

# Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Statistics

COMPILED BY G. BEYER

## GENERAL

BENHADJI, A., *Migration, emploi et développement*, Genève (Institut international d'Etudes sociales), 1975, 22. Document préparé pour le séminaire inter-régional sur les politiques du travail et de population, organisé par l'institut à Bucarest, décembre 1975 avec la collaboration du Centre démographique ONU-Roumanie. L'inégalité de développement économique, et la révolution scientifique et technologique ont provoqué une grande mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre, à l'échelle nationale et internationale. Décrit dans quelles conditions la migration pourrait servir le développement.

BENJAMIN, R. W., *Migration internet. Process analysis and theory development in the comparative analysis of political change*, Pittsburgh, 1975, 44, figures, notes, graphs. Working paper no. 50, distributed by the International Studies Association, Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies Section.

BERRY, J. W., and W. J. LONNER (editors), *Applied cross-cultural psychology. Selected papers from the Second International Association for Cross Cultural Psychology*, Amsterdam (Swets and Zeitlinger), 1975, 8, 338.

BOVENKERK, F., *Migration des travailleurs, retour au pays et coopération au développement. Inventarisation critique des opinions courantes et propositions de politique court termes*, La Haye (NUFFIC/IMWOO), 1975, 58, bibliographie.

Churches Committee on Migrant Workers in Western Europe, *A select bibliography 1964-1972*, idem: *A select bibliography 1973-1974 (Addendum to: A select bibliography 1964-1972)*, Geneva, 1975, 19 and 4, 10 annotated publications, trilingual.

DU TOIT, B. M., and H. I. SAFA (editors), *Migration and urbanization*, The Hague (Mouton Publishers), 1975, 318.

International Labour Office, *Employment, growth and basic needs: a one-world problem*, Geneva, 1976, 183, Report of the ILO for the tripartite World Employment Conference, Geneva, June 1976.

LYNN SMITH, T., 'Etude comparative de quelques aspects de l'urbanisation au Brésil et aux Etats-Unis', *Etudes offertes au Professeur Jacques Lambert*, Paris (Editions Cujas), pour l'Institut de Droit comparé de Lyon), 1975, 296-285 (extrait des études).

En règle générale les domaines ruraux des zones actuellement occupées par des agglomérations étaient beaucoup plus grands au Brésil qu'aux Etats-Unis, les constructeurs brésiliens furent beaucoup moins gênés, lors de la création de nouvelles subdivisions, par la dimension et par la forme des concessions primitives que ne furent leurs collègues des Etats-Unis. (Conclusion du résumé).

'Migrations internationales', *Hommes et Migration, Documents*, Paris, 1976, 27, 908, 8-14. Aux Presses Universitaires de France un

ouvrage de synthèse intitulé *Les migration internationales* Paris, 1976, qui a pour auteur le géographe Pierre George vient de paraître. Dans Documents, Histoire des Migrations, l'introduction est publiée.

NAG, M. (editor), *Population and social organizations*, The Hague (Mouton), 1975, 376.

This book represents a collection of 12 articles interrelating social and population phenomena, written by anthropologists and sociologists from seven different countries and categorized under three broad headings: (1) kinship, marriage and fertility; (2) population policy and family planning; and (3) migration.

NEUMAN, H. J., *Ontspanning, handel en emigratie* (Detente, commerce and emigration), The Hague (Netherlands Institute for peace problems), 1975, 105. (NIVV series, 3).

*The OECD and international migration*, Paris (OECD), 1975, 52.

OECD Press Release, *Speech of Mr. Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the OECD to the ILO tripartite world conference on employment, income distribution, social progress and the international division of labour, in Geneva, 9th June 1976*, Paris, 1976, 8, mimeo.

In its work on intra-European migration, the OECD has recognised that migration between the European OECD countries is a problem of economic and social structures rather than just a problem of temporary surpluses and deficits of labour. The Member countries concerned have therefore agreed in 1976 to a set of principles to promote or restrict migratory flows, taking into account the long-term needs and social costs of both home and host countries.

RICHMOND, A. H., 'Black and Asian immigrants in Britain and Canada: some comparisons', *New Community*, London, 1975/76, 4, 4, 501-516, tables, references. In Canada and Britain, there was some opposition to immigration in general and coloured immigrants in particular, but this was clearly stronger in

Britain. Antipathy toward coloured neighbours was very evident in Britain and doubled in strength between 1958 and 1968. In contrast such antipathy was much less evident in Canada and probably declined between 1963 and 1975. On the other hand, discrimination in Britain (particularly in rental housing) appeared to have declined between 1967 and 1973, partly as a result of the publicity given to and the enforcement of the Race Relations Act (1968).

