
Managing Geographic Information Systems explores theoretical components of a Geographic Information System (GIS) and how to manage them. The authors believe that "previously published GIS books are instructional texts filled with unrelated case studies with little theoretical foundation." They suggest that if the theory behind a GIS is known, it can be effectively applied. Their secondary focus is to enable complete use of the full range of GIS tasks by average users by supplying some basic information about geographical analysis.

The text consists of two major parts; Chapters 1–4 deal with the basics of a GIS; Chapters 5–11 are more technical and include models for predicting behavior within an organization.

Following the introductory chapter, the second chapter introduces implementation models and assessments of implementation success. This is beneficial if implementing a GIS is expected to be a significant obstacle to an organization. The third chapter, "The Role of Geographic Information within an Organization's MIS" is especially important if an organization is currently depending on a Management Information System (MIS), and clarification is required as to the added value of using a GIS. Chapter Four, "Keeping the 'G' in GIS: Why Geography Matters" is perhaps the most significant chapter, emphasizing the need for a solid background in geography before committing to a career involving a GIS. Examples of problems a person without a geographic background will encounter are given, however few solutions other than taking geography classes and reading geographical literature are advised. "Bureaucratic Factors in the Adoption of GIS", the fifth chapter, explores the behavioral problems involving the implementation of a GIS and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Again, the authors acknowledge what the problems are, but give little advice as to solutions.
Starting with Chapter Six, "Economic Justification for GIS Implementation", the text becomes more technical and specific. The differences between public and private sector economics are discussed, specifically its mission for profit or public service. Benefit-cost analysis is described in detail. Chapter Seven discusses "Sharing Geographic Information across Organization Boundaries." This is a particularly valuable chapter with its 3-stage conceptual model and examples of real life crises. Chapter Eight, "GISs and the Strategic Planning Process" examines key elements for both public and private organizations. The link between the process of strategic planning and the function of a GIS are demonstrated in enough detail to be of significant importance to the GIS user. In Chapter Nine, "Ensuring the Qualifications of GIS Professionals," the authors emphasize a balance of expertise in geography, computers, and the specific functional area of the organization. This chapter only merits a brief overview as a reminder to hire qualified personnel. Chapter Ten "Policy Conflicts and the Role of GISs" introduces examples and models pertaining to GIS's and conflict. "GISs in a Democratic Society: Opportunities and Problems," Chapter Eleven, is particularly beneficial. The text raises some important issues related to societal control as a result of large amounts of information needed to operate a GIS. An overview of some of the important legal ramifications of public access to information makes this chapter particularly significant.

Comprehension of this book requires a working knowledge of a GIS as well as its potential and limitations. The text is designed to deal with "What do I do now?" It does a creditable job of exploring institutional issues related to the implementation of a GIS and of exploring the advantages of a GIS over an MIS.

Introductory comments and chapter summaries are meaningful and readers are urged to examine them thoroughly. The text is clear with the main points identified, but are summarized endlessly; hence the book is "wordy". Numerous misspellings and inconsistencies are distracting as well. Take caution using the Table of Contents as chapters and page numbers listed are mismatched. Also, the table and references in the text do not always relate to the correct source. Industry jargon and fad words are used often enough to confuse the non-GIS expert. A valuable benefit in this book is its expansive reference sections following each chapter. If there is a specific problem you are having regarding implementation in your organization, read that chapter in greater detail.

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Political Geography begins as all good geographies should, by situating what will follow temporally as well as spatially. "It is possible," Glassner begins, "... that many years from now historians will look back and judge that the twenty-first century... began during the period in which we are now living, roughly from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s." And even if this does not prove true, it is most certainly the case that the current period has witnessed substantial re-orientation of the relations between humans and political contexts of space. The spatial scale of human political geographies, it could be argued, is beginning to change. With the increasing realization that human rights, environmental problems, and migrants and refugees, among other phenomena, exist with little regard to borders, states cease to be the pre-eminent units of analysis. The proliferation of transnational economies and international organizations, along with smaller-scale phenomena such as ethnic separatist movements within states lead to further suspicion that the sovereign state model is decreasingly germane. Thus, this text takes on critical issues at a critical time.

Glassner does an excellent job of presenting the field of political geography with an eye to understanding the current configuration of the world, how it has
been continuously shaped throughout history, and how, indeed, it may be changing. Examination of terms looks for the meanings behind them, and the perceptions and politics of those who use them. It is noted for example, in an extensive section on decolonization, that the United States (having broken away from the British empire) has never referred to itself as an empire, and has never used the term "colonies," preferring terms like "outlying territories." In addition, theoretical principles of political geography, geopolitics, and international relations are presented with regard to "real-world" phenomena. Buffer states, core areas, and different forms and types of states are elucidated through examples and maps, and all are not merely defined but rather considered with regard to how they have been used. Thus, political geography, sometimes conceived as a cold and interminably dull series of difficult facts and theory, acquires flesh and blood—and timeliness.

The book is divided into nine parts. Parts One, Two, and Three introduce political geography, the state, and political geography within the state. The most important contributors and ideas in political geography are followed from the early history of the field to the modern period. Trends and changes in techniques and foci are concisely traced. Territoriality, spatial perceptions and mapping distortions are introduced in order to allow for critical examinations of space and spatial processes. Different conceptions of structures and characteristics of states are discussed and questioned, as well as ways in which states evolve, acquire territory, relate to boundaries, and function through internal spatial arrangements. Maps are particularly useful here, as they clearly illustrate the importance of shapes of states, types of boundaries, and where and how those boundaries are drawn.

Part Four, "Imperialism, Colonialism, and Decolonization," outlines the building of empires, their eventual dismantling, perceptions and policies involved in both phases, and finally examines the aftermath of colonialism. The early attempts at state building are presented, along with questions of relations between colonialism and development, the role of international organizations in providing development assistance, and the emergence of neocolonialism, especially among states who were formerly colonies. Case studies of Namibia, India, Indonesia, and Morocco highlight different impacts at different stages of the colonial process. The United Nations' Human Development Index is utilized effectively in figures and maps, presenting a picture of the status of the state affected by colonialism.

Part Five is an engaging and well-explained history of geopolitics, from Ratzel's (1896) theory of the organic state, to the geostrategy of scholars cum military advisors, to the malign distortions of Geopolitik, infamous for its use by Nazi Germany, and for its blow to the tradition of political geography. Glassner, however, notes the current resurgence of interest in geopolitics, and its reconfiguring in a consideration of contemporary geopolitics in a subsequent section, entitled "The Geography of War and Peace," which emphasizes the role of distribution of resources and power in conflict. Part Six considers international issues such as law, trade and the effects of piracy, trafficking in drugs and arms, and terrorism. Maps and diagrams of international organizations and agreements, as well as their structure and participants, are particularly helpful in an understanding of the increasingly global scale of political organization.

Parts Seven, Eight, and Nine take political geography into the present, and assure it a place for the future. Part Seven, aptly entitled "Our Last Frontiers," builds on the discussion of international law presented in earlier chapters. Frontiers examined are Antarctica, the Marine environments, and Outer Space. These spaces are controlled by many, and point to the importance of international cooperation. Part Eight examines quotidian human political issues such as religion, language, and ethnic diversity. Glassner manages to explicitly link the importance of politics to each of these issues, traditionally the domain of ethnic, population,
and environmental geography. The strength here lies as much in this connectivity, as to the extraordinary present significance of these concerns.

Part Nine effectively unites the text, as Glassner argues for the incorporation of themes which have not previously been studied by human geographers. A broader scope is necessary, especially with regard to the globalization trends occurring in this prologue to the twenty-first century. The role of political geography is seen as predicting and interpreting these changes, and questioning what alternatives to the Old World Order exist, and how they are being played out. Finally, although political geographers are admonished to remain scholars, Glassner also suggests that political geographers have a role to play as advisors on practical matters, aiding society by "... testing their theories in the crucible of hard experience, offering practical solutions to real and immediate problems."

Political Geography is a well-articulated and comprehensive text for students. As stated previously, concepts are explained clearly and progressively, but not pedantically. Figures and maps present excellent information on interesting topics which provide examples for questions raised in the text. Photographs, many taken by the author, are so well taken and captioned as to seem windows out into various parts of the world, albeit miniature black and white ones. Glassner's extensive field experience in combination with research has provided a comprehensive, reasoned understanding of the place of political geography in an ever-changing world.

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Watersheds are surface areas connected by a stream network creating an ecosystem of habitats and basic life-support systems. Holistic and inclusive, watersheds are natural and often neglected tools for cost-effective and sustainable riparian-riverine management. Past piece-meal and reactive approaches to our damaged riverine ecosystems have been ineffective, and in some cases have contributed to further degradation.

