

representation to the variety of types.

To sum up, the fifteen articles differ from each other in topic, approach and style but still some main conclusions are crossing many articles. The introduction of culture into planning is based on an extended definition of culture, which does not distinguish between high and low cultures, community, leisure and representative cultures and which intend to promote multi-culturalism. Preservation is perceived to be a major lever for the restoration of sense of place in cities, both in the national level and the level of local communities. The preservation movement should be understood as a response to three waves of massive destruction of heritage landscapes in the inner city.

The articles fail to identify the public need for sense of continuity and rootedness in the post-modern and global reality of time fragmentation as it is analyzed by Jameson. The attempts to conserve urban quarters and monuments by using public investments failed due to shortage of public capital. Attempts to incorporate private capital into the process since the 1970's opened to investors doors to manipulate the situation for their benefit. While the public sector took the risks, investors transformed the plans into a source of capital accumulation. They managed to transform the cultural plans into economic commodities aimed mostly for tourists while they enjoyed public subsidies, tax reduction etc. Successful projects diffused within less than a decade to dozens of cities around the globe via the mediation of global development companies and global planners associations.

References

Umbach, M. and Huppau, B. (2005) *Vernacular Modernism*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Izhak Schnell
Tel Aviv University

TOURISM AND BORDERS: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH, Edited by: Helmut Wachowiak. Aldershot: Ashgate 2006.

Tourism and Borders is one of only a few works published that combine issues of political geography and tourism. In this book, the tourism experience in the complex spatial context of border areas is reviewed. The objective of the book, as explained by the author, is to "present contemporary study findings and research issues related to explorations in the dynamic relationship between tourism and borders" (p.2), a research area that has gained increasing attention and has been explored more closely in recent years.

The book is divided into four parts. The first part, titled 'Conceptual Issues and Policies', discusses two issues: a) the positive and negative implications of existing and changing borders on tourism and vice versa—a summary written by Dallen J. Timothy, which I found to be very useful as a conceptual framework; and b) tourism development in border areas in Europe, a topic discussed in two separate essays. The first (by Holger Faby), describes the policies implemented by the European Union to support cross-border development. Special emphasis is given to the INTERREG initiative - the most important and demanded planning tool for developing, managing and financing cross-border leisure and tourism projects. This subject is expanded on by Dimitri Ioannides, who provides insights on an INTERREG IIC project that aims to improve the effectiveness of regional development policies and focuses on the development and management of Europe's island regions. These essays offer a very interesting and comprehensive perspective by addressing both theoretical and practical issues of border tourism.

The second part of the book deals with destination marketing and management. Three essays appear in this part, all written by European researchers. The first one (by Christian Rast and Stephan Kroll) concentrates on the segment of incoming tourism to Germany and the specific problems associated with cross-border tourism marketing issues. The second work compares destination organizations in France and Germany (by Heinz-Dieter Quack), and the third is an in-depth review of destination marketing efforts to market the area of Lake Constance located between Austria, Germany and Switzerland (by Karin Hartman). Although each of the three reports deals with different marketing issues, all of them focus on Western European locations and therefore do not afford a broad view of the issue. Limiting the discussion to a very specific area in Western Europe gives the reader the feeling of an incomplete picture.

The third part of the book addresses communication and information issues. The first of the two essays (by Moha Doppelfeld), which deals with tourism as a planning tool in cross-border regions, describes a study conducted in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park in the south of Africa, and through it we can finally glimpse the subject as it is manifested in a different part of the world. The second essay (by Holger Faby) in this chapter offers quite a different perspective and focuses on technical issues, restrictions and outlook of tourism information and communication systems in border-areas.

The last and largest part of the book is a literature bibliography that consists of 1280 titles written on the field of tourism and borders (by Helmut Wachowiak and Daniel Engels). Any future researcher intending to conduct research in this field must be acquainted with this list. The list is divided into six sections, making it very easy for the reader to search and quickly access the desired information. The first section includes literature that enables the reader to gain a general picture of types, scales, scope and functions of different borders, and of the social, economic and environmental importance and characteristics of border regions. The following five

sections introduce literature on Europe, the Middle East, Asia, America and Africa. Each section is also divided into subsections regarding specific fields of interest such as politics or environmental co-operation.

Clearly, an enormous amount of work was put into compiling the list and it is no doubt one of the most comprehensive works done in the field of tourism. Future researchers are sure to benefit from it and we should all welcome inclusive works of this kind.

The absence of a summary chapter is noticeable. It is common practice to include such a chapter in edited books, as it usually offers an integrated view connecting the various themes. A summary chapter could have set an agenda for researching borders in tourism studies, and thus constitute the novelty of the book. It could also have provided a conceptual framework for understanding the nature of the border tourism phenomenon. As it is, upon finishing reading the book we are left with the question - what is the contribution of the book as a whole?

Another problem is that we are offered only with the European perspective with all the case studies but one conducted in Europe, which narrows the scope of the book. It also brings up the questions of the superiority of the West. Does collaboration not exist in other parts of the world? Aren't there cross border parks and joint projects? One can hope that this book is only the first in a series of publications discussing different case studies from different parts of the world.

Despite these disadvantages, in essence, *Tourism and Borders* presents a powerful argument in support of 'Tourism Geography'. Once the connection between tourism and borders is analyzed, it becomes very clear that geography, and especially political geography, plays an important role in shaping the tourism product. The contribution of *Tourism and Borders* is that it reinforces the importance of the study of tourism from a geographical perspective. It reminds us of the centrality of 'space' to our understanding of contemporary society and therefore this book transcends the narrow bounds of tourism studies, or even those of human geography.

Noga Collins-Kreiner
The University of Haifa

MIXED TOWNS, TRAPPED COMMUNITIES, edited by Daniel Monterescu and Dan Rabinowitz. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2007.

The book *Mixed Towns, Trapped Communities*, edited by D. Monterescu and D. Rabinowitz brings together a set of publications about modern urban spaces which are characterized by social and spatial mixture. It theorizes the relations between urban space, nationalism and modernity, focusing on mixed towns in Israel/Palestine.

This volume includes an introduction by the editors in which they put forward