RICHMOND, A. H., and D. KUBAT (editors), *International migration. The New world and the Third world*, Beverley Hills/London (Sage), 1976.

Essays covering historical and theoretical patterns of internal migration and regional development, with case studies from the USSR, Canada, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the USA. Policies and trends are evaluated in terms of statistical data and current socio-economic political analyses.

SOPEMI - *Système d'observation permanente des migrations. Rapport 1975*, Paris (OECD), 1975, 53, tables (mimeo). (Direction des Affaires Sociales de la Main-d'Oeuvre et de l'Education).

TAUVEL, J.-P., 'Les structures d'accueil scolaire pour enfants de travailleurs migrants: les différentes formules', *Migrants formations*, Paris, 1975, 9, 2, 1-15.

United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *Agriculture, industry and services in the urban and rural labour force*, New York, 1975, 141, tables, figures, annexes, ESA/P/WP, 57, English only.

WATSON, J. L., *Emigration and the Chinese lineage*, Berkeley/Los Angeles/London (University of California Press), 1975, 255.

WEI, Y. (editor), *Political partitioning, migration, minorities and non-State nations: models, propositions, and intellectual exchange*, Pittsburgh, 1975, 44. Working paper no. 49, distributed by the International Studies Asso-

ciation, Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies Section.

## AFRICA

JOSHI, H., H. LUBELL, and J. MOULY, *Abidjan, urban development and employment in the Ivory Coast*, Geneva (ILO), 1976, 115, tables, maps, appendix.

The demographic expansion of the city has been brought about primarily through immigration from rural areas of the Ivory Coast and from neighbouring countries, mainly of former French West Africa, at a rate exceeding the capacity of the rapidly growing modern economic sector to employ the newcomers or of the city to provide them with the housing and urban facilities. Migration in the Ivory Coast, as elsewhere, occurs primarily in response to economic opportunities. This basic response is, however, coloured by a variety of social, psychological and political circumstances which also determine the objectives of migrants.

As regards expectations, the existing educational system bears considerable responsibility for the urban-oriented views acquired by the rural youths who pass through it.

The much greater number of persons completing their education in the future will, in the first place, make competition much keener for the kinds of job (particularly in government) for which and education of this type has been suitable.

At present, most people's idea of a desirable job is one in the formal sector of the urban economy. If there is to be any hope of an eventual balance between expectations and reality, it must be realised that an increasing share of the urban labour force will have to end up in the informal sector.

The immigration of foreign workers is absolutely essential to the urban as well as to the booming forest and plantation sectors, but if the immigration exceeds the demand, problems of employment creation arise.

Nationals and foreigners compete only where the two markets impinge on each other- in

semi-skilled occupations in the modern sector.

MASSER, I., and W. T. S. GOULD, *Interregional migration in tropical Africa*, London (Institute of British Geographers), 1975, 5, 111.

## ASIA

BEROUTI, L. J., and W. KEDDEMAN (editors), *Manpower and employment in Arab countries. Some critical issues*, Geneva (International Labour Office), 1976, 229, tables, figures, references. (Selected papers and reports of the ILO/ECWA Seminar on manpower and employment planning in Arab countries, May 1975).

DESHEN, SH., and M. SHOKEID, *The predicament of homecoming: cultural and social life of North African migrants in Israel*, Ithaca (Cornell U.P.), 1974, 251.

GOOSTADT, L., 'The Overseas Chinese: a model of stability', *The Round Table*, London, 1975, 259, 251-268.

Estimates of overseas Chinese range from around 15 million to just under 20 million. No one outside the Government of the People's Republic of China knows exactly what the term means as a definition of legal rights and obligations involved in nationality and immigration. Chinese current diplomacy as towards the Overseas Chinese in recent years has found a greater consistency between internal and external official attitudes. At the heart of Peking's approach are renunciation of dual nationality, freedom of choice of citizenship and encouragement to ethnic Chinese abroad to conform to the laws and customs of their hosts.

SCHWARTZ, A., 'Interpreting the effect of distance on migration', *Research Abstracts 1971-1976*, Tel Aviv (The David Horowitz Institute), 1976, 9.

SCHWARTZ, A., 'Migration, age and education', *Research Abstracts 1971-1976*, Tel Aviv (The David Horowitz Institute), 1976, 9.

SCHWARTZ, A., and G. NESTEL, 'Earnings of migrants in their origins and destinations', *Research Abstracts 1971-1976*. Tel Aviv, (The David Horowitz Institute), 1976, 10-11.

