

progress. A more critical assessment could have been made of the role played by the Arab regimes themselves in their failure to ensure an acceptable standard of living for their citizens. The book nevertheless presents the complex issues of development in a broad historical context and can be used as a good introductory textbook by students who wish to learn more about development in the Arab world.

Meir Zamir

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

REORDERING THE WORLD: GEOPOLITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE 21ST CENTURY by George J. Demko and William B. Wood (eds). Boulder, Co.: Westview Press, 1994.

The changes in the world political map have given rise to many new political geographical texts dealing with the new world orders which have, or were supposed to have, emerged. These texts have attempted to confront the seeming contradiction between the post-modern discourse on territory, boundaries and state structures, and the emergence of new nation and nation-dominant states which have only served to further sanctify the notions of boundaries and territorial partition.

The collection of papers, edited by Demko and Wood, addresses many of these problems and changes. The first section of the book deals with some of the recurring issues, including a reassessment of geopolitics in the new world era by Saul Cohen and a rethinking of concepts of territory, sovereignty and identities by David Knight. Cohen sets forth a global geopolitical system which, he notes, is bound together by a series of linking and balancing mechanisms. He argues that this system reflects a new stage of global dynamic equilibrium rather than a New World Order. Knight presents a conceptual discussion on what he describes as the three essential characteristics of statehood, namely territory, population and sovereignty. Since these are human constructs, they are not fixed and, as such, are dynamic and subject to much change. New notions of sovereignty promise, according to Knight, further changes in the politico-territorial structure of the world's surface in the coming years.

The second section of the book deals with environmental and resource issues. The increasing importance of global ecopolitics and environmental hazards are outlined by Phylis Mofson and Roger Kasperson respectively. As the world has become increasingly aware of the dangers facing our environment by continued and unhampered development, so too is the realization that these problems have to be addressed at a global, rather than national, level.

Contextually, the meaning of boundaries and territorial compartmentalization has changed significantly, as ecological and environmental disasters take little account of human systems of territorial partition.

The editors of the book, Demko and Wood, address the issue of populations and international migration as an important new theme in the emergence of New World Orders. Demko argues that international cooperation and coordination are mandatory if they are to prevent the continued chaos of the present period, bringing with it much human misery and death. The emergence of a twenty first century global community requires immediate global attention to this problem. This requires international agencies to succeed in integrating the geopolitical, economic, cultural, demographic and ecological dimensions of refugee and migration issues.

The third, and final, section of the book deals with international processes and globalization. A number of challenging topics are raised here, especially those dealing with the role of non-state organizations in influencing the emerging patterns of politico-spatial organization. These range from the roles of NGO's to that of international business organizations, each of which crosses state boundaries and exclusive state sovereignty. Stanley Brunn and Jeffery Jones discuss the importance of the changing world of information and communication, raising questions concerning the impact of cyber space and satellites on the existing pattern of states and territories. Bernard Nietschmann introduces the concept of the Fourth World, one in which the emphasis switches from the importance of the state to the cultural boundaries of nations. More importantly, he argues, fourth world theory seeks to actively change the world rather than simply to describe it.

This is a varied but important collection of papers which seeks to understand the changing patterns of territories and states in the New World Order. Many of the chapters address themes which discuss the diminishing importance of physical boundaries, territorial sovereignty, and the partitioning of the world into states. At the same time, the emergence of many new, often small and ethno-homogeneous, states is not adequately discussed as part of the counter argument. The book leaves us with a feeling of what the dangers and potentialities of a new world functional order could be, rather than what it will definitely be about. The dialectic between globalization and ethno-territorial exclusivity will continue to challenge us well into the twenty first century.

David Newman

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

ARAB INDUSTRIALIZATION IN ISRAEL: ETHNIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE PERIPHERY by Izhak Schnell, Michael Sofer and Israel Drori. London: Praeger, 1995.

Despite the many obstacles that confront Israeli-Arabs, they nevertheless are able to integrate quite well in Israel's economy. This is one of the main conclusions of a research carried out by two geographers and a social anthropologist of Tel Aviv University. The research is based on a survey which comprised 60% of all the