

actually is under calculated? Where do different types of services locate and what are their effect on regional development? Illeris does not have all the answers but reviews the theoretical explanations and current research in the field. A special advantage of this book is that it relates not only to English literature but also to French and Scandinavian. If you are at all interested in services this book is an excellent starting point.

*Ann-Katrin Bäcklund*

*L. Sandercock: Towards Cosmopolis – Planning for Multicultural Cities.* Wiley, Chichester 1998. 258 s., ill., 24 cm. GBP 16,-.

Like Martin Luther King, Leonie Sandercock has a dream – a truly democratic pluralistic city. And she argues consistently for that her utopia – Cosmopolis is an inevitable part of the future. Cities are not and will never again be a homogenous white men's territory. In New York the white population has become a minority, which in turn is made up of segmented groups, not only ethnic, but divided by class, gender and lifestyles. The trend is the same in most world cities. Although Sandercock's reasoning is politically radical, and although she sides with the marginalised groups, there is little talk about capital and power relations, this is why Luther King comes to mind. Sandercocks theses is that the great modernist planning project, whether radical or conservative, will not be able to lead the process of differentiation in these multicultural cities. New socio-cultural forces in the age of migration is undermining the planning politics of modernism. To prove her point she makes a well argued attack on traditional a-political planning literature, showing how it omits women and minorities theoretical as well as practical contribution to planning, and how this "objective" history is conveyed to planning students. Along with this she gives an interesting historical review of planning practices in the post-war period and the philosophy that brought them about and how the models are linked to the prevailing societal norms. In this part the author comes over very convincingly. The next step, to portray the new post-modern planning is by necessity a more complicated task, where it is not as easy to convince. According to Sandercock planning has to realise that there are multiple publics, which require a new multicultural literacy of the planners. They can no longer solely rely on census data and simulation models. A post-modern planning will have to rely more on practical wisdom, be more people-centred and planners will have to

make use of new ways of understanding the communities they are working for in a process that moves from the ground upwards. Her perspective is truly global when she takes the reader to examples of the planning frontier, from aborigine populations in Australia to municipal planning projects in Europe. Sandercock's best contribution is her stringent analysis of the planning styles and their epistemological logic. Her arguing will surely stand a fair chance to convince even a sceptical student that planning is not an a-political crafts work, but a normative process. I am also sure her text will provoke and give fuel to intense debate. Does a planner really have to consider the life style in gay living areas and accept Muslim church yards in places that were planned for other purposes?

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*M. Herbert: London – more by fortune than design.* Chichester, Wiley 1998. xv, 237 s., ill., 25 cm. GBP 17,-.

Efter selve indledningen giver kapitel 2 og 3 giver en bred historisk præsentation af de politiske og økonomiske forudsætninger for byens udvikling frem til nutidens store boligbyggeri, infrastrukturudvikling og anlæg af det grønne bælte om byen. Kap. 4 og 5 fokuserer på to centrale temaer i byens nyere udvikling; byplanlægning og styreform. Sammen med det følgende kap. 6 – byens økonomiske grundlag – udgør de bogens kerne; analysen af det moderne Londons forudsætninger. Den langvarige modsætning mellem statsmagtens Westminster og købmandsrepublikkens City har gennem århundreder præget London – med City som sejrherren! Modsætningen har også givet London en særegen dynamik, der udgør en vigtig forudsætning for byens nuværende position som et af verdens vigtigste finanscentre. Bogen er ikke en introduktion til Londons bygeografi; den rummer ingen systematisk præsentation af byens geografiske struktur. Den må derfor snarere opfattes som en kulturhistorie – et forsøg på at nå Londons sjæl. Det fremgår også af slutkapitlet - "Still the unique city", hvor Hebbert, som titlen antyder, tager afsæt i Steen Eiler Rasmussens bog fra 1934. Hvad er det, der giver London sit særpræg og kvaliteter? For Steen Eiler Rasmussen som for M. Hebbert er det den unikke kombination af global storby og landsbygagtig nærhed, af historie og fornyelse, af økonomis effektivitet og humanistisk kultur, der binder byen sammen og skaber dens særpræg. Bogen er præget af en dyb indlevelse i byen og dens udvikling, og den formår at relatere historien til nutidens vigtigste problemstillinger i London. Dertil er den vel-