State of Israel, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, *Immigration and Absorption, 1970-1975*, Jerusalem, 1975, 27, tables.

Of all immigrants (1,570,000 since 1948 up to September 1975), 49 per cent came from Asia and Africa, 46 per cent from Europe and 5 per cent from Australia and America.

## EUROPE

ABADAN-UNAT, N., and others, *Turkish workers in Europe 1960-1975: a socio-economic reappraisal*, Leiden (E. J. Brill), 1976, 433, tables, graphs, maps. (Social, Economic and Political Studies of the Middle East, 19).

ALAVEZ, J. T., *La familia del trabajador emigrante*, Madrid (Instituto Español de Emigración, Ministerio de Trabajo), 1975, 48, tabl. bibliography, in Spanish only. Communication delivered at the III congress of the *Spanish Family*, Madrid, June, 1975.

BARBANCHOS, A. G., *Las migraciones interiores españolas en 1961-1970*, Madrid (Instituto de estudios económicos), 1975, 119 and 91, tables, maps.

BERGER, J., and J. MOHR, *A seventh man: migrant workers in Europe*, New York (Viking Press), 1975, 238.

In Europe today there are roughly speaking twelve million workers - of whom two million are women - who have left their homes and countries to seek a living wage abroad. The theme of this book is 'unfreedom', because 'to be homeless is to be nameless'.

BEYER, G., 'Wie verlaufen die Ströme internationaler Migrationen? Europa - ein wichtiges Einwanderungsland', *Auslandskurier*, Schwäbisch Hall, 1975, 16, 10, 14-19, in German only.

BÖHNING, W. R., *Future demand for migrant workers in Western Europe*, Geneva (ILO), 1976, 28, figures (mimeo), with summaries in French, English and Spanish. (World Employment Programme Research Working Paper, Migration for Employment Project No. 4).

This paper is prepared for the fourth World Congress of the *International Industrial Relations Convention*, to be held at Geneva, 6-10 September 1976. According to the author, the absolute demand for migrant workers in agriculture may remain more or less the same as today. The number of migrant workers in manufacturing industries may be stable also in the short-term. However, in the medium-term and long-term the number of socially undesirable jobs declines in line with industrial employment and fewer migrants will thus be needed. Noteworthy is that there will be a pervasive shortage of capital - in contrast with the abundance which led to the massive migration of the recent past. Furthermore the inflationary pressure will spiral upwards and will surely test the durability of the market economy system.

BRANDES, ST. H., *Migration, kinship and community: tradition and transition in a Spanish village!* New York/San Francisco/London (Academic Press), 1975, 16,220.

'Britain: immigration, racing on with Enoch', *The Economist*, London, 1976, 258, 6907, 22-23, table.

The true increase in the size of the New Commonwealth population born outside Britain is reflected in the Home Office figures for those accepted for settlement. In 1972 swollen by the expulsion of Asians from Uganda, they have been rising again in the past two years and the final figure for 1975 will be particularly high because the government stopped the discrimination against male dependants of female citizens already in Britain, as the blocking of the flow of dependants as experience has shown, leads only to crime and delinquency.

Centro Studi Emigrazione, *L'emigrazione italiana negli anni '70. Antologia di studi sull'emi-*

grazione The emigration in Italy in the 70ties. An anthology of emigration studies), Rome, 1975, 270, tables, graphs, notes, in Italian only (Attualita).

With contributions by: G. L. M. and L. FAVERO; L. FAVERO and G. ROSOLI; C. CALVARUSO; U. CASSINIS; G. B. SACCHETTI; N. FALCHI.

CHMELAR, H., *Höhepunkte der Österreichischen Auswanderung. Die Auswanderung aus den im Reichsrat vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern in den Jahren 1905-1914*, Wien (Verlag Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften), 1974, 187.

This monograph is based on Austrian sources and deals with German-Austrian and other elements of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

*Comptes rendus de recherche et bibliographie sur l'immigration*, Paris (Société des Amis du Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques), 1974, 88, bibliographie (multigr.).

(Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Equipe de Recherches Sociologiques sur la Main-d'oeuvre immigrée, nouv. série no. 5).

*Comptes rendu de recherches et bibliographie sur l'immigration*, Paris (Société des Amis du Centre d'études Sociologiques), 1975, 78, (multigr.).

(Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Equipe de Recherches Sociologiques sur la Main-d'oeuvre immigrée, nouv. série, no. 6).

DEUCH, G., *Maltese in London*, London/Boston (Routledge and Kegan Paul), 1975, 7, 302. (Report of the Institute for Community Studies).

