

fore as the authors state "we contend that all of the concepts are inherently 'social' in their formation and deployment", is clearly recognizable in the book.

The rich, broad and up to date references also include a list of useful websites, as well as one more useful design (and a book which deals with planning should depict this feature): the position of the page numbers in the middle of the margins along the pages make it much easier to browse through this book.

If I had to point out a weakness in the book, it would be hard: perhaps the fact that many examples and concepts derive from the town and country planning system in the United Kingdom, which is one of the urban and regional systems that historically has shaped cities and regions in our world. This might turn the book to less universal; however, the organized principal of concepts as has been mentioned, easily overcomes this bias and obstacles, and makes many comprehensive insights on regional planning today. This is a very good book, and will give guidance not only for "upper-level undergraduate and postgraduate students in planning" as the series editor writes on the book's cover, but also to the planners that are doing planning and wish to remember exactly why they do planning.

References

Sorensen, A.D., 1982, Planning comes of age: A liberal perspective. *The Planner* (November), pp. 184–7

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TRANSLOCAL GEOGRAPHIES: SPACES, PLACES, CONNECTIONS, by Katherine Brickell and Ayonna Datta (2011) (Eds.) Farnham, England: Ashgate Publishing.

Recent years have seen a surge of interest surrounding the notion of translocality. Often understood as social spaces that link individuals, networks and communities at a distance, translocality has been a particularly valuable concept in the migration literature, where it has been used to theorize migrants' cross-border, place-based identities. In contrast to the so-called de-territorialized identities celebrated by the transnational approach, translocality was seen by many as 'grounded' identities anchored in the geographic realities of two (or more) nation-states. But, while most research on translocality was embedded in the national scale, analyzing for example migrant networks and economic exchanges, relatively little has been written about the local-local relations in which it is contextualized.

This empirical gap is the motivation behind the current edited volume and the purported need to understand translocality in spaces, places and scales beyond the

national. The authors' main interest is in 'translocal geographies as a simultaneous situatedness across different locales which provide ways of understanding the place-time(s) in migrants' everyday lives' (p. 4). In line with Harvey and Massey's conceptualizations of place as an open (rather than bounded) entity, the editors advocate a 'grounded transnationalism' approach to translocalism, or as they define it – 'groundedness during movement'.

The various contributors to this book highlight the extent to which translocalism becomes 'a site of the negotiation of the global' (p. 5), namely multiplicity of spaces where social actors experience, live through and often challenge globalization. Analyzing translocal experiences of migrants at a variety of scales – households, families, neighborhoods and even entire cities – the book's nine empirical case studies take the reader through a journey in multiple countries, ranging from the US, UK and Germany to Thailand, Tanzania, Cameroon and Ethiopia and document the experiences of migrants in connecting localities across international borders.

The book is divided into five parts; a brief introduction in which the authors lay out their theoretical framework and situate their study within the broader literature on migration, transnationalism and translocalism, is followed by three substantive parts and an epilogue.

The three chapters in part 2, which is titled 'Translocal Spaces: Home and Family' tackle the extent to which home and family spaces are translocalized through practices of consumption, remittances and social networking. In quite different ways, these chapters illustrate the ways by which the domesticity of migrants' everyday lives – enacted through their private homes (chapters 2, 4) and familial relations (chapter 3) – extend beyond the local through social networks, tourism, communication, and ultimately – repatriation. The latter is particularly important as it problematize the question of *home* and *return*; As chapter 4, which deals with elite Singaporean migrants who 'return' 'home' after an extended stay in the UK shows, while returning home is a transnational practice (crossing borders of sovereign nation-states), it is an experienced translocally and invokes emotions and attachments to the home (at both ends), family, the workplace and other everyday spaces.

Part 3, titled 'Translocal Neighborhoods' consists of three chapters focusing on translocality at the neighborhood scale. Featuring case studies from London, Sydney and Buenos Aires, this part uncovers translocality as it is experienced by migrants in their immediate surroundings of the neighborhoods. In contrast to the close knit networks of the 'home' and 'family' discussed in the previous section, these chapters draw on the microgeographies of the sub-urban. It is through frequenting these sites, some closer than others, that migrants – both men and women – familiarize themselves with the 'fractured city'. As the case of Polish migrants in the city of London (chapter 5) illustrates, different neighborhoods and localities become physical and material embodiments through which they are situating themselves against their new environment. Neighborhoods explored allow migrants to draw "connections between neighborhoods in London and in their hometown in Poland", help-

ing them “to find their place within these wider notions of marginalization, alienation, attachment and affections” (p. 90).

The chapters in the final empirical section situate translocality in the city. Translocality in the city, which the authors see as “a fractured collection of mundane places that produce connections (both social and material) with other spaces, places and locales within and beyond the city or nation” (p. 17), is examined through three case studies of Greek, Ethiopian, and Cameroonian migrants in a host of urban contexts. They all exemplify the different ways by which migrants link - materially and symbolically - both the cities from which they hail as well as those they currently reside in. The city, more than any other geographic scale, holds the key to successful (dis)integration in new places; indeed, it is where migrants form communities acquire jobs and housing and receive assistance by networking with other migrants.

The epilogue by Michael Peter Smith briefly summarizes the book’s major conceptual contributions. Chief among these is the notion of ‘situated mobilities’, the idea that migratory moves ought to be investigated in particular localized contexts. While not disputing the importance of the nation-state to the mobility of subjects and the contested construction of home, belonging, and return, Smith reiterates ‘the power (and politics) of place’ and the importance of open-ended translocal geographies in claiming, producing and changing spaces of migration. In Smith’s words, ‘translocal geographies are...a meaning-making practices’ (p. 198).

The book makes an important contribution to the study of the geographies of migration. Its nine case studies offer a fresh and innovative outlook on the mundane, everyday spaces and places in (and through) which migrants’ experiences are trans-localized. Coupled with a strong theoretical framework, it is bound to benefit advanced graduate students as well as scholars of international migration.

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THE SAGE HANDBOOK OF GIS AND SOCIETY, edited by Timothy L. Nyerges, Helen Couclelis, and Robert McMaster. London: Sage Publications, 2011.

This handbook includes 27 chapters that provide an excellent review of the motivations guiding research on the relationship between GIS and society and of various GIS applications in social domains. The book portrays the great progress made in the implementation of geospatial technologies in the study of social phenomena and explains how these technologies can enhance social research. Several chapters present the emerging spatial technologies and analytic visual tools that expand conventional forms of GIS without neglecting issues regarding the availability, resolution and quality of the data collected.