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NOTES AND REFERENCES

PREFACE

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- (35) The function of the model being not only to explain past migrations but also to predict future ones. See M. Stacey, Methods of Social Research, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1969, p.28.
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- eses of Zipf and Stouffer", American Sociological Review, Vol.20, 1955, p.289.
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- (41) Spain ceased to be a developing country:
- (a) In 1964 because of a greatly increased per capita consumption of electrical energy. See F. Pascual Martínez, "La producción de energía eléctrica en España", Energía Nuclear, Vol.9, No.35, 1965, pp.181-183; J.A. Jukes, "The economic prospects of nuclear power in new states", Atom, No.47, Sept., 1960.
 - (b) In 1965 when the per capita income passed the magic \$500 mark which divides rich nations from poor ones. See Time, Vol.87, No.3, 21st Jan. 1966; and G. Hills, Franco the Man and His Nation, Robert Hale, London, 1967, p.421.

Notwithstanding, Spain is still classified as a developing country by some authorities. This thesis for example was listed in Institute of Development Studies, Development Studies Research Register U.K., University of Sussex, Brighton, Sept., 1971, in a register meant to cover "all UK-based research projects in the social sciences concerned with problems of developing countries".

Be that as it may, few would dispute the fact that half of Spain appeared to miss the nineteenth century when other West European nations were undergoing Agricultural Revolutions. Even to-day many of the traditional élite are trying to maintain their status, seeking in Hugh Thomas' words, "to turn their national pride into a political ideology and idealising the preservation in Spain of certain aspects of pre-industrial European society...". See H. Thomas, The Spanish Civil War, Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1961, p.210.

PART ONE

THE SOCIOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY OF MIGRATION

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P.H. Rossi, op. cit., p.115 ff. relates the "push-pull" model to personal factors, especially those associated with living conditions.
"Pushes" are caused by destruction of dwellings, evictions and other migration decisions like job transfers, marriage, divorce, separation.
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By such sympathetic questioning Ocas Lewis was able to detect that "the precipitating factor for leaving Puerto Rico was most often a personal social-psychological crisis". Ibid., p.xxxv.
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- (57) A.H. Hobbs, 1942 (a), op. cit., p.1.
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- (86) Ibid.
- (87) The comment regarding age is personal opinion and not to be attributed to Bogue. Young adults in the 20-34 age group are always more prone to migrate according to him. See D.J. Bogue, 1961 op. cit.
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- (92) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., pp.294-295. See also G. Kulldorf, "Migration probabilities", Lund Studies in Geography, Series B, Human Geography, Vol.14, 1955, pp.1-45.
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In a later paper Taeuber came to quite a different conclusion - namely that there was no clear-cut evidence to suggest that migration selected either the most or the least able. See C. Taeuber, "Economic and social implications of internal migration in the United States", Journal of Farm Economics, Dec., 1959, p.1149.
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- (102) Ibid., p.111.
Zelinsky notes that "highly individualized migrants" may be what he calls "culturally footloose". See W. Zelinsky, A Prologue to Population Geography, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1970, p.44.
- (103) S. Goldstein, "Repeated migration as a factor in high mobility rates", American Sociological Review, Vol.19, 1954, pp.536-541; S. Goldstein, Patterns of Mobility 1910-1950, the Norristown Study, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1958; S. Goldstein, "The extent of repeated migration: an analysis based on the Danish population register", Journal American Statistical Association, Vol.59, 1964, pp.1121-1132.
- (104) R.C. Taylor, op. cit., p.114.
- (105) J. Galtung, Componenti Psico-sociali nella Decisione di Emigrare, Centro di Ricerche Industriali e Sociali, Turin, 1961, 30pp. (mimeo); J. Galtung, "An Italian institute for social research", Research Group for European Migration Problems, Bulletin, Vol.10, No.3, 1962, pp.97-104.
- (106) A.B. Hill, Internal Migration and its Effects upon the Death Rates with Special Reference to the County of Essex, Medical Research Council, 1925.
- (107) G. Taylor and N. Ayres, Born and Bred Unequal, Longmans, London, 1969, p.38.
- (108) A.H. Hobbs, 1942 (a), op. cit., pp.66-67.
- (109) G.A. Sanford, "Selective migration in a rural Alabama community", American Sociological Review, Vol.5, 1940, pp.759ff.
- (110) C.T. Pihlbland and C.L. Gregory, "Selective aspects of migration among Missouri high school graduates", American Sociological Review, Vol.19, Jun., 1954, pp.312-324; C.T. Pihlbland and C.L. Gregory, "Occupation and Patterns of Migration", in K.C.W. Kammeier, (ed.), op. cit., pp.196-210. (Reprinted from Social Forces, Vol.36, No.1, 1957, pp.56-64); A.M. Rose, 1970, op. cit., pp.85-91.
- (111) M.P. Newton and J.R. Jeffery, Internal Migration, Studies in Population and Medical Subjects, No.5, General Register Office, HMSO, London, 1951,
- (112) A.B. Hill, op. cit.
- (113) S.R. Dennison, The Location of Industry and the Depressed Areas, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1939, p.191.
- (114) J. Isaac, op. cit., p.147; and HMSO, The North West: A Regional Study, London, 1965, pp.7-14.
- (115) D.J. Bogue, 1961, op. cit.
- (116) E.G. Ravenstein, 1889, op. cit., p.238; L.S. Ducoff, "The Migrant Population of a Metropolitan Area in a Developing Country. A Preliminary Paper on a Case Study of Salvador", in C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.390.