DRETTAKIS, E. G., *Yugoslav migration to and from West-Germany, 1962-1973*, Zagreb (Center for Migration Studies), 1975, 73, tables, diagrams, bibliography, appendix. (Studies of the Institute of Geography, University of Zagreb, Vol. 13, *External Migration*, Book 5). This study, an econometric analysis, contents

no surprising discoveries. The chief value lies in the way in which it subjects available statistical material to a modern and very careful analysis. External migrations are attracting more and more attention and will gain without doubt significance in the coming decades especially in Europe. In the case of Yugoslavia as in all other cases research on migration represents not only a scientific problem but also economic, social and political problems of the highest priority.

DRETTAKIS, E. G., 'The employment of migrant workers in West-Germany 1961-1972: an econometric analysis', *Applied Economics*, London, 1976, 8, 11-18, tables, references.

The paper is an attempt to explain the changes in the level of employment of migrant workers using the number of unfilled vacancies in the FRG as an explanatory variable in a partial adjustment model.

DUPEUX, G. (ed.) Commission pour l'étude des mouvements sociaux et des structures sociales, *Les migrations*, San Francisco, 1975, 59 (bilingual edition). Papers and abstracts of papers delivered at the xiv International Congress of Historical Science, San Francisco, August 1975).

*L'emigrazione italiana nelle prospettive degli anni ottanta. Atti della Conferenza Nazionale dell'Emigrazione* (The Italian emigration as expected in the 80s. Report of the National Conference of Emigration Rome, spring 1975), Rome (Documentazione di base), 1975, 286.

*Employment-seeking emigration of the Poles worldwide in the XIX and XX century*, Krakow (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe), 1975, 196, in Polish with summaries in Russian and English.

FAVERO, L., and G. ROSOLI, 'I lavoratori emarginati' (The marginal labourer), Part III *Studi Emigrazione*, Rome, 1975, 38/39, 155-329, tables, graphs, in Italian with summaries in French and English.

GRANDSTAFF, P. J., 'Recent Soviet experience and Western laws of population migration', *International Migration Review*, Staten Island (C.f.M.S.), 1975, 9, 4, 479-497, tables, appendix.

GROSSI, O. e G. ROSOLI (eds.), *Il pane duro. Elementi per una storia dell'emigrazione italiana di massa (1861-1915)*, Rome (Savelli editore), 1976, 48, photographs, presentation by P. CINANNI, in Italian only.

KUDAT, A., and Y. OEZKAN (eds.), *International Conference on Migrant Workers*, Berlin (International Institute for comparative social Studies), 1975, 480. With contributions by M. NIKOLINSKIS, I. BAUCIC, W. R. BÖHNING, M. ALLAYA, G. B. SACCHETTI, G. N. YANNOPOULOS, R. LOHRMANN, G. SCHILLER, C. DIEFENBACH, G. HOSTEDE, U. MEHRLÄNDER, and many other specialists in this field.

KUDAT, A., 'Sociological impacts of Turkish migration', *Studi Emigrazione*, Rome, 1975, 330-341, in English with a summary in Italian. Conclusion: Other than the secular trends associated with the augmented economic participation of women and the nuclearization of the family structure, much of the change observed among families involved in the international labor movement is closely tied into its cyclical nature. Changes in the Federal German regulations and greater concern that the Turkish government develops for its migrant workers might help eliminate some of the negative effects. However, the interests of the two governments involved, requiring a constant turn-over of the migrant population, have stayed so far, in the way of family integration of Turkish workers in the Federal Republic of Germany.

LOHRMANN, R., 'Wanderungsbewegungen in Europa. Politische Auswirkungen der internationalen Migration', *Europa Archiv*, Bonn, 1976, 31, 9, 303-312, Tabl., ref. in German only.

In which direction the intra-European migration will go, if it will decline or rise, even if

there is a strong reduction of the number of foreign workers in the receiving countries this actually does not prevent that a substantial number of foreign workers will stay permanently in the receiving countries. The problems arising from such formations of ethnic and/or national minorities will remain and influence the relations between the different sending and receiving countries.

MAGNETTE, G., *Les migrations alternantes dans la province de Luxembourg. Approche statistique*, Arlon. 1976, 56, tabl. graph., diagr. (Fondation universitaire Luxembourgeoise, série notes de recherche, 7).

Dans la province de Luxembourg, la mobilité intra-arrondissement est parmi les plus faibles et celle extra-province parmi les plus fortes. Quant à la mobilité inter-arrondissements, elle occupe une position médiane. La polarisation est donc externe à la province (Belgique et pays étrangers) et la mobilité interne est très faible, reflétant ainsi le peu de pôles attractifs de main-d'oeuvre dans la province. Cette situation est propre à la province de Luxembourg qui occupe ainsi une position très tranchée en Belgique.

