

ists) and the “international avant-garde *auteurs*,” among whom they might place Sorkin. Instead they pose a middle way between bottom-up populism and ethically responsive Modernism. They postulate a different kind of modern innovator, a sort of benign form-giving authority, one whose innovations emerge from keeping a receptive ear to citizens’ common aspirations and everyday needs.

Variations of a “third way” between lifeless conformity and unnecessary innovation are offered in the fifth group of essays. Ken Greenberg writes of a third way to describe a position balanced on a three-legged stool of environmentalism, promoting creative urban economies, and “shared leadership.” The latter supports Denise Scott Brown’s argument by accepting an ever-widening set of actors engaged in urban design decision making, yet asks that these be better managed than they now are. Tim Love seeks a position “somewhere between the suburban anti-sprawl agenda . . . and the recent media focus on large-scale architectural projects” by world-renowned architects, recognizing that much real estate operates between such extremes. But his main point is that designers should avoid the pitfalls of generic solutions that he associates with an uncritical mimicking of examples such as Battery Park City in Manhattan, in his estimation undeserving of its canonical status among urban mixed-use developers. Charles Waldheim’s third way spotlights landscape urbanism, the ongoing and perhaps inevitable shift of urban design from its long-standing intimacy with architecture to an embrace of landscape architecture as its most logical, kindred discipline.¹¹ John Kaliski addresses a different kind of third way, as he reminds us that in the era of democratized decision making, unlikely to diminish over time, it is skill in consensus and coalition building that is often as valuable as an expert’s “vision,” presented on behalf of either innovation or tradition.¹²

The final essayists and the colloquium participants ask us to acquire a more global outlook: attend to the demands of the unprecedented rate of urbanization in the vast world outside of Europe and North America and focus on emerging urbanisms outside traditional, nucleated urban models. These writers ask us to propose ideas for patterns of urbanization congruent with globally networked economies, digital communication, and changing cultural alliances and rivalries. They stress the importance of infrastructure and modernization of urban services, not just place making, and a more serious embrace of environmental concern. Edward Soja, Peter Rowe, and Marilyn