Bracey notes that there are fewer jobs available in the countryside for women than men. H.E. Bracey, People and the Countryside, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1970, p.24.

Within the developing world women are more migratory than men in Latin America but not in Africa and Asia. See J. Beaujeu-Garnier, "Large Overpopulated Cities in the Underdeveloped World", in W. Zelinsky, L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), Geography and a Crowding World. A Symposium on Population Pressures in the Developing Lands, Oxford University Press, New York, 1970, p.270.

- (117) A.H. Hobbs, 1942 (a), op. cit., p.93; W.A. Anderson, "Movement of population to and from New York State", New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin, No.591, Ithaca, April, 1934, p.19; W.A. Anderson, "Mobility of rural families II", New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin, No.623, Ithaca, March, 1935.
- (118) B. Wendel, "A migration schema: theories and observations", Lund Studies in Geography, Series B, Human Geography, Vol.9, 1953.
- (119) These key ages were: after leaving school, and in the early twenties if the girl was still unmarried. This was followed by a ten-to-fifteen year period with practically no migration, after which female out-migration began to pick-up again in the mid-thirties. See J.W. House, "Rural north-east England: 1951-61", Papers on Migration and Mobility, No.1, University of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1965, p.11; T. Hagerstrand, 1963, op. cit., p.64; and H.E. Bracey, Neighbours, Routledge & KP, London, 1964.
- (120) P.H. Rossi, op. cit., pp.178-179, makes the point that while it is generally true that the greater the number of dependents the less likely a family is to move, paradoxically families need space and are often forced to move to find it.
- (121) R. Freedman, "Cityward Migration, Urban Ecology, and Social Theory", in E.W. Burgess and D.J. Bogue, (ed.), Urban Sociology, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1964, p.94.
- (122) A. Girard, et. al., 1970, op. cit., p.219.
- (123) J.W. Webb, "Population Geography", in R.U. Cooke and J.H. Johnson, (ed.), op. cit., p.98.
- (124) A.A. Gessner, "Selective factors in migration from a New York rural community", Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin, No.736, Ithaca, 1940, p.25. Gessner, in a study of Belleville, New York, found that out-migrants moving to towns were of above average intelligence but those moving to rural areas were little different from non-migrants.
- (125) P.A. Sorokin and C.C. Zimmerman, Principles of Rural-Urban Sociology, Holt, New York, 1929, p.582.
Toynbee makes the point that in developed countries like the United States only the most enterprising farmers are left, while in developing countries with their traditional methods of agriculture the most enterprising have left or are leaving the land. See A. Toynbee, Cities on the Move, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1970, pp.197-198.
- (126) E.S. Lee, "Migration differentials by state of birth in the United States", International Population Conference, New York, 1961, paper 61.
- (127) B. Hutchinson, "The migrant population of urban Brazil", América Latina, Vol.6, No.2, Jun., 1963, pp.41-71.
- (128) C.J. Jansen, in C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.17.
- (129) J.I. Clarke, 1965, op. cit., pp.74-75.
Parnes has stressed that "the relationship between sex and mobility is not a simple one, depending as it does on the different industrial and occupational distribution of female workers and their different labour force experience...". See H.S. Parnes, Research on Labour Mobility, Social Science Research Council, New York, 1954, quoted in L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, Urban Worker Mobility, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1968, p.47.
- (130) D. Swaine Thomas, 1952, op. cit., p.125.
- (131) O. Klineberg, Negro Intelligence and Selective Migration, Columbia