The Pacific Rivers Council (PRC) is an innovative and successful river conservation organization that created the largest river protection act in the contiguous United States, the Oregon Act. The book combines scientific expertise, sustainable strategies, and understandable semantics to document a two-year project for developing new federal riverine protection and restoration policy alternatives. The text and strategy are comprehensive, organized and methodical.

Rapid Biotic and Ecosystem Response (RBER) is a suggested proactive approach with goals that integrate protection and restoration for riparian-riverine management. The goals are: to protect healthy habitats; restore areas that guarantee the greatest improvements in biodiversity and; to secure fragments of healthy habitats. RBER advocates on-the-ground restoration (i.e., improved ecosystem functions, rather than in-stream treatment). The authors acknowledge the potential for controversy of restoration issues, but present the strategy and its application as means to expand our thoughts about watersheds and biodiversity. They caution the use of predicative cumulative impact models because sometimes healthy streams may downgrade to a minimum threshold level. This however, does not eliminate a possible analysis of cumulative impact problems.

A refreshing quality of this book is that it moves beyond finger-pointing and accusations to offer feasible, logical, and long-term solutions to riparian-riverine degradation. Beginning with two chapters that identify a national watershed crisis and its causes, the authors provide five chapters of recommendations. Chapter Three explains in detail RBER. The following chapter discusses a number of
new federal riverine goals and strategies needed to implement this recommended protection and restoration approach. Three chapters then detail new federal policies: the Federal Lands Watershed Management Act; the National Watershed Registry and; the National Riverine and Riparian Conservation Act. The concluding chapter presents new approaches and policy to replace existing restoration policy. The remaining two-thirds of the book contains four appendixes which evaluate the shortcomings of numerous existing policies and programs. At no point is there a suggestion for revisions, but rather of replacement.

The coherence and quality of writing in this volume exceed most multi-authored volumes. The book is strengthened by approximately 70 pages of notes, an extensive bibliography and an ample index. The ancillary jewel is "Defining the Terms" that precedes and clarifies the chapters. With only one diagram there is an obvious lack of graphics. Several case studies beg for an accompanying map and the organized content can easily be displayed in charts and diagrams. However, their absence most likely keeps the book reasonably priced. Peppered throughout is reference to the imminent interrelationship between human health and watershed well-being.

The authors provide challenging and provocative views. Aside from outlining a new approach to watershed management, their methodical and political analysis offers new insights into these important and complex ecosystem issues. Entering the Watershed is must-reading for all who wish to sustainably manage the natural world.

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Since the mid 1980's Europe has undergone some fundamental and dramatic transformations, which include the creation of a Single Internal Market and other far reaching economic, political and social changes. The image of Europe that is touted is one of a harmony of differences, of integration, and equality. This integration and harmony is being achieved by allowing the 'logic' of the market to operate, and by engaging in a 'social partnership.' To date, focus has been on the positive aspects of integration, but a darker side exists beyond the rhetoric of a new unified and affluent Europe. The costs and benefits of the European Union have not been shared equally by all countries, regions, places, or social groups. While some geographic areas and social groups are winners, others are increasingly marginalized and are the losers in the new Europe. Europe in the 1990's is fraught with undercurrents of tension resulting from increased segmentation and inequality. Old inequalities have been exacerbated and new forms of inequality have emerged. Europe is far from homogeneous; many different forms of welfare capitalism have led to various kinds of marginality and failed social integration. Europe is increasingly fractured rather than integrated. These fractures are numerous and exist between states, between locations, within cities, and in rural areas, and on the basis of gender, class, race, ethnicity, and religion. The book is divided into four parts comprised of a total of fourteen chapters, in which a variety of authors explore various aspects of marginality and inequality in Europe. Part I provides an introduction as discussed above, Part II focuses on issues of gender, race, and culture, while Part III views capital, labor, and state policies. Part IV concludes by posing a series of open questions.