MARIN, U., *Italiani in Gran Bretagna* (Italians in Great Britain), Milan (Rizzoli), 1975, 205.

MAYER, K. B., 'Intra-European migration during the past twenty years', *International Migration Review*, Staten Island (Center for Migration Studies), 1975, 9, 4, 441-447.

*The OECD and international migration*, Paris, 1975, 52. Examines the development of OECD thinking on the subject of migration against the background of the changing economic and social situation and the organisation's own activity in the field.

PENNINX, R., H. VAN RENSELAAR, and L. VAN VELZEN, *Social and economic effects of external migration in Turkey, Summary results and recommendations of the REMPLD-Turkey Team*, The Hague (Nuffic), 1976, 9.

The research took place on three levels: – at the national level, data concerning external migration was systematically collected; migration policy and policies with regard to regional development were identified and evaluated; at the regional level a detailed analysis was made of the economic and social effects of external migration in an underdeveloped, mainly agriculture-oriented district with a high rate of external migration; – at the village level the effects of migration on the households and on the socio-economic stratification of the village were studied.

POWER, J. in collaboration with A. HARDMAN, *Western Europe's migration workers*, London (Minority Rights Group), 1976, 45, (report no. 28).

RADEMACHER, M. und H. SEIDEL, *Ausländer in Deutschland – Deutsche im Ausland*, Düren (Verlag A. Schweiger), 1975, 194, in German only.

Problems arising from the immigration and emigration from and into Germany, especially in the field of law and administration.

*Record of the proceedings of the ad hoc conference on the education of migrants, Strasbourg, November 1974*, Strasbourg, (Council of Europe), 1975, 143, appendices. (Standing conference of European Ministers of Education, ninth session). (mimeo).

Although education was the theme of the Conference, it was by no means the sole subject of discussion. The problems confronting migrants and their families, in all aspects of their lives are manifold and interrelated. The members of the Conference thus insisted particularly on the need to reduce gradually the period during which the families of migrants were separated; on the need to ensure access to subsidized housing, and on the need to ensure the benefits of social protection.

REES, T., 'Immigrants and employment in Great Britain', *Migration today* Geneva (WCC), 1975, 19, 73–80.

While among British-born the rate of unemployment, as measured by the 1971 Census,

doubled, among the foreign-born it trebled. During that time, the rate of economic activity of men declined for British-born and foreign-born, whereas the rate for women in both groups increased. Particularly high rates of unemployment were evident among Irish and West Indian men.

ROCHCAU, G. (éd.), *Ces étrangers parmi nous*, Paris (Editions sos), 1975, 128, tabl., graph., annexes, bibliographie.

Les livres sur les travailleurs migrants et leurs familles sont relativement nombreux mais ce sont ou des livres techniques rédigés par et pour des spécialistes ou des livres qui traitent seulement de certains aspects des migrations. Dans les étrangers parmi nous est présenté une image semblable de l'évolution des migrations en France au cours des trente dernières années et, ce faisant sensibiliser le plus large public aux problèmes posés par la présence de ces étrangers parmi nous.

SCHWARZ, D., *Invandrar och minoritetsfrågor – nordisk bibliografi* (Bibliography of Nordic migration and ethnic minority issues), Stockholm (Sociologiska Institutionen), 1976, 105, persons and topic index, in Swedish with table of contents in English.

The bibliography covers 1238 titles relating to 28 psychological, economic, religious, political, statistical and other informative subjects.

Swedish Ministry of Labour, *Immigrants in Sweden a summary of Swedish immigration policy*, Stockholm, 1975, 31.

DA VANZO, J., 'Differences between return and non return migration: an econometric analysis', *International Migration Review*, Staten Island (C.M.S.), 1976, 10, 33, 13–27, tables, references.

VAN DE WALLE, F., 'Migration and fertility in Ticino', *Population Studies*, London, 1975, 29, 3, 447–462, tables, graphs, summary.

In the past, in pre-industrial Europe, the continuous movement of men was a consequence of economic social and geographic conditions which restricted the demand for labour. Sea-

sonal migration and overseas migration were both sex and age selective. They resulted in an imbalance of the sex ratio and a remarkable low female nuptiality, they also reduced fertility within marriage by separating husband and wives during their childbearing years.

VELZEN, L. VAN, *International labour migration and development processes in Yugoslavia and Turkey, a trend report*, The Hague (Nuffic), 1974, 114, tables, figures, bibliography.

