Those showing the constantly good, and provide a 0.9 percent, I have only one grey tones are used for h maps, in an odd scale. example, the percentage in France (p. 57) the 7.5–9.9 percent, with the others 0–4.9 percent and creates a very false initial size, and is a most unfortunate issues are less important. It is difficult to decipher (e.g. the use of standard throughout unfortunate (so on p. iv are very unprecedent in the states as "not understand why confused for the New Zealand tew few obvious errors: on Gear, p. 30) was not "of Bridgetown (Barbados, more in 1984); and if much it has been ruled by Peru ggest that votes were cast little inconsistent in places. But are given of Senate as it: the Italian, Venezuelan re elected too, so why not are maps of voting for the not the Portuguese. For for often was boycotted by the the presentation is farcical: tions, and data for ed generally informative. dion on the complicated however, and full details people vote in Barbados imploring for New Zealand be held within three years election is held early, then a occupy the remainder of is the whole of the next 1984 election was held not have been held until authors say it was due in d, early, in August 1987, with atlases, of course, is 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 hypen? 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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References


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 influence 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 written by competent authors and the empirical ones are generally factually enlightening. Second, the book is printed, not photo copied. Third, it has been copy-edited to a reasonably uniform stylesheet, and there is an index, which helps make it look far less of 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 (theories on coalition payoffs) ought to be next to Schofield (empirical results); Clarke, Stewart and Zul (on Canada) deal with very similar issues to Renaut and van Winden (on the Netherlands); and essays on strategic voting (by Laver and by Bandhulpaydhay) 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. While some notable exceptions (e.g., Johnston, O’Neill and Taylor in ‘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 Door
U.S. Immigration Policy
LeMay, Frazer, New
$12.95 (paper).

The door to the house is
Chairman of the Political
Frostburg State College
doors, doors ajar, the lift
in the door for our pets
representing different
American history. The
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Comments about
immigrant to depart, re
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political geographer—
mainly on Capitol Hill,
is given to legal appli
However, it should be a
works and would help
whole question of both
movement to the ‘Gob

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San Jose State Univers