Part II, Southern Europe, is one disadvantaged region and the women of southern Europe are doubly disadvantaged. Most women in this region are employed in a few low paid occupations and advancement is unlikely. Tied by traditional home and family obligations, they cannot take advantage of the mobility offered by the European Union. To cope with the
dual responsibility of home and work, a network of friends, neighbors and relatives must be relied upon. Migrants to Europe represent another marginalized group. Once a source of a vast flow of migrants, Europe, despite new restrictions, is now a receiver of migration. It is not the pull of well paid jobs that draws migrants to Europe from such areas as North Africa and Southeast Asia, but rather the push of harsh conditions at home that drives them overseas. Once in Europe, migrants work primarily in service occupations and are almost always a part of the secondary or informal labor markets. In many cities of Europe even the second and third generation of migrant workers live in marginal neighborhoods caught in a downward spiral of survival strategies. Added to their plight, migrants face a mounting tide of hostility from locals who protect their national and cultural identity.

Part III, concentrates on rural and remote areas of Europe. The European Union has promoted the development of infrastructure, but improvements have favored major urban areas and industrialized zones. Previously disadvantaged regions have become more marginalized as they have been bypassed in the growth of rail, natural gas, and telecommunications systems. Growing inequality is also apparent in old industrial regions despite a concerted effort to project an image of progress. Old industries such as coal, shipbuilding, and textiles have been replaced by small enterprises which teeter on the brink of financial failure, providing jobs that are insecure at best. Unemployment in these old industrial regions remains a chronic problem. Insecure, temporary, poorly paid jobs are not only to be found in old industrial regions. Even within growth centers the dual nature of service sector jobs is apparent. Removal of controls has allowed a growth in marginal forms of work that is tied to an upsurge in the financial and commercial sectors.

Urban movements are characterized by groups demanding change and challenging existing policies and practices. One question posed in Part IV is 'Where have all the urban movements gone?' The level of urban-movement activity in Europe varies and one reason for their apparent decline in some regions may lie in changes in the political tapestry. Increasing possibilities for political opposition, and the discouragement of urban movement activity by the political establishment, are likely to result in less radical or less active urban action groups.

Europe at the Margins is of interest to anyone seeking to understand the seemingly contradictory forces at work in Europe. It offers insightful analyses of the changing face of Europe and of what these changes mean in terms of the economic, social, and political landscape. It is at the same time readable and thought provoking. The multiple authors involved in the production of the book integrate their topics well and challenge the reader to begin thinking about the emerging Europe in new ways. The book would provide relatively challenging but interesting reading material for students of geography, sociology, and political science.

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The most obvious and attractive boundary to people is that which separates the land from the sea. Although shorelines have been examined and classified since the early part of this century (e.g. Gulliver, 1899: Suess, 1909), understanding of their hazards and the consequence of reckless development seems, until quite recently, to have passed us by.

During the post-war years ocean science expanded rapidly, contributing significantly to the processes of sea-floor spreading and plate tectonics. This was followed closely by interest in the coastal zone. Sea Grant was initiated and the U.S. EPA was created as interests turned to the quality of nearshore waters and coasts. At universities most coastal course offerings were at the graduate level where ocean
science and limnology programs were established and quickly expanded. Textbooks included Zenkovitch [trans.] (1967) and Steers [ed.] (1971) which are more appropriate for graduate students in physical geography and geology.

Davis’ *The Evolving Coast* is the most comprehensive text for undergraduate students and non-major graduate students to come along since Bird’s *Coasts*, first published in the mid-1960s. Davis recognizes three time scales which have an impact on seascapes. Geological time is interwoven with fundamental coastal configurations as related to tectonics and long-term erosion. Coastal morphology is frequently a product of diverse plate boundaries. Such “megageomorphology” is particularly significant where tectonic instability is dominate such as on the Pacific perimeter. Intermediate time is particularly focused on Quaternary sea level changes. The day-to-day marine processes to include waves, tides and coastal currents are the most obvious modifiers on today’s shorelines. Thus the coastal zone is a product of a tripart heritage which links geology, paleoclimatology and active geomorphological processes.

The book is divided into seven chapters and an epilogue. It is superbly illustrated with high quality oblique and ground level color photographs, maps and graphics on glossy paper. The first three chapters discuss processes and the remaining four chapters center on coastal land forms. Chapter One establishes the role of plate tectonics and its impact on coastal morphology. To provide a first order global perspective Inman and Nordstrom’s tectonic classification of the earth’s coasts is outlined (Leading Edge, Trailing Edge and Marginal Sea Coasts). Chapter Two deals with eustatic and relative sea level changes. The ongoing processes shaping shorelines are covered in the next two chapters. Once the processes have been established the product of these processes, coastal settings, are discussed. Chapters Four through Seven describe estuaries, deltas, barriers, and rocky coasts. The epilogue is an investigation of human activity on the shoreline to include “hard” coastal protection (eg. sea walls) and “soft” coastal protection (eg. beach nourishment).