In this report an attempt has been made, working from material available at present, to throw some light on labour migration from the point of view of the two most important suppliers in South East Europe.

'Die Völkerwanderung von 30 million Menschen', *Handelsblatt*, Düsseldorf, 1975, 10-12-75.4.

Conclusions of the IFO Institute, Munich. The exodus of workers has resulted in the sending countries on the one hand in a rising shortage of skilled workers, on the other hand the payments of these workers were and are a positive contribution to the balance of payments. The estimate is that in Central- West and Northern Europe about 8.1 million workers were legal at work in these areas while another million certainly was there illegal at work. In general the quota of foreign workers was about 8.5 per cent up to 1973.

WIDGREN, J. (ed.), *Proceedings of the Nordic Seminar on long-term effects of migration, Täljöviken near Stockholm, May, 1974*, Stockholm (Committee of Experts on Immigration Research), 1976, 391, tables, figures, annexes.

WISNIEWSKI, J., 'Des chiffres et des hommes, les étrangers dans les régions de France (1962-1972)', *Hommes et Migration, études*, Paris, 1975, 122, 203, tabl., cartes.

Les tableaux présentés ont été établis à partir des données du service statistique de la direction de la réglementation du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Ils portent donc sur l'ensemble des populations étrangères, hommes, femmes, enfants. Ne sont compris dans ces chiffres ni les

ressortissants d'Afrique noire, ni les saisonniers, ni évidemment les 'clandestins'.

## LATIN AMERICA

CORNELIUS, W. A., *Politics and the migrant poor in Mexico City*, Stanford (Stanford University Press), 1975, 319.

Also in Mexico, as in most Latin American countries, migration to urban areas has proceeded more massively than anywhere else, leading to problems of assimilation and socialization that have enormous political consequences. These phenomena are examined in communities linked to Mexico City and the results are an exhaustive analysis which have great value for similar situations.

FOX, R. E., *Urban population growth trends in Latin America*, Washington (Inter-American Development Bank), 1975, 10, 103.

The report concludes that urban growth, particularly in large cities, is expected to be as high, if not higher, than in the past two decades, while the rural population and small towns will grow at a very slow pace. Secondary city populations are expected to increase rapidly, resulting in a changing structure of urban systems.

GATICA, F., 'La urbanización en América Latina: aspectos especiales y demográficos de crecimiento urbano y de la concentración de la población' (Urbanization in Latin America: spatial and demographic aspects of urban growth and population agglomeration), *Notas de Población, Revista Latinoamericana de Demografía*, Santiago (Celade), 1975, 3, 9, 9-33, in Spanish with summary in English.

The urbanization process in Latin America is analyzed from a particular approach: the spatial demographic aspects of such a process within the context of high population growth rates and low density of population settlement in the region.

GRABENDORFF, W., *Zur Aussenpolitik Brasiliens: Regionale Bestimmungsfaktoren und glo-*



bale Zielvorstellungen, Bonn (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik), 1975, 135.

HACK, H., *Indianer und Mennoniten im Paraguayschen Chaco*, Amsterdam (Center for Latin American Research and Documentation), 1976, 161, tables, figures, maps, bibliography. (No. 7 CEDLA incidental publications), in German only.

Zwei Völker sind im Chaco durch den Lauf der Geschichte miteinander in Berührung gekommen. Indianer, die ursprünglichen Bewohner der paraguayischen Chaco, nomadische Jäger und Sammler, und Mennoniten, überwiegend Bauern aus den kanadischen und russischen Steppen, die hier die Freiheit der Religion und Lebensweise zu finden hofften, die ihnen anderswo versagt wurde.

Obwohl es an vielen Orten in Lateinamerika ähnliche Kontakte zwischen der einheimischen Bevölkerung und Vertretern der abendländischen Kultur gegeben hat und noch gibt, zeigt dieser Kontakt im paraguayischen Chaco einige besondere Aspekte, hierzu muss das Bestreben der Mennoniten gerechnet werden – seit 1961 von drei Kolonien zusammen – um die Indianer sesshaft zu machen.

KLEINPENNING, J. M. G., *The integration and colonization of the Brazilian portion of the Amazon Basin*, Nijmegen (Katholieke universiteit), 1975, 177. (Nijmeegse Geografische Cahiers, no. 4).

Kleinpenning views the exploitation of such a diversified and extensive resource base in terms of the beneficial impact it will have on the rate of national economic growth, and in general it seems clear that he subscribes to that school of economic thought which emphasizes the need of underdeveloped countries to develop through a process of export-led growth.

LYNN SMITH, T., *Brazilian society*, Albuquerque (U. of New Mexico Press), 1975, 273.

