in recent years) is virtually non-existent.

In summary, for a geographer reading a book entitled *Territorial Politics*, this is disappointing. Perhaps it would have been better to have called the book "Political Perspectives on the Territorial Organization of States" (after Soja's famous seminal working paper back in the 1970's which marked the return of political geographical analysis within the social sciences after three decades of blackballing due to its association with the Geopolitics of the 1930's and 1940's). This would have more adequately reflected the complementary contribution of the book and the informative chapters to an ongoing and truly cross-disciplinary understanding of the changing role of territory within political behavioral processes.

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CITIZENSHIP, ACTIVISM AND THE CITY: THE INVISIBLE AND THE IMPOSSIBLE, by Patricia Burke Wood, London and New York: Routledge 2017

The activist politics that emerged in the wake of the global financial crisis of 2008 have challenged expectations. 1500 urban social movements in 100 states have mobilized gradually; new movements formed in unpredictable ways and from unpredictable sources; and communities responded in highly individualized ways on a variety of scales that did not fit the schedules defined by theoretical scholarship. The ability of the marginalized, the exploited and the traumatized to shatter the frame of discussion through line-crossing may produce new possibilities in urban space.

These events triggered Patricia, B. Wood to develop further a radical urbanist's framework for understanding activism and protest, the work it does or does not do, and what it means for the current state/future of politics and the city. It sets out to reorient the understanding of post-crisis activism, to contextualize Occupy differently and critique the privileged lens many have applied to it, to rethink the motivations and affects of activism and protest, and also to (re)ground them in suffering and the emotional, not purely the rational, collective and analytical.

"...I want to unpack current discourses of mass occupations and explore our expectations of citizenship, activism and politics, and the construction of their legitimacy and success/failure. I also seek to re-examine the city, to see it as an inhabited city, to grant its social geography some agency in the shape of the city and some autonomy from the city's economic geographies, to see the alternatives that already exist. Ultimately, this will enable us to rethink what we mean by politics, by social and political movements, and how we measure the success and failure of our actions...I want to argue that the idea of 'democracy' supported by 'the people' is one that can be institutionalized through the constituent 'documents' of citizenship" (p. 29).

The table of contents of the book sheds light on the theoretical issues that the Occupy movement draws off: the contemporary post political situation and the resisting citizen. The two theoretical bodies demand new orientation due to new processes and power relations which have been developed lately in the global arena webbed into multi-scalar networks.

The first chapter of the book: "What We Talk about When We Talk about Occupy" analyzes the discourse of Occupy, as widespread spontaneous social movement all over the world. It aims to understand the politics of protest and citizenship in the early 21st century city, not just as effective ways of protesting but also as ideas of democracy. The discourse has been analyzed and categorized into 4 subjects: politics, narrative, art and grammar. These categories are angles from which it will be considered the work that Occupy did: what were the origins, how it had been understood, what it reinforced and what it changed. Wood tries to evaluate how deep and wide the ideas that mobilized the people run, and how complicated this process is. She argues that the greatest value of Occupy is its failure to lead and to

last. Therefore we need to find a politics that expresses and is more aware of the diversity of the urban inhabitants beyond Occupy – the city and its activism.

In the second chapter: "Radical Politics and the 'Post Political' Critique", Wood analyzes deeply the concepts that build the post political era by arguing that there is no such thing as consensus and that there has never been solidarity. She criticizes Frazer, Mouffe, Butler, Purcell, Young and others, which though they move towards more inclusive and radical democracy, their chronological frameworks are limited or problematic. She poses the question: who do we recognize and to whom are we willing to redistribute? Occupy shows that this is an ongoing debate on goals, strategies and tactics for revolutionary activists and what kind of change is needed. She urges for expanding the post-political analytically and temporally in order to allow for multiple, co-existing chronologies.