Historically, first editions of many texts present an enormous amount of data which in later editions are reduced. (eg. Gross, *Oceanography, A View of the Earth*). Davis’ volume is an exception. Here expansion would be welcomed. Discussion of coral reef environments would enhance the role of biology in coastal development and present some of the earliest evidence of relative sea level changes as noted by Charles Darwin. Several paragraphs are devoted to estuaries (eg. Willapa Bay, Washington) the location of which are probably not well known to students. Hence a plea for location maps with scales. A discussion of the stratigraphic character of barriers would provide the three-dimensional nature of land forms which is key to their past and present history. An introductory section on delta stratigraphy would enhance understanding of deltas in the rock record. Different views of Holocene sea-level rise suggest the tentativeness of a relevant and timely issue and illustrate that “more research is needed” in this controversial yet relevant topic. Basic quantitative relationships would provide more interest and challenge to most students. Wave action, a very significant process, is given equal space to tides, does justify more elaboration. There is a need for amplifying some of these topics.

Conversely, the book is user friendly especially to non-science majors in other or related fields. It provides a good descriptive foundation for undergraduates. Details of qualitative processes, coastal/ delta stratigraphy are abundant in the literature, could be supplemented with a course pack for upper level and graduate students. Just as significant, the text is useful to lay people who live in a coastal zone (50% of U.S. population) and are concerned with global warming and the rising level of the sea. The author has prepared a good dialogue and should be credited with showing restraint with regard to specialized jargon which is mercifully kept to a minimum.

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To fully understand the transformation occurring in rural areas requires a broader, more geographically holistic approach to analysis of the rural system. Research needs to focus on the implications of reorganization of the international food system, as well as changes taking place in rural areas associated with capitalist recombinations and efforts at some form of rural sustainability.

Marsden, Lowe, and Whatmore have edited an important book that attempts to address these rural research needs through four key questions: (1) what are the relationships between global processes and their outcomes at national and regional levels, (2) how is the uneven pattern of capitalist expansion creating alternatives at the international level, and how do nation-states reproduce or moderate uneven patterns of rural development, (3) how significant in affecting rural change is agriculture and shifts in state policy towards the sector, and (4) how is research adapting to the rate and direction of rural change, and how can analytical themes associated with social class, labor markets, and households assist with development.

Although addressing these questions is an ambitious task, this volume (what is the first in a series associated with rural change perspectives), provided various international perspectives that point researchers to a more integrative and critical analysis of rural areas based on the changing realities of the 1990's. Since contributions to this volume, more recent work has further extended the key points of this book to an even broader, more sustainable perspective. At the same time, the book has a strong orientation toward rural sociological approaches that accommodate social, economic, and political changes at various scales, but limits the importance of territorial space and impacts of the local or regional physical environment.

The book includes seven chapters. The first chapter (authored by Mormant) provides a re-examination of the social dimensions and the need for rural sociologists to adjust to new circumstances. In Chapter 2, Commins develops a conceptual framework for examining rural restructuring in modern western societies, with the EC and Ireland used as principal examples. In Chapter 3, Peterson illustrates how a paradigmatic shift has occurred in Swedish agriculture. Lawrence (in Chapter 4) provides a contrast to the Swedish case study by examining rural social change in Australia. The last three chapters (by Summers, Horton, Gringeri; Cloke and Thrift; and Redclift and Whatmore) focus largely on the role of non-Agrarian mechanisms to rural change. These include rural labor markets (based on the U.S.), social class (with a U.K. context), and livelihood and household.

This book is an important supplemental source of ideas and information on some of the new questions being asked associated with the study of rural areas. Although the book has a strong sociological orientation, geographers will benefit from the authors efforts to integrate new developments in social theory as part of an analysis of rural change.

