

Those showing the con- larly good, and provide a ld follow. I have only one e grey tones are used for h maps, in an odd scale. example, the percentage it in France (p. 57) the 5-9.9 percent, with the uth 0-4.9 percent and creates a very false initial ses, and is a most unfor-

issues are less important. I s difficult to decipher (e.g. found the use of standard oughout unfortunate (so t on p. iv are very unin- fice of using the states as not understand why con- used for the New Zealand e were few obvious errors: (Ecuador, p. 30) was not of Bridgetown (Barbados, w Zealand, p. 99, which ine in 1984); and if much r has been ruled by Peru gest that votes were cast

tle inconsistent in places. ills are given of Senate as s: the Italian, Venezuelan re elected too, so why no are maps of voting for the not the Portuguese. For tion was boycotted by the erial presented is farcical; ious election, and data for ?

d generally informative. I tion on the complicated , however, and full details e people vote in Barbados. mplying for New Zealand e held within three years election is held early, then n occupy the remainder of is the whole of the next 1984 election was held d not have been held until authors say it was due in d, early, in August 1987. with atlases, of course, is e more so than this one—

as shown by three pages of 'Stop Press'. So for how long will it be the 'essential tool' of the hype?

What we want is a continuing production, not a fixed book but an expanding book. I would like to see the publishers offer a subscription series so that you buy a loose-leaf folder and after each election you would get a new set of maps. A few pages of interpretative text would be invaluable, plus a treatment of the recent past—changing geographies are important too. If they were to do this, using the excellent cartographic base already established, I would find the product so much more valuable. So, too, would businessmen, politicians, journalists and diplomats. This Atlas is a super start: I hope the publishers take up the challenge of improving it, and keeping it up-to-date in an efficient way.

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SALLINOW, J. AND JOHN, A. (1982). *An Electoral Atlas of Europe 1969-1981*. London: Butterworth Scientific.
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The Logic of Multiparty Systems, Manfred J. Holler (ed.), Martinus Nijhoff, Dordrecht, Holland, 1988, 446 pp.

This is the third book recently edited by Holler on topics in applied public choice. The first two dealt with *Power* and *Coalitions* and themes in those books are echoed in this one. As with previous titles the authors are primarily economists and political scientists who have been influenced by public choice theory, from Europe, the US and Canada. The chapters vary widely in their scope and in their abstractness. The first several essays, for example, are highly mathematical and present proofs of theorems about properties of new solution concepts for n -person games which may be used to model the distribution of cabinet portfolio payoffs among the

members of a governing coalition. A few chapters are country specific, but most of the empirical essays are broadly comparative. Topics covered by the 24 essays include a number of by now familiar issues, e.g., seats-votes relationships in Canada, Germany and the UK; the formal properties of proportional representation formulae under various types of party list systems; evidence for the hypothesis that the use of plurality elections reduces multipartyism (a before-and-after comparison in France); determinants and frequency of strategic voting in legislatures (in Norway) and in the electorate (in Liverpool); economic influences on party support (in Canada and the Netherlands); aggregate-level stability of party support over time; party strength and cabinet portfolio distribution; and representational consequences of choice of election methods.

In almost all ways this is an admirable example of volumes of this type. First, the essays are all competently written and the empirical ones are generally factually enlightening. Second, the book is printed, not photocopied. Third, it has been copy-edited to a reasonably uniform style-sheet, and there is an index, which helps make it look far less a hodge-podge than the usual symposium volume whose editing lacks such care. Finally, the editor's introduction offers a detailed synopsis of the major results or findings in each of the essays, as well as an overview of the themes in the volume. There are, however, minor glitches: for example, the subject index is too sparse to be helpful. Also the grouping of chapters is less than ideal. For example, Schofield and Laver (theorems on coalition payoffs) ought to be next to Schofield (empirical results); Clarke, Stewart and Zuk (on Canada) deal with very similar issues to Renaud and van Winden (on the Netherlands); and essays on strategic voting (by Laver and by Bandhyopadyhay) are in different sections.

The Logic of Multiparty Systems is a useful compendium for scholars with a deep interest in party systems, or for those who wish to get a good feel for the frontiers of current research. With some notable exceptions (e.g., Johnston, O'Neill and Taylor on 'The Geography of Party Support'), its essays are too technical, however, for me to recommend purchase to non-specialists.

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From Open Door to Dutch U.S. Immigration Policy. LeMay, Praeger, New York, \$12.95 (paper).

The door to the house is Chairman of the Political Frostburg State College. doors, doors ajar, the lit in the door for our pets representing different p American history. The roughly, the era from 18 who desired came and jc almost empty land. The 1920s, was when gover 'door ajar' and Americ flow of aliens to our c restrictions. The restrict of the 1920s to the 195 'pet door' cut into the fr America's favorite peop writing the laws. In th aliens are looked at, not believe but how they in 'dutch': the masses get basis. That in a paragra LeMay says in *From Op*

The chief value of tl exposition of the policie pieces of legislation that outlined in boxes, and They would be useful to the policies and 'attitud acceptance of immigrati the chief players advoca in policies. Public opi interspersed are present tive writings by variou period under question.

Comments about immigrant to depart, or settlement are cursory. political geographer— mainly on Capitol Hill, is given to legal appli However, it should be works and would help whole question of bot movement to the 'Gol

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