

The book has informative notes, a useful index and a bibliography that lists books about Fanon published since 1973. This work is useful when one embarks upon a study of Fanon. But it must not take the place of reading Fanon himself.

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Ira A. Glazier and Luigi De Rosa, eds. *Migration Across Time and Nations: Population Mobility in Historical Contexts*. (New York: Holmes & Meier, 1986) viii, 384 pp., \$49.50.

This book is a collection of papers originally presented at the 1982 Eighth International Economic History Conference held in Budapest. As the title suggests, the volume incorporates a wide range of geographical areas and historical time periods. This multidisciplinary study represents a variety of theoretical and methodological perspectives and thus highlights issues and concerns from various disciplinary perspectives. The twenty-two essays in the volume include macro and micro case studies on several continents with authors from several countries. It makes information from many languages available to the English reader. In a sense there is almost an encyclopedic treatment of various migrating groups and methods of analyzing their migrating experience.

A.J.H. Latham, Frank Spooner and M.S.A. Rao look at migration movements to Southeast Asia and Africa. The Indian movement eastward, the Chinese movement westward; the interaction among the Indian, Chinese and European elites and Batavia; and the simultaneous international as well as internal migration movements are covered respectively.

Migration movements to the United States cover a variety of ethnic groups: Cormac O Grada—Irish, Robert Swierenga—Dutch, Robert Ostergren—Swedish, Luigi Di Comite—Italian, Walter Kampboefner—German, Avraham Barkai—German Jewish, Shaul Stampfer—East European Jewish, Julianna Puskas—Hungarian, and Ivan Cismic—Yugoslavian. Kristan Ruggiero looks at the Waldensian migration to South America.

Migration impacts and processes within towns are examined by Jana Englova, Deidre Mageean, and Rudolph Vecoli. Mageean uses passenger lists to study Ulster emigration to Philadelphia as does Charlotte Erickson in her essay on British and Irish emigration. Vecoli illustrates the intra-ethnic differentiation that can be shown in the formation of “little Italies” in Chicago. This article critiques earlier theories of the Park and Burgess—Chicago school of urban sociology. Other methodo-

logical approaches to the study of migration are illustrated by Ann Miller using machine readable census data, Jacques Dupaquier's utilization of Louis Henry's family reconstitution in France, and John Day's and Serge Bonin's cartographic approach to Sardinia.

Robert Kleiner, Tom Sorensen, Odd Stefan Dalgard, Torbjorn Moum, and Dale Drews have proposed a theoretical framework for the study of migration which would incorporate the community of origin of the migrant, the en route process experience, and the community of destination. For each of the three phases, the group proposes that there must be social-structural, sociocultural, and social psychological data. Pushes and pulls that the migrant faces in all three phases of the migration process are part of their "multiple approach-avoidance conflict situation" paradigm. In addition, the authors distinguish between internal and international migration and subjective and objective realities in the migration process. Their model offers a comprehensive scope to the study of migration.

In his evaluative essay, Mark Stolarik has categorized the contributions as studying migration from the traditional socioeconomic approach, the current statistical perspective, or the new socio-psychological method. He suggests that an agenda for the future of migration studies requires an organizing principle for migration studies that the series of essays lack. He calls for another "Uppsala group" who would focus on the international scope of migration as a world wide phenomenon.

Although the volume has considerable geographical and historical scope, international readers and scholars will be disappointed at the overemphasis on the nineteenth century and on the United States. Recent historical developments are rich in data that this particular volume does not treat. There is very little twentieth century analysis. While there are some works in Asia, Africa, South America and Continental Europe, the neglect of any comparative study with immigrant receiving countries such as Canada and Australia is a weakness in this work. As well, issues of gender, racism, international political economy and the role of the state in streaming of immigrants are not adequately addressed. Nevertheless, readers will find in this volume a wealth of stimulating material for thought and future reference. While the work is not as comprehensive as one may have anticipated, it is nonetheless illustrative.

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