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Africa has a long colonial legacy. Whether it was the French in the Ivory Coast, the Portuguese in Angola, or British settlers in Southern Rhodesia, European nations had a significant impact on the social, political, and economic landscapes of Africa's cities. Such places were built and managed to reflect the needs of settlers, rather than 'natives.' Upon independence, African nations inherited a network of cities with European inspired
Carole Rakodi uses Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, to analyze the relationship between the African city and the impact of European settlement on their contemporary form and function. Since Zimbabwe’s transition to majority rule, Harare’s planners have opted to continue rather than change the European practice of strictly regulating growth. This resulted in a morphology Rakodi likens to the “apartheid cities of South Africa,” as high density housing and informal economic functions are relegated to peripheral areas of Harare. Rigid planning assures that Harare remains a “planned, orderly, pleasant city characterized by rigid residential segregation and low density sprawl—a garden city.” Yet there is a pervasive theme throughout the text that one must not forget Harare is an African city. With pressure from rapid population growth, rigid planning policies, and growing economic hardship, Rakodi likens Harare to a “pressure cooker,” and urges that the needs of its growing underclass be addressed.

Harare offers a painstakingly detailed interpretation of the social, economic, and political forces that have shaped Harare. Although this book is essentially a case study, Rakodi writes from both a macro and micro scale perspective that analyzes the city within the context of local, regional and international structures that have affected its growth. To a student unfamiliar with urban development in Africa, this approach provides ample background into the colonial processes that have shaped most African cities. The reader is made well aware that Harare is just one of many cities in the region struggling with a legacy of European settlement. An effective use of empirical data, tables and maps allows the reader to witness urban growth in Harare through its spatial and temporal dimensions.

This book is divided into 7 chapters. Chapter 1 sets the stage for the colonial development process that ultimately affected Harare’s form and function. It details the history of Harare’s settlement, economy, and urban administration from past to present times, and compares its development to other African nations. Chapter 2 analyzes the evolution of Harare’s urban structure including its infrastructure, land use patterns, and public transportation. Attention is given to political and economic factors that have shaped Harare. This chapter is the most effective in the entire book, as its descriptive account of individual neighborhoods and effective use of maps give the reader a genuine ‘feel’ for Harare’s diverse landscapes.

Chapter 3 details Harare’s economy, providing a multitude of data concerning employment structure, wages and income, gender in the work force, and informal sector employment. Unlike most African cities, Harare has a large and diversified formal work force. Informal employment, though tolerated to some extent, is confined to specific sectors of the city. With increasing economic hardship, Rakodi predicts the informal sector will “spread beyond its carefully controlled locations,” becoming more pervasive.

Chapter 4 examines Harare’s social geography. Rakodi writes that Harare’s contemporary demography has its roots in colonial labor needs and processes. Of particular interest is the analysis of migration, mobility, and the emergence of an African ‘elite.’ This chapter contains a great deal of empirical data, and the extensive use of ‘numbers’ fails to provide an intimate portrayal of Harare’s diverse population.

The fifth chapter analyzes the urban land development process in Harare, which involves a complex mix of private and public sector actors. Unlike other cities in Africa, Harare has managed to avoid extensive squatter settlements. Yet in-migration is beginning to exceed the supply of affordable land, and Rakodi predicts further growth of shantytowns. Chapter 6 provides a detailed account of Harare’s housing market including the housing stock, and factors that influence the supply of housing. An impressive array of statistics describe the complex nature of urban housing in Zimbabwe.

In Chapter 7, the author concludes that the first decade of independence is “marked by continuity rather than
change." Harare remains a low density city with vast tracts of undeveloped land, and planners are reluctant to pursue more aggressive "densification" programs. Rakodi warns that Zimbabwe must reorient its planning process away from its European settler form to one better suited to the realities of sub-Saharan Africa.

Overall, I found Harare: Inheriting a Settler-Colonial City: Change or Continuity? to be highly effective, though at times quite dry. Like other books in Wiley's World Cities Series, it assembles an impressive array of empirical data, but does not connect the reader to a 'living' urban landscape. Rakodi ably states the problems that affect Harare, but fails to link them to the actual lives of its over one million inhabitants. It is too easy to become mired in statistics, and forget one is reading about an actual place. As an urban geographer with a strong interest in Zimbabwe, I would have appreciated some personal accounts of Harare through the eyes of its own residents. I would recommend this work for graduate rather than undergraduate students, though it is an excellent source for individual research projects. Harare contains more than enough information for any student with a serious interest in African urban development, and it would make excellent supplementary material for any seminar covering urbanization in the developing world. An extensive bibliography makes this book an excellent starting point for further research into the region. Short of traveling to Zimbabwe, this book is an easily accessible source of accurate and up to date information concerning Harare.

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THE GEOGRAPHICAL BULLETIN

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