The third chapter: "Sad, Sick and Diva Citizens", is about articulation of politics out of suffering and pain. Instead of starting from positions of power, as most theories of resistance, citizenship and justice do, Wood asks: how can politics start from suffering and what politics arise from it? What can it achieve? She tries to explore through epistemology from the margins, how the city generate suffering and institutionalizes it in its social space. The idea of 'diva citizenship' creates contested relationship with those who govern. But the sufferers are creative, they are producers and product of society and space. They are present behind the structure and fragmentations of the city. Therefore, Wood claims, "we cannot create positive spaces without understanding and incorporating into our analyses the barriers to such spaces" (p. 84).

The fourth and last chapter: "The Arc of Politics" concludes by asking: how we come to terms with early 21st Century urban activism and protest in all its diversity? This chapter reviews the strength and limitations of Marxian political economy approaches to critical urban theory compared to the possibilities that an anarchist approach presents. Wood finds that the anarchist theory may serve as an overarching frame for recognition of all oppression. It is proposed as a way into exploring oppression in more encompassed critique of power relationship and citizenship in diverse forms and details in the lived world. Its aim must be to disempower hierarchies, to decolonize. Even though, Wood emphasizes that there is no end point and no one potential outcome. Moreover, this work should be the basis for urban critical theory as a form of revolution and constitutionalism. The attempt to change the principles which we live by constitutes a non-coercive polity in favor of democratic governance that is constructed upon the plurality of these social movements. Wood ends her book by noting that "the politics of the invisible challenge the constitution of our cities and our politics, the principles by which we live...It must be intersectionalist, flexible and broader...not only to achieve justice but also to heal" (p. 105).

The brief review of the chapters of the book shows comprehensive and thorough critiques of the existing theories and approaches up-to-date. It widens the reader's scope on the conceptions of citizenship, activism and protest in the urban by open-

ing the academic debate on the huge diverse types of citizens, challenges theories of justice, the city and politics in the framework of neo-liberal economy in the post politics era, connects the global and to the urban. She argues for an intersectional approach that actively dismantles hierarchies and embraces a wider range of acts of resistance in which we recognize these acts of citizenship as a form of constitutionalism. Wood reframes the theorization of protest and of the city, 'post-political' literature and the history of protest. She debates the Marxist and anarchist ideas about time and space of politics. Through this, she adopts a unique approach to provide new theoretical insights and challenges to post-political thinking. The book thus stimulates and enriches the reader's mind and is recommended for those interested in political, urban and social geography, in addition to political economy and progressive politics in the urban context.

Purcell (2017) agrees with Wood's approach and takes it a step forward while demanding to refuse the State, and engage in an active search for other forms of political community. He calls this political position "democracy" when people manage their affairs for themselves. Anarchism, understood that way, means the refusal of State domination and the search for an alternative political community in which people manage their affairs for themselves.

Yet, as Yiftachel claims (2015 p. 734), the nation-state, which is too often ignored or washed away in much urban scholarship, is ever-present and continues to be a most powerful—though far from hegemonic—shaper of society. States, which refuse to disappear in the neoliberal age, contend in the city with an increasingly powerful globalizing economy and an influx of peripheral populations. Parallely, the foundational process of 'gray spacing', the emergence of 'defensive' forms of urban mobilizations, and the emergence of powerful metropolitan agglomerations, bring into play complications, conflicts and trajectories that were not predicted by the main body of research on the subject. In contrast to states, urban regimes are premised on the radical openness of cities, on their fluidity, porosity and informality.

We can see that the researchers agree that contemporary analyses of citizenship looks mainly at the global and local scales of the concept of citizenship, and emphasizes the social construction and everyday practices of citizenship, rather than the political or legal construction of it. Therefore it puts a strong emphasis on inclusion, meaning the tendency to define citizenship practices in normative terms, the multi-scalar, fluid, and cyclical construction and reconstruction of the everyday and formal meanings and implications of citizenship. Yet, international borders and territories do exist and are enforced, no matter how porous they may be (Guarnizo, 2012; Isin and Nyers, 2014).

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REIMAGINING HOME IN THE 21ST CENTURY Edited by Justine Lloyd & Ellie Vasta. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2017.

