Introduction

Volume 22 of *Critical Planning* investigates *cities and regions in crisis*. We take crisis as a concept with both negative and positive connotations, and as a central element in the simultaneous destruction and regeneration that characterizes the contemporary city-region.

In the spirit of Edward Soja's work on "crisis-generated restructuring" and "restructuring-generated crisis," we invited submissions exploring both the destructive and regenerative aspects of crisis and the implications for cities and their regions. In particular, we sought contributions attentive to the interactions across policymaking, planning, and social movements that characterize the process of crisis formation, and the often-contested forms of crisis response. Our scope is both global and local, providing insight into the ways in which crises at the urban and regional levels shape and are shaped by extra-local factors operating across multiple scales.

The first two papers explore the relationship between political and economic restructuring and infrastructure. Martin Sanzana Calvet and Vanesa Castan Broto investigate the role of disruption and restructuring of urban infrastructure networks in the context of shock policies in Chile since the military coup d'état in 1973, linking political cycles of dictatorship and political transition to infrastructure crisis and resilience. David Leipziger examines how the 1997 financial crisis impacted Bangkok's newly expanding transportation system, tracking changes in urban accessibility before and after the crash and drawing lessons from the resilience and evolution of the city's mobility patterns for transportation planning efforts today.

Using the lens of crisis to analyze and question the current urban transformations in Athens, Camillo Boano and Stefania Gyftopoulou seek to subvert the dominant rhetoric by showing how similar values that gave birth to the crisis before the official "crisis" in 2008 are not only still considered "truths," but have also worked as the basis upon which new rationalities have emerged. Henrik Lebuhn, this year's winner of the Edward Soja Prize, argues that Berlin's transformation over the past twenty-five years has been heavily crisis driven and fueled by a strong political agenda, with two key events paving the way: the collapse of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in 1989 and the financial crisis of 2001. Also focusing on Germany, Maxwell Douglas Hartt and Joshua Warkentin explore the regenerative qualities that have resulted from decades of population loss in Leipzig, intensified after Germany's reunification, as decision-makers were forced to re-examine their city planning approach and shift away from traditional growth-oriented model toward a shrinking-cities model.

Ernesto Valero Thomas examines contemporary institutions that shape the idea of sustainability in Western cities and how these characteristics are transmitted to non-Western contexts, as part of a cultural and political vision that differentiates between sustainable development in "advanced" (Western Europe, North America) and "less-advanced" (Latin America, Africa, South Asia) regions. Finally, Lisa Berglund examines the challenges and benefits of homeownership for low-income homeowners of North Minneapolis who have been struggling to maintain their homes in the aftermath of two crises: the Great Recession and a devastating tornado.

We also explore crisis at home. Reflecting on Edward Soja's writings about crisis in Los Angeles, we asked students from UCLA's Urban Planning Department to provide short illustrations of types of crises in our city. These short pieces offer insight into the nature of local governmental and market response to crisis in a city that is both historically and structurally unique and also representative of

larger political, economic, and social movements across the United States and the world. Anne Brown's analysis of transit-oriented gentrification in Los Angeles demonstrates that simply building transit does not gentrify neighborhoods, but rather, a blend of built-environment factors, development, and government support catalyze gentrification. C. J. Gabbe analyzes the determinants of housing policy in West Hollywood, an incorporated city with relatively extensive affordable housing programs and policies, and finds that in this majority-renter neighborhood, pro-rental policies are part of both the city's history and future vision; that new affordable housing is compatible in scale and design with existing housing; and that most of the responsibility for producing or preserving affordable housing is borne by local property owners and developers. Finally, in their analysis of the peer-to-peer economy, Stephanie Tsai and Dylan Sittig summarize the hidden costs and impacts of Airbnb, Uber, and Lyft on their respective markets, determining that the sharing economy does not have the democratizing effects that its proponents claim, but instead exacerbates society's existing inequalities.

It is our hope that the collection of critical scholarship that comprises Volume 22 illustrates both the destructive and regenerative aspects of crisis. Rather than signaling the death knell for the city, this volume aims to provide insight into the conditions of possibility crisis may create.

The Editors,

Rebecca Crane and Sean Kennedy

Lead Photograph

Minneapolis; This photo shows the legacy of the Second Industrial Revolution as it persists in the form of old factories and smokestacks against the backdrop of a distant and more lively city. Photograph by Jean-Paul de Guzman