



Migraciones Internacionales en Las Americas by Mary M. Kritz

Review by: Aaron Segal

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preliminary results from a somewhat incomplete analysis. His methodology is innovative but acknowledged limitations of census data raise problems in the interpretation of the results. Proxy measures had to be employed since there are no data in the Canadian census that can be considered direct measures of a region's economic opportunity for amenity structure. However, the small regional effects revealed by the analysis raises questions concerning the proxy's suitability. The dependent variable also has a potentially serious limitation, and the reader is duly warned that the migrant's occupation, being that reported after an intermunicipal move rather than before, makes the interpretation of the results more difficult. These kinds of problems are not new to demographic analysis, but it is somewhat disquieting to see in the author's own words that "defects in the census data make it difficult to decide readily if the problem is in the theoretical framework rather than in the data (and perhaps in the methodology)".

Given the nature of the hypothesis, the data problems, and the innovative methodology in particular, the obvious audience for this monograph will be the population student or specialist in migration research. Its major significance lies in Stone's development and application of a modified log-linear model for the analysis of complex census crosstabulations. While its general readability is somewhat difficult, perhaps due in part to the drastic revision of the first draft and in part to some uneven editing of the final manuscript, this should not deter the serious reader.

As to whether or not others will attempt to follow up this preliminary effort and try their luck at resolving some of the theoretical, conceptual and methodological problems remains to be seen. Much will depend on Statistics Canada's future policies regarding costing and accessing of data files for the production of complex

crosstabulations, and the production of comprehensive public use sample tapes for nongovernment users. Given the current mood of fiscal restraint in both government and the universities, the future for the type of innovative research reported by Stone does not look too promising. For this reason, both Stone and Statistics Canada deserve credit for their foresight in producing and publishing a monograph of this kind as part of the 1971 Census monograph series.

Migraciones Internacionales en Las Americas.

Edited by Mary M. Kritz. Caracas: Centro de Estudios de Pastoral y Asistencia Migratoria, 1980. Pp. 218.

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Between 1500 and 1950 most migration to the New World was voluntary from Europe and involuntary from Africa. Although occasional movements between countries were of historical importance geographic obstacles, poor transportation and lack of incentives kept international migration in the Americas to a small scale. This collection of 11 essays, several of which were previously published in English in the *International Migration Review* Fall 1979 issue on International Migration in the Americas, represent one of the few efforts in any language to survey the overall situation.

Unfortunately only one of the studies is based on empirical fieldwork done on Latin American migrants (a Mexican government study on arrival of illegal Mexican migrants deported from the U.S.). Most of the essays rely on tired, outdated, and unreliable census and other government data. Rarely in this book do the migrants have an opportunity to speak out using their own voices rather than having others speculate as to the reasons for their behavior.

Since 1950 the principal poles of attraction have been the U.S., Canada (especially for West Indian migrants), Venezuela for Colombians, and greater Buenos Aires for Bolivians, Uruguayans, Paraguayans and Chileans. The islands of the Bahamas, the U.S. Virgins, and Trinidad and Tobago on a reduced scale have attracted migrants from their Caribbean neighbors. There was also a major Salvadorean emigration to Honduras which was interrupted by the 1969 war between those two countries. Certain countries such as Colombia have produced migrants to several destinations while others like the Dominican Republic have received migrants from Haiti while exporting their own people to the U.S. and to Venezuela. The major migratory movements are described in this collection but only superficially analyzed with very little data from sending countries. Nowhere is there a discussion of the living conditions of these migrants, nor of the impact on the sending or receiving societies.

The quality of the studies is extremely uneven. For instance an essay on international migration to Brazil fails to discuss recent Brazilian emigration to Paraguay and to the Amazonian areas of Bolivia, Peru, and Guyana. The two chapters on Venezuela are confined to a discussion of legal immigrants when most of the controversy has concerned illegal ones, especially Colombians from the border areas. The failure to discuss social and cultural factors which favor or hinder certain migratory movements such as Uruguayans to Buenos Aires gives the migratory trends an arid flavor. Whether in New York City, Buenos Aires, St. Thomas or Caracas there are longstanding colonies of legal and illegal immigrants who provide extensive support services for new arrivals.

The two most useful chapters are a useful descriptive survey of migration in the Caribbean Basin by Mary Kritz, and sociologist Jorge Bustamante's presenta-

tion of data from the Mexican government study of deportees from the U.S. Kritz makes an eloquent plea for comparative and cross-cultural studies of Caribbean migrants. The opportunities to study, for instance, Haitians in New York City, Montreal and Paris, or Jamaicans in London, New York and Toronto should tempt researchers. Bustamante weaves a flimsy rhetorical fabric to maintain that Mexico and Mexicans are the exploited losers from illegal migration to the U.S. (It is much more a marriage of convenience for most of those involved). However, the empirical data on deportees combined with the forthcoming studies of Mexican migrants in their places of origin should be valuable. The initial evidence confirms the studies of Cornelius and others that most Mexican migrants to the U.S. come from the four densely populated states of Michoacan, Jalisco, Chihuahua, and Guanajuato, that their stays in the U.S. are usually less than one year, that they recycle between the U.S. and Mexico, and that they are slightly better educated than most rural Mexicans.

Population and Economic Development in Brazil: 1800 to the Present. By Thomas W. Merrick and Douglas H. Graham. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1979. Pp. xviii, 385. \$22.50.

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This well-researched, concisely written, and scholarly study is a model of effective synthesis; as such it is equally valuable to historians, demographers, economists, and policy makers. The general theme is economic-demographic relations in developing nations, and options available to authorities in dealing with population growth. The authors have placed their analysis in an historical framework, providing the reader with a long term review