Title
Introduction to Volume 11

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It is often the burden of an introduction to find a unifying thread or theme in the material to follow. In a field such as planning, where academic research spans everything from the role of trees in urban beautification to the effects of globalization on regional economies, the synthesizing task is often unrewarding.

At first glance, the potpourri of theories and issues in this year's *Journal* articles offer no such emergent themes. The scope of the articles ranges from urban politics to social organization to multinational firm location to the relationship of land use and transit. Yet each contribution offers an argument that spatial policies, processes, and structures, however evolving, continue to shape modern society.

In "Conceptions and politics in the patterning of urban-regional space," **Jumbi Edulbehram** argues that the spatial policies addressing 'overurbanization' in New Bombay do not simply constitute the rationalization of development by state intervention, but rather stem from a conflictual process in which the state exercises its power to serve its own interests, as well as those of the elite. A complex socio-spatial dialectic simultaneously results from and influences changes in the nature of the accumulation process and the role of the state.

The potential of a non-spatial basis for social organization is explored by **Matthew Zook** in his "The unorganized militia network." His article surveys the presence of the Unorganized American Militia movement on computer networks and explores how the Militia movement uses computer networks to build an "imagined network community," arguing that computer communications can help communities imagine themselves and expand.

In "Integrating business and location," **Yuko Aoyama** reviews perspectives on multinational firm location from the business and economic geography literatures, and argues that an integrated framework is important to developing an

understanding of the increasing role of location in the competition among multinational firms.

Kaveh Vessali offers a framework for understanding the literature on the impacts of transit on land use. In a broad review of studies on transit impacts on property values, development and vacancy rates, changes in land use, and population and job growth, he finds that impacts are typically small and require the presence of complementary land use policies.

In putting together the *Berkeley Planning Journal* this year, we have learned more about production and management than we may have cared to know. The editorial collective has been exceptional, and our most heartfelt thanks must be extended to all who helped this year.