

concludes with an extensive review of cartographic education in France throughout the period surveyed.

Well-researched and detailed treatises of this kind are lacking for most countries, and if some fault could be found with the author's treatment of this subject it is, perhaps, the slight apparent glorification of nearly everything French, and a somewhat offhand comparison with English cartography. The author describes himself as an historian; perhaps this is the reason for some omissions and errors. Thus, the representative-fraction scale in maps is unitless; the adjective "metric" (p. XIX), and especially the cm unit only in the denominator column in the Table on p. XX, are redundant, to say the least. The uninitiated reader who is not aware of the problematical measurement of longitude as against that of latitude might ask why the former is treated in detail, practically nothing being said of the latter. The line of longitude between pole and equator is half, not a quarter, of a meridian as stated on p. 47. And the definition of the meter was 1/10,000,000 not of an arc of meridian from Dunkerque to Barcelona, but of half the meridian passing through these points. That the adoption of decimal units for angles never happened (p. 49) is refuted, among others, by the fact that many pocket calculators today carry decimal angular units (grad). Chloropleth for choropleth (p. 149) is surely a printer gremlin's work.

The merit of this well-produced book lies not only in the excellently documented treatment, but in its bringing French achievements in cartography to the knowledge of the English-speaking community. Anybody attempting to produce a similarly detailed work on another country can certainly learn from Konvitz.

*Naftali Kadmon*

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

SYSTEMATIC POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY. M. I. Glassner & H. J. de Blij. New York: Wiley (Revised Fourth Edition), 1988, 617 pp.

Since the appearance of the first edition of *Systematic Political Geography* back in 1967, this work has become a standard text for political geography students, despite the many changes that have been undergone by the discipline during this period. Notwithstanding the appearance of a variety of political geographical texts in recent years, many of them purporting to be general texts (such as Muir, 1975; Dikshit, 1982), and others focussing around clearly developed themes (for example Short, 1982; Taylor, 1985), the survival of *Systematic Political Geography* is evidenced by the appearance of a fourth, revised, edition.

While the book still focuses on the traditional political geographical sub-disciplines, most notably the State, boundaries and the international system, the authors have introduced a number of important changes both in content and style. Three new chapters—the geography of elections, geography of war and peace, and a discussion of outlaws and merchants (covering such topics as the arms trade and terrorism) make their appearance for the first time. Other topics, introduced for the first time in the third edition, such as the law of the Sea, Antarctica and issues of Outer

Space, are updated and expanded, drawing on developments over the past ten years. The final chapter points the way to a variety of topics, loosely brought together under the title "Political Geography for the Future" and which, in the authors' view, will provide the focus for research during the coming years.

If it has a weakness as a comprehensive text for students, it is the fact that *Systematic Political Geography* still does not give adequate attention to issues concerned with local state, urban conflict and the politics of government and administration. Of the book's nine major sections, only one (four out of 37 chapters) is devoted to "Political Geography within the State," clearly not reflecting the research emphases of the past decade. This may yet again reflect the inherent difficulties involved in putting together an introductory text which truly covers the whole range of topics and levels of analysis now considered part and parcel of the political geographers' agenda (Newman, 1988).

In contrast, certain sections—most notably the *Introduction* in Part One, issues of the *State* in Part Two and *Geopolitics* in Part Four—provide a comprehensive introduction to these topics for the student. Together, these three sections cover the traditional concerns of political geography, in addition to explaining their development over time. This is particularly important in the light of the recent "relegitimation" of these traditional topics in both teaching and research. Nevertheless, the gap between practitioners of "traditional" and "new" political geography remains a large one, as reflected in the clear uni-focus provided by this book.

By far the most important contribution of the Fourth Edition is the extensive bibliography—books and periodical articles—provided for each section. Running to well over 100 pages of references, the bibliography brings the reader up to date with the recent literature. Students interested in advancing their studies are provided with ample reading material—both theoretical and case study—while scholars are presented with a current "state of the art" to use as a foundation for further research. In the view of this author, it would be worth considering the publication of the bibliography as a separate companion to be used as a teaching aid in geography departments.

As in previous editions, *Systematic Political Geography* provides an important introductory text for all students beginning their political geography studies. In spite of the lack of attention to local state issues (requiring complementary reading) the book remains the most comprehensive review of the literature available to undergraduates. It is only unfortunate that the lack of a soft cover edition means that this lengthy volume (over 600 pages) will remain prohibitive to the likes of the average student.

#### References:

- Dikshit, R. K. (1982) *Political Geography: A Contemporary Perspective*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- Muir, R. (1975) *Modern Political Geography*. New York: Halsted Press.
- Newman, D. (1988) Book review—*Political Geography* (R. Dikshit), and *An Introduction to Political Geography* (J. Short), *Geography Research Forum*, 8:131-133.

- Short, J. R. (1982) *An Introduction to Political Geography*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Taylor, P. J. (1985) *Political Geography: World-Economy, Nation-State and Locality*. London: Longman.

David Newman

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

ANALYTICAL BEHAVIOURAL GEOGRAPHY by R. G. Golledge and R. J. Stimson. London: Croom Helm, 1987, 345 pp.

It is less than three decades since behavioral geography has become a distinctive area of research. As a sub-area in geography it has been part of a general interdisciplinary movement which transgresses disciplinary boundaries. Despite numerous articles in the field, very few books have summarized the state-of-the-art of this major, new, developing area. Gold's *Introduction to Behavioural Geography* (1980), and Cox and Golledge's *Behavioural Problems in Geography Revisited* (1981), have been the primary texts used in the field. It was only a matter of time for one of the most prolific writers on the subject, Reginald George Golledge, and his southern-hemisphere colleague, Robert J. Stimson, to survey the current state of behavioral geography in all of its analytical aspects. Their book, *Analytical Behavioural Geography*, has been written with long neglected instructional needs in mind, and each chapter emphasizes concepts, theories, methods, models, and examples.

Although the book includes thirteen separate chapters, it basically deals with spatial cognition and spatial choice. After the opening section, which stresses the analytical basis for both the philosophic and reasoning modes adopted by the authors, the first chapter describes the need to go beyond publicly compiled data sets in order to uncover and understand an individual's spatial behavior. The types of data needed for behavioral research and the ways to collect it are presented in the second chapter. It is followed, however, by a conceptual, rather than empirical, chapter, portraying one of the most important behavioral processes; namely, the formation of perception and attitude. A distinction is made in this chapter between sensory perception and the general process of cognition. Chapter 4, therefore, focuses on the cognitive process. Its main value is in emphasizing the contribution of geographers to the interdisciplinary research of cognition in areas such as cognitive mapping, spatial preferences, spatial choice and decision-making.

The three following chapters deal with human behavior in the context of knowledge accumulation, time-space framework, and physical and societal constraints. Chapter 5 discusses learning theories and learning processes and even (too) briefly extends into the modern arena of artificial intelligence modelling. Chapter 6 focuses on activity and action spaces, linking their development and attributes to cognitive mapping. Chapter 7 presents the use and applications of time-space analysis in human activity studies.