In the 21th century geographical mobility is changing the context of 'home' as a spatial, temporal and subjective concept. The traditional notions of places in general and 'home' in particular are changing and are in a state of flux. The approach to places is "not as fixed points on geopolitical maps, but as processes, continuously redefined and relocated within a particular social, political, historical and economic setting" (Bon and Repic, 2016, 2). Justine Lloyd and Ellie Vasta added in *Reimagining Home in the 21st Century* an understanding of changing contexts of home. Their editorial judgments and wise selections of the presenters were excellent. While not attempting to cover the complete range of geographies of home, it certainly evokes an opus that makes important connections between space, society and home by bringing together constituent parts in a credible and comprehensive way. The collection of studies was built on ongoing work in sociology, anthropology, as well as housing, migration and cultural studies. The variety of disciplines shows the interdisciplinary significance of the notions of home. *Reimagining home in the 21st century* is going beyond the notion of home as a stable, safe and secure anchor of identity. The book "question's hegemonic visions of family home, homogeneous national home and inquire the meaning and effects of home-making in contemporary society" (p.5). It contributes to national and international discussions about changing economic and social meanings of dwelling.

The book holds 14 studies (chapters), divided into four sections: The first is entitled "Home-making and belonging: the figure of the Stranger". That section focuses on home and identity and the migrant 'stranger' at home. The second section is

entitled "Home-making and belonging: practices of dwelling". It deals with transnational home, different scales of home, and homelessness dwelling. The third section entitled "Conditions of homeliness/unhomeliness: Publicness". This section deals with a sense of home through practices in the public sphere, in a multi ethnic area and in the postindustrial society. The fourth section is entitled "Conditions and practices of homeliness/unhomeliness: Materialities". It deals with sense of homeliness/unhomeliness through materialities.

Many chapters in *Reimagining Home in the 21st Century* expose everyday forms of agency which are consequences of diverse practices of home and home-making. They provide an analysis of areas and locations that are rarely thought of as involved in 'homemaking', as in the case of public transport (Lloyd, Chapter 8). Lloyd uses home-making processes "as relating to physical sites and actual places... beyond the four walls...to understand continuities between feeling 'at home' in one's own home and in a public place" (p. 122-123). This is an important point of view, although the creation of a 'sense of home' in public places may not necessarily be considered as 'home-making'. Another example of locations that are rarely thought of as involved in 'homemaking' is the 'man caves' (Browitt, Chapter 14), which also contribute to the gender theories of looking at "the impact of feminism on changing masculine practices" (p. 208).

In previous literature (e.g. Chapman and Hockey, 1999), home was reconceptualized as highlighted disparities between ideals and realities. In many societies, home can refer to the family home, and by extension it can symbolize a place of warmth and security. The idyllic conception of home has become more complicated by the exposure of negative and ambivalent feelings to it (Brickell, 2012), such as fear, violence, alienation, as well as "the process of oppression and resistance" (Blunt & Dowling, 2006:22). Lloyd and Vasta draws on literature concerning ambivalent and unsettling dimensions of home. The unsettling and provocative framework that maintains the collection of *Reimagining Home in the 21st Century* is explored by Norbert Ebert (Chapter 2) and Evelyn Honeywill (Chapter 10). Ebert argues interestingly that what we have in common is our pluralized lives, characterized by the experiences of permanently being [both] stranger and home comer. This is pronounced mainly among marginalized groups, for whom home is far from being a safe and secure anchor of identity. It simultaneously is subject to the influence of neo-liberal market forces and state interventions (Musharbash, Chapter 5). The question of neo-liberal social policies' is also examined via homelessness in the policy context, by Adam Stebbing (Chapter 7): "A critical approach ensures that people experiencing homelessness are not represented as lacking agency in their struggles to be heard by policy-makers" (p. 7).

The process of making oneself at home in 'other' places was also investigated by Ann Deslandes and Justine Humphry (Chapter 11). They examined how unhomey, anonymous non-places of transit and commerce are temporarily occupied, and tactically transformed by mediated belongings, as well as by protest movements.

