

their own neighborhoods and quarters, the degree of segregation increasing during the past two decades as much of the Jewish population has moved out to middle class suburbs and exurban communities.

Recent processes of suburbanization have also resulted in new forms of residential segregation. The many exurban communities which have been established during the past two decades have created a new middle class, similar to that found in suburban and exurban communities throughout the western world. As society becomes more affluent, the socio-economic gaps between 'haves' and 'have nots' have increased and are increasingly reflected in living patterns and housing densities. This is part of the post-Zionist landscape which is slowly evolving within Israel and which is the result of universal socio-economic, rather than unique state building and Zionist, processes at operation.

Gonen adequately describes these varied and dynamic processes of change. He argues that what was a simple spatial structure in the 1970s has evolved into a complex mosaic. He attributes this particularly to the effects of suburbanization and the emergence of the new middle class, rather than to the continued, and in many cases increased, levels of ethnic segregative patterns, both amongst the Jewish population and between the Jewish and Arab populations. The release of agricultural lands within the rural sector for the expansion of the urban and metropolitan hinterlands will only serve to further these patterns of economic spatial segregation.

The book lacks an adequate theoretical frame. It is a book about Israel and the local patterns of residential segregation. Yet there is much to be learnt from the vast literature on segregation within the western world. It is precisely because of the move away from a unique to a post-Zionist landscape which makes the Israeli case study even more fitting for comparative analysis with other societies. Notwithstanding this fault, the book is an important text for students interested in the changing residential patterns of what remains a highly dynamic population.

David Newman

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

LEISURE/TOURISM GEOGRAPHIES, PRACTICE AND GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE by David Crouch. London and New York: Routledge, 1999.

This book presents an impressive collection of ethnographic and theory-oriented articles that illuminate various aspects of spatial practices in the context of leisure and tourism. The volume consists of one introduction chapter and eighteen articles that are contributed mostly by well-established scholars in the study fields of leisure and tourism from various countries, including the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland and the U.S.A. The articles cover a wide variety of leisure/tourism practices, such as gardening, caravanning, yachting, photographing, gazing, eating, smelling, sensing sexual relations, and engaging in virtual experiences. These practices are examined in different leisure and tourism spaces in the city and the countryside, including theme parks, national parks, sports stadiums,

urban allotments, urban gardens, and summer cottages. In addition, the variety of articles examine the spatial practice of leisure and tourism in the contexts of different social issues, such as gender relations, class-related distinctions, and national identities.

Despite its above-described plurality in terms of the studied practices, spaces, and issues, this volume could be characterized by some of the themes that are stressed across the articles and mainly by its style and form of 'doing knowledge'. Specifically, it is suggested that as a whole, this collection of articles exemplifies a 'postmodernist' rather than a 'modernist' type of intellectual and scientific work. In this context, note that the terms 'postmodern' and 'postmodernism' refer, among other phenomena, to a new form of theorizing and 'doing knowledge'. The 'postmodernist' systems of knowledge are characterized by their compromising nature, non-dualistic logic, and anti-hierarchical form. In comparison to 'modern' systems of knowledge, they are less conclusive and more pluralistic. Accordingly, while the 'modern' form of knowledge supports 'either-or' logical statements, the 'postmodern' form of knowledge endures 'both-and' logical arguments. In line with the 'both-and' scientific logic, this volume adopts the notion of leisure and tourism as de-differentiated fields of study. This tendency is manifested in the usage of the couplet 'leisure/tourism', in the inclusion of both subject fields throughout the articles, and in some of the articles in which leisure and tourism are perceived as one category. Furthermore, since most of the studies that are included in this volume represent lay geographical knowledge with a heavy orientation to sociology and anthropology, this volume advances a wide and flexible notion of geography as a system of knowledge. The pluralistic and inconclusive nature of this volume is also evident in the presentation of intertwined themes throughout the articles without subsections. This editorial preference emphasizes the value of inter-connectivity as a key claim of this volume.

The postmodern nature of this volume is also evident in terms of the themes that are intertwined across its different articles. For instance, the emphasis that is given to the theoretical concepts of 'practice' and an 'encounter' reflects upon the tendency of the postmodern approach to illuminate the reflexive and subjective negotiation of meanings by the human actor who engages in leisure/tourism. Note, however, that scholars who stress concepts, such as power and consumption may criticize this tendency for weakening the social criticism of leisure/tourism studies. In this context, it is suggested that the power-relations and the postmodern theories may be perceived as complementary rather than competitive approaches in the study of leisure/tourism. While the former approach may stress the power-related restrictions that are embedded in the production and consumption of leisure and tourism, the latter may emphasize the plurality and variety of practices within these domains.

To conclude, this book presents an excellent collection of theory related articles and case studies that can be useful for anyone who is interested in the study-fields of leisure and tourism, in social and cultural geography, and in postmodern processes.

Natan Uriely

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev