

are at the bottom of the wage scale. This critique, however, does not discount the distinctive merit of the book and its important contributions to the field.

In contrast to many other books concerned with industrial development, this book is about an emerging society during the process of nation building. By employing the triad of state, capital and labor throughout the book, the authors make it clear that the will of both people and government, and their entrepreneurial spirit, had a significant influence on the swift transformation and development of industrial production in Israel. The combined drive of the people and the state had its impact, economically and geographically, at any given time. This book makes a substantial statement on aspects of the geography of manufacturing in Israel, emphasizing four decades of changes, and it forms an up-to-date introduction to Israel's industrial geography. It will appeal to a wide readership and deserves to be widely consulted. I highly recommend it to readers interested in the development of industry in Israel, and to those who wish to compare Israel's specific development to similar processes in advanced developing economies.

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NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS AND THE WELFARE STATE

by Shlomo Hasson & David Ley. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994.

This book represents the authors' collaborative effort to analyze the intricate balance of social action that is shaped by macro-level policies and micro-level grass-roots organizational activities, and its impact on people. They do so by outlining a conceptual framework for analysis of these issues and by offering a typology of neighborhoods to illustrate them. They then report on the results of a comparative case study of four neighborhoods in Jerusalem and Vancouver, in which the above issues receive further elaboration.

Neighborhood or community organizations have been the focus of a large number of studies over the years, and they still fascinate scholars who see them depicting genuine grass-roots collective action. There are good reasons for this: for many centuries the geographic community has been the major framework that shaped people's social lives, giving them their identities and defining their social institutions. It is also within the framework of the geographic community that people organized for collective action, be it around religious issues, helping the needy or rebelling against the landowner. The debate about whether such organizations reflect local traditions or social class, will vary with the theoretical perspective, as the authors rightfully point out.

Thus, while community organizations are no newcomers to human social history, the idea of the Welfare State is. The book is about these organizations and their changing socio-political context. It begins in the pre-Welfare State era,

moves to the era when, in the name of comprehensive and equitable welfare services for everyone, a centralistic system of service provision was installed, continues to a third era, when it became apparent that the Welfare State ideals were not exactly reaching everyone, and ends with the modifications in the original concept, with the introduction of 'neo-corporatism', i.e., privatization, in fields of service which used to be within the public domain. These four different eras brought about different pressures on the neighborhood level, and in turn created four different types of neighborhood organizations that had to cope with them. The book analyzes these processes and organization types. Surprisingly or not, it appears that similar overall conditions in Canada and Israel bring about similar responses and similar types of neighborhood organizations. This conclusion can be considered a most important contribution of the book.

While the book focuses on neighborhood (geographic community) organizations and not on other types of citizens' grass-roots organizations, it does not take into account the major 'explosion' of such activity in the past 10-15 years, what Salamon (1994) terms the 'Global Associational Revolution', suggesting in effect that the growth in associational activity of *all* types is not limited to one country or continent, nor even to the developed Western World. The organizing principle for such associations is no longer the geographic community; it can be a life condition, handicap or other predicament, or any other common interest. Some of the associations, as we know, have been quite successful in mobilizing resources and changing policies and public attitudes. Modern communication technologies, no doubt, have greatly aided such organizations, which could not have existed in the 1950s or 1960s. Does this development signal the end of neighborhood organizations? Probably not, as the neighborhood still serves as an organizing framework for several very important functions in the lives of people. How will these developments impact on neighborhood organizations? Future studies should address this issue.

Reference

Salamon, L. (1994) The rise of the non-profit sector. *Foreign Affairs* 73:111-124.

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WOMEN AND THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION by Tamar Mayer (editor).
London: Routledge, 1994.

This collection of essays highlights women's lives in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It focuses on women in both Israeli and Palestinian societies during a continuing national struggle that has often been characterized by violence, in particular since the beginning of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the