Brazil in the 1970s is in the midst of momentous changes that are transforming almost every aspect of its society. Until recently a largely agricultural and pastoral country, it has been

caught up in a tremendous push to urbanize and industrialize that has brought millions of farm workers to the cities.

Smith analyzes the effect of the huge landed estates, or latifundia, which have shaped and perpetuated the country's two-class social system of rich and poor and which prevent systematic reform.

MASISCO, JOHN, J. JR., *Migrants to metropolitan Lima. A case study*, Santiago (CELADE), 1975, 135.

This monograph presents the most significant findings of Masisco's studies on migration to metropolitan Lima. The four chapters, each accompanied by tables, deal with the topics of the migration process, migrants' reasons for leaving, adjustments, and differentials.

MASSA, C. (editor), *Contributo alla storia della presenza Italiana in Brasile in occasione del primo centenario dell'emigrazione agricola Italiana nel Rio Grande do Sul, 1875-1975* (Contribution to the historical presence of the Italians in Brasil on the occasion of the first centenary of Italian agrarians in the Rio Grande do Sul, 1875-1975), Rome Istituto Italo-Latino Americano, 1975, 178, tables, graphs, bibliography, illustrations, in Italian only.

MOORE, B. L., 'The social impact of Portuguese immigration into British Guiana after Emancipation', *Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe*, Amsterdam, (CEDLA), 1975, 19, 3-16.

SANCHEZ, A. N., *The population of Latin America. A history*. Berkeley (U. of C.P.), 1975, 7, 555.

STANIFORD, PH., *Pioneers in the tropics. The political organization of Japanese in an immigrant community in Brazil*, London (The Athlone Press), 1973, 14, 201 (London School of Economics Monographs on Social Anthropology no. 45).

Studies dealing with successful Japanese migration to Brazil are practically non-existent.

This monograph is an interesting publication in this field.

STÜCKRATH-TAUBERT, E. (editor), *Erziehung zur Befreiung – Volkspädagogik in Lateinamerika*, Hamburg (Freie politische Erziehung), 1975, 220.

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underlines the lively interest now evident by professional American historians in the United States pluralistic character and its white ethnic groups and East Europeans in particular.

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KARNI, M. G., E. MATTI, D. KAUPS, and J. OLLILA, JR. (eds.), *The Finnish experience in the Western Great Lakes region, new perspectives*, Turku (Institute for Migration in cooperation with the Immigration History Research Centre, University of Minnesota), 1975, 232, tables, figures, maps, photos, references.

The growth of Finnish culture in America was a process that involved several hundred thousand Finns, primarily from rural areas in the Old Country, who were drawn into the vortex of a modern, industrializing society around the turn of the twentieth century. The story of Finland's immigrants is sometimes bitter, sometimes sweet. It is a story of how Finnish immigrants organized and worked collectively to make a place for themselves in America and how they helped shape the cultural patterns of such areas as the western Great Lakes region.

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The study provides a general introduction to recent immigration to New Zealand including statistics on countries of origin, and recent data on official temporary migrant workers from the Pacific.

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Australia's 'white policy' with reference to Asian immigration has been well known. The question, then, of Chinese immigration to that continent and how these people accommodated to the discrimination they encountered is an interesting one.

National Population Inquiry, *Population and Australia: a demographic analysis and projection*, Canberra (Australian Government Publishing Service), 1975, 2 vols., 46, 761.

For every practitioner and scientist interested in the migratory movements to Australia, an excellent source of information about the past and the future patterns and growth of the Australian population.

OECD, *Manpower policy in Australia*, Paris, 1976, 136.

An examination of a country adapting to changing and growing demands on its manpower resources and industrial capacity with particular emphasis on manpower training and utilisation and industrial relations policies.

*Official Yearbook of Australia 1974*, Canberra (Australian Bureau of Statistics), 1975, 1185, tables, maps, appendix, general index.

PRICE, CH. (editor), *Greeks in Australia*, Canberra (Australian National University Press), 1975, 228, tables, figures, appendices, index (Immigrants in Australia series, 5).

Persons of Greek origin now make up the second largest non-British population in

Australia. Very little has yet been published about them. It must be emphasized that the various chapters of this volume make no attempt to present a comprehensive picture of Greek life in Australia, or of all the problems confronting immigrant Greeks and their families. There is e.g. not much mention of migrants returning to Greece, or of remigration as a real and lively alternative. The studies in this volume are primarily concerned with the way certain families and individuals reacted to the problems presented to them by Australian society. All these experiences are of great importance for the study of minority groups and immigrant assimilation.