Several presenters in the book are dedicated to ways in which conditions of our everyday experiences are improved by political interventions. They expose forms of agency demanded by diverse practices of home. There are both local accommodation, resistance to power structures as well as to global conditions (Giuffrè, Chapter 4; Redshaw, Chapter 6; Ålund, Schierup and Kings, Chapter 9). Agency is not always about a reaction to powerful state, social groups or form of struggle but also a constructive subjectivity occurring which includes the construction of home (Vasta, Chapter 3; Hamilton, Chapter 12; Vanni Accarigi, Chapter 13; Supski, Chapter 15).

The 'materiality' part reflects the affective processes of home-making at home: feelings of home emerging through the senses of home symbolically defined through the material and sensory qualities of objects. The materials embodied experiences of transcultural home. Objects are also reflection of self-perception such as masculinity (gender). The changing kitchen designs reflect the changes in women's roles at home as well as the emergence of new technologies.

To conclude, I would like to emphasize that this book provides a broad and in-depth look into the geographies and politics of home in the 21st century. Being an edited volume *Reimagining Home in the 21st Century* prompts readers to think comparatively and so does the interesting connection created between the chapters. It is informative for contemporary debates – the study of everyday life, migration, motility, culture and policy. The presenters in the book agree that our psychical home worlds are necessarily social and political. The presence of 'others', are challenging the comfortable sense of belonging and at the same time many people are struggling collectively to imagine new ways of being at home. These are substantial contributions to increasing awareness of changing economic and social meanings about home.

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HANDBOOK ON THE GEOGRAPHIES OF ENERGY, Edited by Barry D. Solomon and Kirby E. Calvert, London: Edward Elgar, 2017

The collection of articles edited by Solomon and Calvert brings to the readers a wide range of expertise and perspectives on the changing geographies and landscapes of energy production, distribution, and use. Combining established and emerging scholarships from across disciplines, the authors' contributions provide a broad overview of research frontiers for the changing geographies of energy worldwide. Interdisciplinary in nature and broad in scope, it serves to answer a range of questions and provide the reader with conceptual and methodological foundations.

The collection covers a wide array of topics from smart grids to alternative fuels, discussed in a range of settings from India to Nigeria and from Brazil to North America, highlighting the ways in which new energy technologies and consumer dynamics are changing the way people, places, and the physical world are interconnected through energy systems. In addition to a compendium of regional case studies, the Handbook identifies emerging conceptual and methodological frameworks that help us better understand energy and energy transitions.

The book consists of six parts. The articles comprising the first part focus on the variety of fuel types used by humanity nowadays. This survey opens with the article about the role of biomass energy for cooking in developing countries which raises problems such as impacts of combustion on human health, deforestation and the role of gender in household use of energy. The second article deals with the history of coal use and discusses its future in light of the air pollution problems and the great amounts of CO₂ emissions. The next article deals with oil. In this framework questions such as climate change and the need to develop alternative energy sources, especially for transportation, are discussed. These articles are followed by a survey of gas supply in the world including the controversial topic of extraction of natural gas using fracking techniques. This part is concluded with two chapters about non-fossil energy. One article deals with issues connected to nuclear energy such as risks in the use of nuclear reactors and nuclear waste. The second article is about techno-economic problems of transition to using biomass as a fuel for transportation.

The second part of the collection focuses on renewable energy sources. An article dealing with hydroelectric energy, the most common renewable source of energy, is presented first. It states that the size of the facilities has a great influence on the extent of their environmental impact, and some believe that despite of their great advantage in relation to impact on climate change, they should not be built in areas rich in biodiversity or cultural values. The next article is about the use of wind energy and the fact that in many places the public opposes the establishment of these facilities. The following article deals with solar energy. Alongside a technological review, the authors also discuss the environmental effects of using this energy and the dilemmas involved. Next an overview of geothermal energy technologies is presented as well as the implications of using this energy on land use and its envi-

ronmental impacts. This part ends with the presentation of a variety of innovative technologies for producing energy at sea such as offshore wind, waves, tidal stream/ocean currents and tidal barrage/range.

