ing them "to find their place within these wider notions of marginalization, alienation, attachment and affections" (p. 90).

The chapters in the final empirical section situate translocality in the city. Translocality in the city, which the authors see as "a fractured collection of mundane places that produce connections (both social and material) with other spaces, places and locales within and beyond the city or nation" (p. 17), is examined through three case studies of Greek, Ethiopian, and Cameroonian migrants in a host of urban contexts. They all exemplify the different ways by which migrants link - materially and symbolically – both the cities from which they hail as well as those they currently reside in. The city, more than any other geographic scale, holds the key to successful (dis)integration in new places; indeed, it is where migrants form communities acquire jobs and housing and receive assistance by networking with other migrants.

The epilogue by Michael Peter Smith briefly summarizes the book's major conceptual contributions. Chief among these is the notion of 'situated mobilities', the idea that migratory moves ought to be investigated in particular localized contexts. While not disputing the importance of the nation-state to the mobility of subjects and the contested construction of home, belonging, and return, Smith reiterates 'the power (and politics) of place' and the importance of open-ended translocal geographies in claiming, producing and changing spaces of migration. In Smith's words, 'translocal geographies are…a meaning-making practices' (p. 198).

The book makes an important contribution to the study of the geographies of migration. Its nine case studies offer a fresh and innovative outlook on the mundane, everyday spaces and places in (and through) which migrants' experiences are trans-localized. Coupled with a strong theoretical framework, it is bound to benefit advanced graduate students as well as scholars of international migration.

Nir Cohen
Bar Ilan University

THE SAGE HANDBOOK OF GIS AND SOCIETY, edited by Timothy L. Nyerges, Helen Couclelis, and Robert McMaster. London: Sage Publications, 2011.

This handbook includes 27 chapters that provide an excellent review of the motivations guiding research on the relationship between GIS and society and of various GIS applications in social domains. The book portrays the great progress made in the implementation of geospatial technologies in the study of social phenomena and explains how these technologies can enhance social research. Several chapters present the emerging spatial technologies and analytic visual tools that expand conventional forms of GIS without neglecting issues regarding the availability, resolution and quality of the data collected.

The book's chapters are arranged according to six sections that represent the main themes characterizing the connection between GIS and social phenomena. Assuming that readers will find interest in the specific themes to varying degrees, I describe each section separately in the following.

The chapters in the first section, "Foundations of GIS and Society Research", discuss the rationale and potential relationships between GIS and social science. This section's importance lies in its provision of an appropriate conceptual framework for applying GIS in social domains by presenting the general principles behind society's spatial integration as well as explaining the advantages of the respective methods. The different chapters thus provide good sources for understanding how technologies for gathering, processing, analyzing and displaying geospatial information open new paths for spatial thinking in social science. This section also includes an extended discussion of critical GIS. It refers to the newly emerging spatial technologies, forms of geographic information, and modes of visualization–such as qualitative, participatory and feminist GIS – that have expanded conventional forms of GIS.

The second section, "GIS and Modern Life", presents emerging research topics such as population health, environmental sustainability, cyber-infrastructure (CI), Internet and Location-based Services (LBS), while focusing on the essential role of spatial infra-structure and geo-spatial tools in research and planning. Some chapters consider the social dilemmas arising from the provision of geospatial information through new online technologies. Among the issues mentioned we find differential access to geospatial information, threats to privacy resulting from access to high-resolution geospatial information, and information quality.

The chapters in the third section, "Alternative Representations in GIS and Society Research", are more operative in focus. They show: (i) How visualization enables tangible representation of the geographic distribution of demographic, social and economic variables; (ii) How geospatial and online technologies have been used for the presentation and dissemination of indigenous information; (iii) how spatial information contributes to understanding the role of space in social network formation; and (iv) how the use of spatio-temporal representation and visualization support analysis of individuals' activities and relationships.

The fourth section, "GIS in Organizations and Institutions", refers to the spatial data infrastructures found at different administrative levels. It describes GIS applications for cadastres, emergency management and urban planning. Among the topics discussed is the potential inherent in GIS for enhancing dissemination and integration of spatial information at different stages of management and planning.

The collection of chapters in the fifth section, "GIS in Public Participation and Community Development", reviews various aspects of Public Participation GIS (PPGIS). The case studies discussed enable the reader to learn about the political, social, institutional and technological conditions that affect the efficiency and success of web-based geo-visualization technologies as well as PPGIS in general. Beyond that, the reader can also find a discussion of new theologies, including volunteered

geographic information (VGI). This technology will influence future PPGIS development by expanding possibilities and intensifying the challenges – such as data quality and privacy – associated with user-collected data.

The sixth section, "Value, Fairness and Privacy in a GIS Context", focuses on issues that affect individuals and groups as members of society. The section's chapters consider: (i) The complexities surrounding the assignment of different types of value to geographic information in an information-based society; (ii) Visualization of spatial equity or how geo-visualization tools help characterize spatial equity, accompanied by a discussion of the associated conceptual and methodological issues; (ii) The contribution of GIS to conflict management or how GIS directly support dialogue and the involvement of all parties in conflict management; and (iv) The legal and ethical dimensions of GIS use–e.g., privacy, intellectual property, copyrights and data licensing–with different social categories.

By covering methodological, conceptual and ethical issues as well as trends in geographic information and social research, the book enables the reader to obtain a coherent understanding of the current conjunction of GIS with events affecting society. In addition, beyond describing past experience with GIS applications, many chapters throughout the book extensively discuss future research challenges and directions related to emerging spatial technologies and contemporary social issues. The book therefore has real potential to stimulate penetration of GIS methodologies within social research on the one hand and development of new GIS tools capable of broadening as well as deepening the study of social phenomena on the other.

From a broader perspective, the various approaches, topics and applications presented in the book effectively clarify how the spatial dimension helps us to understand social phenomena as a reflection of social relations but also as an integral component of those relations. Its chapters illustrate how geospatial technologies mediate between space and society while shedding light on classic debates conducted in social theory and human geography about the spatial dimension's role in social processes.

I highly recommend this book to students, scholars and the general public.

Itzhak Omer
Tel-Aviv University