PRICE, C., 'Beyond White Australia: the Whitlam Governments immigration record', *The Round Table*, London, 1975, 260, 369-377. Describes Australian double-standard migration policy in general migration from Southern Europe, and the changes wrought by the 'new' Australian Labour Party.

PRYOR, R. J. (editor), *The motivation of migration*, Canberra (Australian National University), 1975, 126.

RIVETT, K. (ed.), *Australia and the non-white migrant*, Carlton, Victoria (Melbourne University Press), 1975, 339.

STORER, P., 'Migrant women workers in Australia', *Migration Today*, Geneva (WCC), 1975, 10, 29-32.

In 1933 only just over 5% of married women were working, by 1971 more than 32% of married women had entered the workforce. By 1974 nearly 33% of the total workforce of Australia were women and nearly 20% were married women.

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VEITER, TH. (editor), *25 Jahre Flüchtlingsforschung. Ein Rückblick auf Flucht, Vertreibung und Massenwanderung*, Wien/Stuttgart (Braumüller), 1975, 350. (Abhandlungen zu Flüchtlingsfragen, Bd. 10).

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BHAGATWATI, I. N., and M. PARTINGTON (editors), *Taxing the brain drain 1 - a proposal*, Amsterdam/New York (North-Holland Publishing Company), 1976, 236, index.

BHAGATWATI, I. N. (editor), *The brain drain taxation II - theory and empirical analysis*, Amsterdam/New York (North-Holland Publishing Company), 1976, 304, index.

HUG, H.-J., 'Nach dem Ausländerstudium: 'Brain Drain' oder 'Reintegration'?', *Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit*, Bonn, 1976, 7/8, 27-29.

PERNIA, E. M., 'The question of the brain drain from the Philippines', *International Migration Review*, Staten Island (C.M.S.), 1976, 10, 33, 63-72, tables, references.

ROCKET, R. H., 'Immigration legislation and the flow of specialized human capital from South America to the United States', *International Migration Review*, Staten Island (C.M.S.), 1976, 10, 33, 47-60, tables, figures, references.

SIMON, L. L., 'Brain gain', *Australian Quarterly*, Sydney, 1975, 47, 2, 90-101.

VAS-ZOLTAN, P., *The brain drain. An anomaly of international relations*, Budapest (Akadémiai Kiadó), 1975, 151, tables, figures, appendix, bibliography. A revised version of the original Hungarian: *A Brain Drain-Az Agyak Elrablása*. The great international problem of brain drain has not been solved, neither has it been analysed in detail; moreover, it has not even been sufficiently described. The literature, amounting to several tons, has cleared up many problems, worked out concepts from differential political angles and has succeeded in bringing the topic to the attention of the public, but there have been no sufficiently realistic proposals to curb or to lessen the effects of the problem itself. The brain drain has various causes. It is made possible primarily by the backwardness of the developing countries while conversely it is the brain drain itself which contributes to curbing the development of these countries. It is mainly outside the socialist world that this process occurs, but it is also directed against socialist countries. The socialist countries have no influx of foreign brain power and their quite insignificant losses - due to desertion for political or other reasons - have been considerably smaller than those of the developed West European capitalist countries.

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Gouvernement du Québec, Ministère de Immigration, *Quebec immigration - langues 1969-1974*, Québec, 1975, 30, tabl., graphiques, (Quatrième Bulletin Statistique spécial).

Sur le total des immigrants arrivant au Canada, le Québec attirait de 1969 à 1974; dix % des immigrants ne connaissant que l'anglais parmi les deux langues officielles (les 'unilingues anglais') et 15% des immigrants ne connaissant aucune (les 'allophones').

*Immigration '75, second quarter*, Ottawa (Department of Manpower and Immigration), 1975, tables, bilingual.

Canada admitted 51,459 immigrants during the second quarter of 1975, a decrease of 7,328 (12.3 per cent) compared with the same period last year.

Combined totals for the first two quarters show 94,907 immigrants were admitted during the first six months of 1975, an 8.8 per cent drop from the 104,089 admitted during the first half of 1974. 'By world area, Europe's share of immigrants is down from 41.3 per cent to 39.9 per cent of the total movement, said Mr. Andras, 'but this is a very modest change which reflects the slow and steady shift since 1967 when a completely non-discriminatory immigration policy was introduced.'

As in previous quarters, Great Britain and the United States continued to be the first and second source countries, with Britain supplying 9,912 immigrants and the U.S.A. 5,339. It is interesting to note that France is back in the 'top 10'.

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This report contains statistical data about the total population, the expelled and refugees in the F.R.G. and the 'Länder'-based on the results of the microcensus of 1st April 1974.

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