Part III of the collection deals with energy consumption, sectors and end users. The topics include building, industry, transportation and electric power grid. The first article offers insights on residential energy consumption in Sweden from a time-geographic perspective. It examines household members' time diaries to detail what energy-related activities are used at what time of day or night. The next article analyzes energy efficiency programs in China and is followed by an article exploring energy use in the transportation sector considering alternative modes and the latest developments in mobility. The last article looks at the political and social processes that occur and are expected to occur with the transition to the use of renewable energies that cause the electricity collector to become more decentralized as a result of the entry of small or even domestic electricity producers.

In the fourth part, the editors compiled 11 articles dealing with energy in a regional approach. They deal with topics such as the geography of energy in Europe, understanding the energy landscape in Russia, changes in the geography of energy in North America, the energy market in Brazil as well as other regional energy topics in sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria and India.

Part V has four articles addressing policy issues. The first chapter brings up the need to address the issue of energy as part of a general approach in which policy is formulated with regard to other central resources such as water and food. The second article is about energy poverty and vulnerability. Energy poverty is the inability to attain a social and material level of basic domestic energy services such as heating, lighting and refrigeration. The authors argue that domestic energy deprivation is tied to ineffective operation of the socio-technical pathway that allows for the fulfillment of household energy needs. The third article considers a related topic while taking the UK energy policy as a starting point and exploring the different policy types of energy systems through the lens of environmental justice theory – specifically the notion of distributional and procedural justice – and makes explicit links across systems of energy production and consumption. Part V ends with an article that analyzes the occupational health issue in the US shale fuels industry. The article raises questions concerning the role of knowledge in how the state governs energy workplaces and energy workers' health.

Part VI explores creative conceptual and methodological frameworks that are sharpening the leading edge of energy geographies. The first article reviews the perspective of political ecology and social ecology towards energy research. The combined approaches of these perspectives are used to examine the geographies of energy. The next article also considers political ecology but positions it in a framework with industrial ecology while examining the aspects of promoting *Jatropha* biofuel in south India. Another article presents the concept of community energy which is an integrated approach to supplying a local community with its energy require-

ments from renewable energy or high-efficiency co-generation energy sources. In the last chapter the authors discuss distinctive characteristics of energy and review multiple perspectives for improving the management of energy resources.

In summary, the collection of articles is well edited and the articles are well written. The book also includes a useful index by which the various topics can be found in the articles written by the various authors. The book is definitely recommended to all those who are involved and interested in this important aspect of human activity.

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HANDBOOK ON THE GEOGRAPHIES OF POWER, Edited by Mat Coleman and John Agnew, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2018.

Can we discuss geography without considering power? Can we think about, or conceptualise, the production of a given territory and its borders and boundaries as a neutral process, detached from interests, domination or violence? Following several decades of extensive research and writing located within critical geography, the obvious answer is negative, and as suggested at the very opening of the *Handbook on the Geographies of Power*, edited by Mat Coleman and John Agnew, the use of the term power should be understood as "... an agentic medium which has different effects depending on how it is deployed across space as well as how actors and things cooperate, or not, to give it effect" (p.4). Indeed, the discussion of power in social sciences in general, and in geography and its sub-disciplines (urban geography, human geography, political geography for instance) in particular, is not new. Rather, Marxist and neo-Marxist critique of the urban, postcolonial critique of the state, feminist theory of borders or queer geopolitics have already explored and analysed power mechanisms and their effect of multi-scaled geographies as "laboratories of power" (Foucault, 1977, 204).

The *Handbook on the Geographies of Power* is a good opportunity to map the current debate, as it presents a diverse scope of themes, ideas, locations and theoretical approaches towards power. The scope is impressive, ranging from Phil Hubbard's wonderful chapter, Sex and Sexuality: Exploring the Geographies of Prostitution (Chapter 3), in which he critically discusses the spatial dimension of governmentality and law in relation to prostitution, to Philip Steinberg's discussion in his chapter The Power of Water (Chapter 13) where he suggests a genealogical investigation of water as a subject and object of power; to Luca Muscara's intellectual discussion of political geography in his chapter Maps, Complexity and the Uncertainty of Power (Chapter 22).

