

Tomas Hammar, Grete Brochmann, Kristof Tamas and Thomas Faist (eds.), *International Migration, Immobility and Development: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, New York: Berg Publishers, 1997, x + 320 pages, \$19.50 (paper), \$55.00 (cloth).

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This book is a carefully crafted compilation of essays on international migration and development—collaborative work of a multidisciplinary group of scholars representing geography, economics, political science, social anthropology and sociology based in the Centre for International Migration and Ethnic Relations in Sweden. The relatively low proportion of total world population that crosses international borders compelled the group to explain “immobility” as well, promising to add a significant new dimension to migration studies. Designed to serve as a textbook for social science courses on migration, the book offers a fairly comprehensive overview of migration theory from a wide range of perspectives in a set of cross-referenced (although unevenly so) essays (chap. 2-8), each written from one of the participating disciplinary perspectives. An introductory essay sets the overall objective and rationale, and the final essay by **Thomas Faist** (chap. 9) offers an elegant recapitulation and integration of the entire collaborative effort, including an assessment of limitations.

Three questions are posed: Why do some people go? Why do most stay, or return? How is international migration (expressed as South-North migration) related to development (both as stimulus and as effect)? There is an attempt to encompass labour migrants and refugees. The disciplines approach these questions differently and exhibit differential success in broadening discipline-based models and constructs. Several of the essays (especially those from economics) offer incisive discipline-based overviews of the history of migration studies, but show little inclination to address alternative constructs or challenges to underlying, yet culturally constructed, assumptions (e.g., rational action and maximization), points that are implicit, and often explicit, in the essays from other disciplines. These essays (chaps. 3, 4 and 5) approach the problems through what is essentially descriptive modelling (either micro- or macro-structural); there is little attention to process. Conceptual and methodological convergence is apparent in several integrative essays, however, and they each press toward process analysis. The geography essay by Gunnar Malmberg (chap. 2) emphasizes the changing character of time-space relationships in life-course decision making. The political science essay by Ishtiaq Ahmed (chap. 6) offers a dynamic analysis of nation-states, citizenship, despondence, and the significance of “voice” (including voice from abroad) in assessing the potential for “exit.” The sociology essay by **Faist** (chap. 7) argues in favour of a “meso-level” analysis that is “relational” (emphasizing social relationships), with attention to transferability of social capital. This “meso-level” complements a “macro-level” that is “structural” and a

“micro-level” that is “individual.” The anthropology essay by Gunilla Bjerén (chap. 8) offers a honed statement on anthropological thinking and practice that is processual through attention to gender and reproduction linked to the search for livelihood. This essay is revealingly centred on gender and reproduction in a manner that evokes a very comprehensive, yet concise, treatment of the questions raised by the group. One feature of anthropological thinking expressed by Bjerén, and obviously shared by others in the group, is that “social processes cannot be understood severed from the historical, economic, cultural, etc. context within which the processes occur . . .” (p. 221).

Only five of the essays (chaps. 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9) explicitly address the immobility question; the micro-economics essay (chap. 2) introduces an “insider knowledge” hypothesis to account for immobility and risk aversion, but other essays offer more insight through attention to relationships in social fields, including “transnational social space.” This review cannot address the breadth of issues covered in this book, but it should be noted that, along with some very current thinking (e.g., on “migration systems”), a number of well-worn notions (e.g., “cumulative causation”) are given new impetus. Of the primary questions addressed, those related to development as stimulus and/or effect of migration are the least satisfying. On these questions the data lead to the kind of answer anthropologists (including Bjerén in this book) often give: “it depends. . . .”

The individual discipline-based essays are likely to have uneven reception across the social science disciplines, but the overall effort is a significant contribution to the multidisciplinary study of migration. Anthropologists will probably benefit most from the chapters by Bjerén, Ahmed and **Faist**. This clearly written book is suitable as a text for advanced undergraduate and graduate students, although an index would have enhanced the impact of this collaborative success.

Jean-François Moreau (dir.), *L'archéologie sous la loupe: contributions à l'archéométrie*, Collection Paléo-Québec n° 29, Montréal: Recherches amérindiennes au Québec, 1999, 88 pages, ISBN 2-920366-27-0.

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Cet ouvrage est le 29^e de la collection «Paléo-Québec», établie en 1974 par Patrick Plumet de l'UQAM (Université du Québec à Montréal) et transférée à «Recherches amérindiennes au Québec» en 1996. La plupart des articles de l'ouvrage sont dérivés de communications mises à jour présentées lors du colloque «L'archéologie sous la loupe», tenu dans le cadre du 63^e congrès de l'ACFAS (Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences), à l'UQAC (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi) en mai 1995. Ce colloque était sous la direction de Serge Lebel, alors pro-