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One theme pervades the whole monograph: the poor are miserable and they cannot do anything about it. It is all the fault of the rich, the socially privileged. The author concludes by making recommendations in the last chapter in favor of the poor and releases a near affront to the leaders in different social areas. The accusations and demands are equally strong. There is no need to get emotional, although, prevailing social ills consciously perpetuated or not, should be corrected now.

A Developing City in a Dual Economy is highly recommended to policy makers and planners who are sincerely interested in bringing about development.

Philippine Migration: The Settlement of the Digos-Padada Valley, Davao Province, by Paul D. Simkins and Frederick L. Wernstedt, (New Haven, Conn., Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, 1971).

ERNESTO M. PERNIA

The monograph bears the fruits of the deductive process of research into Philippine migration adopted by Professors Simkins and Wernstedt, both faculty members of the Department of Geography at the Pennsylvania State University. In 1963 the team investigated Philippine migration in a macro perspective, and followed this up in 1965 by a study of migrations and the settlement of Mindanao. Their most recent effort focuses on a valley composed of 180,000 persons (in 1965) in six municipalities encompassing 280 square miles. Of the valley's total population about 60 percent (110,000) were accounted for by migrants and their descendants originating in various areas in the Philippines mainly from the provinces of Cebu and Bohol in Central Visayas. Digos-Padada Valley qualifies as an area of heavy in-migration and, hence, a worthy choice for a micro case study of Philippine migration.

While their two previous studies dealt mainly with volumes and directions of population movements in the 1948-1960 period among Philippine provinces and into Mindanao as gleaned from census publications, the present study concerns itself with the determinants and consequences of migration, the characteristics of migrants, chain migrations, and the settlement of new lands. The authors derive their data principally from a random sample of 1,000 households (about 5 percent of total households in the valley, stratified on the basis of both accessibility and size of settlement) and, as a cross-check, from more than 9,500 homestead applications on file in the Land Office and at the National Alien Property Commission. These two principal sources of data were supplemented by land mappings and conversations with mayors, barrio captains,

farmers, priests, etc. The methodology, which forms the first part of the monograph, appears generally sound.

The second part presents the physical and cultural geography of the valley. The description, which constitutes about a third of the volume, is detailed and made vivid with maps and photographs, unmistakably reflecting the disciplinary expertise of the authors. The non-geographer can imbibe a good deal of unfamiliar technical concepts and terms, but, if he is an impatient reader, he may find it a bit too protracted and tedious. On the other hand, the geographer (or a sympathizer) can insist that it is essential to the central theme of the study.

The third part is the meat of the monograph. It presents a descriptive analysis of the volume, direction, and timing of migration, and then attempts to validate the usual hypotheses on the determinants of migration and the phenomenon of chain migrations. The authors argue that migrants to Digos-Padada Valley were not "pushed" by "economic distress" from the areas of origin. At the same time, however, they say that "migrants to the study area overwhelmingly cited economic pressures, or hopes for economic gain, as primary stimuli for their move." (p. 59). The distinction that is made (as in other migration reports cast in the "push-pull" framework) between "economic distress" and "economic pressures" as the motivation for migration is unclear. The authors use tenancy rates, percentage of farm population to total population, and the percentage of farms under five acres as indices for the "push" factor and report no significant correlations between these and out-migration rates from the different areas of origin. Although the first of the three indices seems plausible enough, the second and the third do not seem appropriate. Instead of the percentage of farm population to total population, agricultural man: land ratios may be more apt; likewise, the percentage of farm population in farms under five acres in lieu of the mere percentage of farms under five acres. What is especially disappointing is that, while the book as a whole is lavishly endowed with tables and graphs, there is no quantitative evidence shown

to back up the alleged absence of the "push" phenomenon which is an important part of the central thesis of the study.

What seems sufficiently documented is the role played in the rapid settlement of Digos-Padada by friends and relatives already in the valley. However, the authors are not quite clear when they contend that the presence of relatives and friends in the valley exerted a "strong pull" upon prospective migrants. It is probably more accurate to say that the migrants were motivated by aspirations for socioeconomic betterment and these aspirations steered them particularly towards Digos-Padada Valley due to the presence of friends and relatives there. In other words, friends and relatives, by furnishing information and assistance, greatly determined and facilitated the *direction* of the migration but not the migration *per se*. Admittedly, it may be futile to make a clear-cut distinction between the means and the goal of migration in the context of a society characterized by strong kinship bonds. Nonetheless, it should be conceptually clear that kins supplying information and aid links in the process of migration are, by definition, intermediate variables.

The role of friends and relatives in the process of migration becomes more prominent after a certain "threshold size" of in-migrants is attained and the channel of information back to the source regions further matures. This occurred in Digos-Padada Valley shortly before the war when the rate of in-migration accelerated and picked up after 1946. According to the authors, the "threshold size" enables people to transfer geographically but not socially and culturally inasmuch as familial bonds are present in the new place. The "threshold" weakens the psychological difficulties of moving for all residents in the area of origin and leads to a "tradition of migration" in that area. The authors single out Cebu and the Ilocos coast as having this tradition.

In the fourth part of the monograph, the authors report familiar findings about the selectivity of migrants with respect to their demographic and educational characteristics. This selectivity tended to diminish over time as

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