The structure of this handbook follows a Foucauldian logic by suggesting a reading of power that goes far beyond the analysis of spatial or geographical form, and thus paving the road for understanding power as different mechanisms that reflect and symbolise the location of bodies in space and the hierarchical organisation of power whenever a particular form of behaviour is imposed (Foucault, 1977: 364). Accordingly, the book refers to different scales of geographies of power (such as “bodies” in Part II); different spheres of politics (economy in Part III or energy and environment in Part IV) as well as some obvious sites of power and violence (Part V on warfare). Each section opens with a detailed introduction by the editors, which locates the discussion within current theoretical debates. These introductions are highly important, as they offer the reader a deeper understanding of the theoretical foundations of contemporary critical geography and beyond.

Importantly, the discussion of geographies of power also pays attention to “bottom-up” counter-products and their potential effect in transforming social and spatial relations. This is well elaborated in Chapter 16, authored by Bruce Braun and Stephanie Wakefield, who are “reading Agamben in the Anthropocene” and highlighting a complementary side in Agamben’s work “beyond the camp”, as well as in Lisa Bhungalia’s chapter on Governing Banishment: Settler Colonialism, Territory and Life in an Economy of Death, (Chapter 19) focused on Palestine. These chapters, I would suggest, are important since hegemonic power and oppression calls for a reaction: control is never completely hegemonic and “[t]here is always an element of resistance. Surveillance can be turned to ‘counter surveillance’, to a weapon for those who are oppressed” (Koskela, 2003: 306).

Further, the study of geographies of power also demands an “opening-up” of the discipline and methodologies of geography. In other words, power is also produced and reproduced through different modes of representation, which call for the visual, textual and ethnographic investigation. Based on this growing interest in critical geography, Ishan Ashutosh’s chapter: When Ethnography Meets Space offers a fascinating postcolonial theoretical and methodological framework for studying geographies of power. Another example which is exterior to the discipline, yet crucial for understanding geography, is the chapter by Neve Gordon and Nicola Perugini on Human Shields and the Political Geography of International Humanitarian Law, in which the notion of space (rather than geography) becomes central in understanding contemporary violence and warfare.

I am certain that this *Handbook on the Geographies of Power* contributes to our empirical and theoretical understanding of geographies of power, and will be a valuable read for researchers and scholars in the field of geography as well as for other social scientists. However, I propose that discussing geographies of power without positioning it within the centres of power where knowledge about geography is produced, is highly problematic. The vast majority of the authors that have contributed to this book are males, based in universities located in the Global North (USA and the UK), where academic, economic, geopolitical and symbolic power is located,

and where the knowledge produced dominates our understanding of geographies of power. This point is not an anecdote resulting from a politically correct attitude, but rather it re-confirms Jazeel's argument that "[l]ike all other disciplines in the modern university, Geography has a geography. And, like most other formations in late modernity, disciplinary Geography is implicated in globalization" (Jazeel, 2016: 649). To this I would add that Geography benefits from the distribution of global geographies of power/knowledge. In other words, the discussions of geographies of power throughout this book overlook structural-political mechanisms of domination (Roy, 2006), viewing geographical knowledge as detached from its origins in the global centers of power.

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GEOGRAPHIES OF GROWTH: INNOVATION, NETWORKS AND COLLABORATIONS. Edited by Charlie Karlsson, Martin Andersson and Lina Bjerke, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2017.

This edited collection of papers emanates from the 17th Uddevalla Symposium held in 2014. It comprises 14 (mainly empirical) contributions all of which are dedicated in one form or another to unlocking the enigma of differential regional growth. As such, the region is the unit of analysis in nearly all the essays. The geographic focus is invariably Western Europe and given the genesis of the collection, Sweden in particular. The volume is organized around four themes central to the analysis of differ-