another (such as the casting of the 'ar) and the ways in which such relationships are validated. In Morocco, assertions about the price of an item or the closeness of a social tie act to establish a process of negotiation rather than to seal it. The statement "I am your friend" functions more like the English "let's be friends"; it is not subject to evaluation as true or false but can only be validated through subsequent action. Such validation is personalizing rather than abstract, whether through an oath or the reputation of a reliable witness. In the social sphere truth is created rather than discerned. Rosen is able to show too that "individualism" means something different for Moroccans than for North Americans; the individual is characterized not by intrinsic qualities or autonomous internal growth but, aside from gender, by external qualities—social action and social context, the web of relationships the individual forms and from which, ultimately, he or she cannot be abstracted. In Morocco people negotiate with specific others rather than perform in a public arena. Honour and the presentation of self are far less important than knowledge and the manipulation of the other.

This is not a descriptive account of Moroccan social organization (for which many other works are available) but a theoretical work, densely arguing against a rules-and-behaviour approach to social structure in favour of a "repertoire-and-performance" one. Through the judicious application of speech act theory and other models to the language practices of Moroccans Rosen is able to provide a complex depiction of a dominant quality of Moroccan life.

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Dr. Sun-Hee Lee's monograph, based on her recently completed Ph. D. dissertation, is a carefully crafted study of expressed intentions on the part of a sample of Filipinos living in the province of Ilocos Norte to move out of the province and to settle elsewhere in the Philippines. Those indicating a desire to emigrate to some other nation were excluded from the analysis. The monograph is a spin-off from an on-going collaborative effort—the Philippine Migration Study (PMS)—between the East-West Population Institute, East-West Center (Hawaii) and the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo De Manila University (The Philippines), and relies on questionnaire data collected through a stratified multi-stage sample from some 1,340 individuals living in eight different districts of Ilocos Norte in 1980. As her title indicates, she sees the intention to migrate as resulting from the interaction of individual and community "factors." This necessitates that she assemble a data base on the Ilocos Norte communities from which the sample was drawn and to decide what constitutes a community in that context. She solved the question of the unit for measuring community by settling on the barangay (village), although for some of the variables employed in the analysis she was forced, because data were not available for the barangay level, to rely on statistics from a higher level political unit—the municipality. These community data were drawn from the PMS and from published and unpublished Philippine statistical sources that she collected while on a field trip to the region in 1982.

Lee sees her contribution to the already rich literature on out-migration from the Ilocos region—a phenomenon that some suggest was already present by the early nineteenth century but is well documented for the twentieth by which time the word "heavy" became commonly employed to describe the intensity of flow—as one that combines community- and individual-level data to generate the "independent" variable to explain "migration intentions," the "dependent" variable. Some 23 indicators are used throughout the study, ranging from age, sex, land ownership, education, and "perceived adequacy of household economic conditions to tenancy rates, irrigation, electrification, community services, and education facilities.

On the basis of hypothesized relationships, i.e., that there are "three major determinants of individual migration intentions: (1) commitment to family, jobs and place; (2) resources for moving; and (3) community resources" (p. 39), she proceeds to construct some 12 hypotheses, each derived after reviewing the relevant literature. Two examples illustrate the hypotheses she tests through her analyses of the data: "Other things being equal, those who are older and married and who maintain close ties with relatives in the community are more likely to have a high level of commitment, therefore are less likely to intend to move. Those who are farmers, or who own land, or who have a low level of competition for land within their family are less likely to intend to move, other things being equal" (p. 42), and "Individuals living in a community with high density and a high rate of tenancy confront limited chances of improving their economic conditions by staying in the community. Therefore, they are more likely to intend to move, other things being equal" (p. 45).

After chapters discussing the data, the methods of analysis to be employed, and the results of the various statistical procedures carried out, she summarizes the findings and the policy implications she believes they support. In the main, she concludes that "[a]ll three factors—commitment, resources for moving, and community resources of origin—are important determinants of intentions to move" (p. 117). These general conclusions, and the multiple specific hypotheses within each group, tend to parallel for the most part work done earlier by others. She has four unexpected findings that are of interest. First, land ownership can work both as a constraint and as a spur to migration intent, not simply as a negative force since land can be sold to finance a move. Second, good transportation facilities, hypothesized to be a negative influence, was found, on the other hand, to have no effect. Third, and most important to this study, "tenancy rates, which are expected to have a positive effect on migration intentions, demonstrate little effect." Later in the study she notes that the "most decisive factor determining the probability of intending to move is agricultural density" (p. 95) but appears to contradict this later (p. 113) When she notes that the "variable that remains insignificant through these analyses is the level of competition for land" (emphasis added). Only still later (p. 121) does she come to the realization that the problem is that she has no adequate measure of competition for land (the one she uses for the finding reported rests on putative competition within land owning families): neither the questionnaire nor the community data provided information on landless laborers. This is a serious omission since the general literature on out-migration from the Ilocos region would alert one to the need to pay attention to this group. As she concludes, with great caution, "[a] more accurate measure of competition for land in the community may be the proportion of landless laborers compared to other farm operators such as tenants, landowners, and landlords" (p. 121. Emphasis added). Finally, she recognizes that the mixture of barangay with municipal-level data has reduced "the variability of the measure [of "community"], and also makes it less appropriate conceptually" (p. 121).