

ingly narrow; largely, it is a discussion of fecundability and of legitimate (marital) fertility by family size and other family characteristics.

In his part III (9–11) Pressat has done the demographic novice an enormous service. He considers population composition, and develops, with painstaking care, the stationary (life table) and stable population concepts. Somehow, the entire presentation remains intuitive (non-mathematical) and cumulative, always moving smoothly from earlier material. Because he has laid the necessary cornerstones of concept and notation, Pressat's elementary discussion of replacement (renewal) of generations (11) is one of the most lucid available in English — again, no mathematics, just elementary arithmetic.

Part IV (12–15), an overview of demographic projection methods, is a useful presentation of projection methodology, though it is no better than a number of other discussions already available in English.

Pressat's part V (16–17) is rather disjointed from the earlier chapters (recall that this material was added for the second French edition). In the span of eight pages, and with little explanation, the author introduces functions and limits, as well as differential and integral calculus. His discussion assumes prior familiarity with all these topics, but we are never warned of this. Only for readers who have not faltered in chapter 16 will Pressat's discussion (17) of instantaneous rates and of Malthusian, stable, and stationary populations be useful.

Throughout, Pressat's approach is conceptual and his exposition carefully cumulative. For example, when the life table is introduced we are given full computational detail, but the definition and calculation of ${}_nL_x$ is not introduced until we have first understood what is meant by a "stationary population."

The presentation makes extensive use of graphic devices. The Lexis Grid is introduced early and appears repeatedly, always in consistent notation. As a result, computational and conceptual analogies between mortality, fertility and nuptiality processes are readily apparent.

The volume's few deficiencies relate largely to an apparent lack of concern for problems of data quality. Much of the discussion is based on

French events double-classified by age and year of birth. Philippine data — in fact data for most countries — do not appear in this form. There are a few other gaps: migration is barely mentioned, as is family and household composition. And, there is little descriptive material on world demographic patterns — the data shown are almost always European. Finally, some of Pressat's (or Matras') terms may prove puzzling: a "quotient," for example, is a probability, but not a rate.

Because it is systematic, lucid and self-contained, I find myself — even in the face of many new books — recommending this "old" one. Pressat offers us a trade-off: somewhat less cookbook detail but much more conceptual clarity. The demographer who has found himself confused by the hodgepodge of disparate methods available to him would do well to settle himself by spending a couple of weeks with this volume. Don't buy it however — it is much too expensive. Have your library acquire a copy, then borrow it and read it through.

For the reader who does wish to invest in an excellent cookbook, unsystematic and not very conceptual, but clearly written, well illustrated and quite complete, we enthusiastically recommend *Methods and Materials of Demography*, available from the U.S. Government Printing Office at a bargain price — 888 pages in two volumes for only U.S. \$7.00 — examples, worksheets, everything.

Philippine Migration: The Settlement of the Digos-Padada Valley, Davao Province, by Paul D. Simkins and Frederick L. Wernstedt, with a note by Karl J. Pelzer (New Haven, Conn., Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, 1971), 150 pages, tables, US\$5.75, distributed by The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit.

FRANCISCO F. CLAVER
September 13, 1972

The book, as the title indicates, is the result of

a joint piece of research on migration in Davao del Sur by Drs. Simkins and Wernstedt, both professors of Geography at The Pennsylvania State University. The fieldwork for the study was done in 1965, supplemented by a shorter visit in the summer of 1967. The painstaking and thoroughgoing manner with which the research was conducted is evidenced in the text itself and in the 20 pages of tables at the end of the book. The tables, a remarkably condensed body of information, are the statistical data on which the authors base their conclusions and observations.

Written with a geographer's eye for detail and contrast, the work starts with a brief account of the researchers' objectives and methodology. This is followed by an holistic overview of the geography of the Digos-Padada Valley — its physical, climatic, edaphic, vegetational, as well as cultural, political, and economic setting, among other things. The third section is an investigation into the history of migrations into the Valley and an analysis of the push-pull factors of migration; the fourth, a description of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the migrants; and the fifth and last, the authors' conclusions about some of the implications of such migration phenomena as they were able to document in Davao del Sur for other areas throughout the world where demographic problems necessitate similar settlement programs for people in densely settled agricultural regions.

The most striking feature of the study, to the reviewer's mind, is the comprehensive view the authors bring to their study — and their ability to make the reader assume the same stance. To one familiar with the area studied, this quality of their work is a constant source of admiration. The authors do not look at migration as simply a matter of people moving from one geographic area to another, of comparing the physical geography of the migrants' points of origin and destination, of describing climatic and edaphic conditions, cropping patterns and farming procedures, and so on. The people, their historical and cultural backgrounds, their psychology and mind-set, are all given consideration, and it is the authors' attention to these

nonquantifiable elements that make their effort especially appreciated by administrators who are involved in the more prosaic task of working with migrants and who need a proper understanding of their problems.

One main contribution of the book is its hard documentation of many conclusions arrived at but often only guessed at or suspected by other students of migration. It is this aspect of the study that should contribute most to the building up of an authentic corpus of migration research and theory.

Other works related to the subject of the present study are these unpublished works by Robert A. Hackenberg: "Involution or evolution? Adaptive radiation in Philippine cultural ecology" (1969) and "Secondary development and anticipatory urbanization in Davao, Mindanao" (1969, with Beverly H. Hackenberg). Both manuscripts are printed by the Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Another unpublished material is Peter A. Krinks' doctoral dissertation, "Peasant colonization in Mindanao, the Philippines" (Canberra, The Australian National University, 1970).

Karl Pelzer, in his publisher's note, ends with a verdict the reader cannot but agree with: "Professors Simkins and Wernstedt have done pioneering work for which they deserve our thanks. Their monograph may well become the model for similar studies." Coming from Dr. Pelzer, himself a scholar of no mean repute in migration studies, the judgment is high praise indeed.

The Pampangans: Colonial Society in a Philippine Province, by John A. Larkin (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1972), xvii, 340 pages, US\$13.50.

JOHN N. SCHUMACHER, S.J.

December 1, 1973

The appearance of this pioneering attempt at an ethnohistory of a single Philippine province has