

Bøgerne hører naturligt sammen og behandler et interessant emne med spændvidde til andre tropeegne systematisk. Det er ikke let læsning, men udbytterig.

*Sofus Christiansen*

*A. Rogers: Multiregional demography - principles, methods and extensions.*

Wiley, Chichester 1995. XI, 236 s., 23 cm. GBP 35,-.

Dette er en 'køgebog' af en demografisk ping. Den forudsætter, at man kan sin teoretiske demografi. De fleste demografiske metodebøger behandler stort set kun enkelte befolkninger, denne går videre og behandler befolkningsudviklingen i flere regioner med deres individuelle fødsels- & dødelighedsforhold og indbyrdes flytninger. Dog må det konstateres, at ingen af de gennemregnede eksempler behandler befolkninger, der er opdelt i mere end to - fx Stockholm versus resten af landet; betegnelsen multiregional må således betragtes med modifikationer. En gennemregning af flere regioner vil kræve stor datakraft - og stort overblik. Der følger en IBM diskette med, som det efterhånden er ved at være coutume for denne slags bøger. Bogen vil uden tvivl være værdifuld for folk, der beskæftiger sig med regionale fremskrivninger. For geografer incl. befolkningsgeografer er bogen mindre nyttig, da deres opgave er en anden - efter min mening. Bogen har mange veldemonstrerede gennemregninger, talrige tabeller og litteraturlisten er lang.

*Henning Mørch*

*Inducing food insecurity - perspectives on food policies in Eastern and Southern Africa. M. A. Mohamed Salih (ed.). - (Seminar Proceedings, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet; 30).*

Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala, 1994. 235 s., 23 cm. SEK 200,-.

Inducing Food Security er en seminarrapport med bidrag fra 11 deltagere fra forskellige samfundsvidenskaber. Kategorien 'seminarrapporter' mødes ofte med en vis betænkelighed: indlæggene er ofte for spredte og/eller for svage. Dette er en vellykket rapport. Selvfølgelig er der også i denne store forskelle mellem bidragene; nogle kunne med fordel være blevet hårdere redigeret både sprogligt og sagligt. Men alt i alt opridses et ret overset problemfelt og der gives et godt overblik over det. Ind imellem leveres glimrende enkeltbidrag. Andre bidrags fortræffelighed uagtet forekommer fx Baxter's om ændrede holdninger i nomadeforskningen værd at fremhæve med sine forsigtige, men væsent-

lige bedømmelser, baseret på et grundigt kendskab til emnet, såvel fra litteratur som fra felten.

*Sofus Christiansen*

*Territorial competition in integrating Europe. P.C. Cheshire & I. R. Gordon (eds.).*

Avebury, Aldershot, 1995. XV, 317 s., ill., 23 cm. GBP 40,-.

Territorial competition between cities and regions is of growing importance especially within the European Union. Territorial competition is defined as locally based efforts to promote the development of a locality in competition with other localities. The efforts may take many forms, place marketing, assisting local businesses, constructing infrastructure, providing of information and networking. The book presents different perspectives on the issue; the extent to which the growing interest is an outcome of the integration process itself; what favored the different developments in different places; did policies actual influence local change; how integration contributed to spatial patterns in itself; and what are the further implications of this territorial competition. One clear hypothesis was that the advanced or metropolitan regional economies would be the most relevant to study since the advanced regions of Europe seemed to have most to gain or lose from integration. A selection of leading economic regions of Europe is being studied from different angles presenting various aspects of the supply and the demand side. On the demand side one notes that the traditional European urban pattern is rapidly being broken up in favor of a new pattern, and at the same time this traditional pattern is still very much present. New locational factors of importance are identified, such as environmental quality, amenities and business services, but the role of traditional factors, such as accessibility, labor skills and transport costs are being reinforced in locational choice. The place in itself is of major importance for locational choices and operational success. Findings on the supply side were more heterogeneous partly because local policy is subject to a wide range of institutional and cultural differences. - The reviewer notes new contributions to the discussion of European hot spots. A presentation by Forslund and Johansson identifies fast changing leaders characterized by a relatively large share of rapid growth sectors. This are cities like Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm. Slow changing leaders are for example Lyon, Dublin, Madrid, Helsinki, Paris, Marseille and Lisbon. Followers are cities like Lille, Barcelona, Glasgow and Budapest. Bremm looks upon Germany and find Frankfurt and Düsseldorf to be the dynamic urban centers followed by cities