

"The present volume has emphasized the need to break out of the narrow confines of conceptual definition of the term border landscape ... Hopefully, the present volume represents a step in the right direction."

In sum, the collection of studies that have been assembled in this book is fascinating and enriches the field of the geography of borders. The introduction and the conclusion sharpen the special problematics of the field, which cries out for a breakthrough. In this book, an attempt at least has been made to thrust forward. The short concluding chapter presents new research directions, and in this, too, the book makes a large contribution to the field.

Some questions that are proposed for research have aroused strong debate, such as the significance of boundaries in the age of missiles (this became particularly relevant in Israel after the Gulf War), and whether the end has come for the term boundary as the edge of a sovereign state, when questions of its defense today cover the space of the entire sovereignty. Similarly, the comment on the ecological effect of boundaries and its status is certainly in place and worthy of the attention of researchers.

The book was published with the collapse of the Soviet empire and, consequently, does not deal with questions issuing from this fact. There is room here for new research, and the book hints at directions that must be taken, and in so doing it makes another important contribution to the field.

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BOUNDARIES: NATIONAL AUTONOMY AND ITS LIMITS, edited by Peter G. Brown and Henry Shue. Maryland Studies in Public Philosophy. Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1981.

This second collection of articles published by the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy at the University of Maryland deals with national boundaries or more particularly, with national boundaries in the context of freedom of movement for all.

Peter G. Brown in the introduction poses the question which many European countries have to ask themselves: What are a state's obligations to potential guest workers? The affluent nations have, according to Brown, membership to distribute. In his introduction Brown examines various aspects related to the treatment, attitudes and legal obligations which host countries have towards their migrant labor. Though the book was written in 1981, there is no doubt that it has relevance to the current events taking place all over in Europe, but particularly in Germany. When foreign labor and refugees are attacked by locals, their only sin is their being strangers.

The second article in the book, "The Distribution of Membership," by Michael Wolzer, investigates the obligations countries have for their nationals when they are expelled from other countries, and their duties towards foreigners within their own boundaries. The admission of guest workers in most European countries is regulated in order to bar them from the protection of citizenship. They are neither citizens nor potential ones; hence, they have no political rights. In times of recession, many of the guests are forced to leave. Guest laborers, according to Wolzer, see the host state as a pervasive and frightening power that shapes their lives and regulates their movements. They are typically an exploited or oppressed class and according to Wolzer, tyranny is the right name for their subjection. What they need is not citizenship, but political justice that will entitle them to the right of naturalization—a recommendation which many European countries will reject outright, as they are already plagued by ethnic tensions of various kinds.

The third article in the book by Elsa Chaney is titled "Migrant Workers and National Boundaries: The Basis for Rights and Protections." The main concern of this article is the human rights of migrant labor. Chaney admits that the situation of many migrant workers is far from satisfactory even in host countries with advanced legislation, and even when their own societies make some attempt to keep track of them and assist them. Chaney examines the various policies host countries have developed in order to provide migrant labor the option to vote in municipal elections, and some other political concessions. Chaney recommends that host countries give first priority to orderly procedures for the recruitment, departure, reception, and repatriation of migrant labor.

In the article "Exporting Hazards," Henry Shue discusses the issue of responsibility for the maintenance of acceptable standards for foreign labor in matters of safety and health standards. One example, among others, is the employment of foreign workers in the dangerous asbestos industry, without compensation or provision of adequate protection.

Thomas Biersteker in his article, "The Limits of State Power" writes that the states employing migrant workers from peripheral Third World countries must bear some of the responsibility for events and processes which make them dependent on foreign migrant labor while unable to provide for the needs of their own populations.

Charles Beitz, in his article "Democracy in Developing Societies," concludes the book with a more general essay on the appropriateness of democracy to developing societies. This article examines the political context of regimes exporting workers to the first world.

Altogether this collection of papers, though dated 1981, still has significant value. The papers are sound and, unlike other collections, are well interwoven, as authors respond to one another in their papers. The only flaw I find in the book is its name. The term "Boundaries," for many geographers

and social scientists, connotes borders which separate states, whereas the issue dealt with in this collection is the background and features of the movement of migrant workers from the peripheral Third World to the developed world.

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BORDERLAND. ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN SUBURB, 1820-1939 by John R. Stilgoe. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1988.

John Stilgoe has sought in his recent book, *Borderland*, both to express an aesthetic ideal and to examine its implementation in the United States over a century, from the 1830s through the 1920s. Neither suburb as we understand it today nor rural space as it was experienced in the nineteenth century, the borderland was a zone between. Born of a wish to escape what its proponents saw as the disadvantages of urban living, the region remained bound to cities by the way its inhabitants' lives were stitched into economic and social institutions centered there. Borderers, as Stilgoe calls them, were commuters—a concept whose richness he explores revealingly. To commute, among other things, meant to mitigate. Ties of livelihood and experience kept the region in touch with cities. It was also the invention of citified imaginations: the urban intellectual and popularizer both played crucial roles in conceiving the idea and propagandizing its attractions. Stilgoe pays as close attention to the work of writers as he does to the creation of landscape; one he treats as a reflection of the other.

Stilgoe's text is a richly detailed exploration of a wide variety of literary and artistic sources including novels, magazines, developers' briefs, and personal memoirs. He eschews the statistical sources and governmental documents which social scientists have used to establish a representative view of demographic and socio-economic trends. His approach shares little common ground with Kenneth Jackson's study of American suburbs, *Crabgrass Frontier* (Oxford, 1985). Instead, geographers may be reminded as they read his words of the interpretive strategy employed by J.B. Jackson in *American Space* (Norton, 1972), an empathetic reading of how to define American culture during part of the period encompassed by *Borderland*.

Stilgoe organizes his material in general chronological fashion, beginning with the writings of a few seers and the residential relocation of small numbers of well-to-do urbanites. The reader follows the diffusion and acceptance of the ideology of borderland and its implementation across the nation, from Llewellyn Park, N.J. to post-earthquake San Francisco and back to Forest Hills, Long Island. But the author's principal intention is not to emphasize the reorganization in an orderly sequence across time and space