- University Press, New York, 1935; O. Klineberg, "Negro-White Differences in Intelligence Test Performance - a New Look at an Old Problem", in L.S. Wrightsman, (ed.), Contemporary Issues in Social Psychology, Brooks/Cole, Belmont, Calif., 1968, pp.11-17; E.S. Lee, "Negro Intelligence and Selective Migration", in L.S. Wrightsman, (ed.), op. cit., pp.3-8.
- (132) D.J. Davies, The Condition of the Rural Population in England and Wales, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Wales, 1931.
- (133) A.A. Gessner, op. cit., p.25.
- (134) See N.P. Gist and L.A. Halbert, Urban Society, 3rd ed., New York, 1950, p.245.
- (135) E.W. Hofstee, op. cit., p.7.
- (136) A.H. Hobbs, 1942 (a), op. cit., p.63.
- (137) R.C. Taylor, op. cit., p.118.
- (138) Two American studies suggest that migration in these specific instances became less selective over a period of time. See B.H. Luebke and J.F. Hart, "Migration from a southern Appalachian community", Land Economics, Feb., 1958, p.50; and J.A. Martin, "Off-farm migration: some characteristics and effects upon agriculture in Weakley County, Tennessee", University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin, No. 290, Knoxville, Aug., 1958, p.21.
- (139) W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., p.619; and J.E. Spencer and W.L. Thomas, Cultural Geography, Wiley, New York, 1969, p.195 ff.
- (140) R.C. Taylor, op. cit., pp.118-122.
- (141) This thesis will concentrate on rural-to-urban migration although not ignoring other types which are becoming more important in Spain.
- (142) The three types are "resultant", "dislocated" and "aspiring" migrants. A fourth type - "epiphenomenal" is ignored because migrants of this type move for "very diverse personal reasons" and it is therefore difficult to make any generalizations about them as a class according to R. C. Taylor, op. cit., p.122.
- (143) Ibid., p.131.
- (144) Assimilation is "the absorption of newcomers into a society so that they are not seen to be different". See M. Banton, Racial Minorities, Fontana-Collins, London, 1972, p.156. Eisenstadt and Zubrzycki prefer the terms "absorption" and "accommodation" respectively instead of the more universally used "assimilation". See S.N. Eisenstadt, The Absorption of Immigrants, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1954; and J. Zubrzycki, Polish Immigrants in Britain, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1956, pp.165-175.
- (145) C. Price, "The Study of Assimilation", in J.A. Jackson, (ed.), op. cit., p.185.
- (146) L.G. Burchinall and W.W. Bauder, op. cit., p.221.
- (147) B.G. Zimmer, "Participation in Urban Structures", in C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., pp.82-83. Oscar Lewis cites the extreme example of a Puerto Rican lady who lived twenty-eight years in New York without learning to speak English. Of fifty migrant families from Puerto Rico studied by Lewis, although more than half the men had some fluency in English, two out of three women knew little or no English. See O. Lewis, 1967, op. cit., p.xxxvii ff.
- (148) M. Kenny, A Spanish Tapestry: Town and Country in Castile, Cohen and West, London, 1961, p.153.
- (149) G. Breese, 1966, op. cit., p.98; O. Lewis, 1967, op. cit., p.xxxvii; R.E. Pahl, Patterns of Urban Life, Longmans, London, 1970, p.30.
- (150) D.J. Bogue, 1959 (a), op. cit., p. 489.
- (151) G. Beijer, 1963, op. cit., p.317.
- (152) A. Girard, "Mobilité de la population et développement économique", Revue du Conseil Economique Wallon, Liege, 1957, Nos.27, 28 and 29, pp.1-20, 1-15 and 16-25, cited in G. Beijer, 1963, op. cit., p.161.
- (153) P.M. Hauser and L.F. Schnore, (ed.), The Study of Urbanization, Wiley,

New York, 1965, pp.494-495.

Thomas and Vojvoda have been able to show that the influence of urbanization has penetrated into the most remote rural communities of the Slovenian Alps. See C. Thomas and M. Vojvoda, "Alpine communities in transition", Geography, Vol.58, No.259, July, 1973, pp.217-226.

- (154) Acculturation is "the adoption of the customs and values of the population in the place of destination". United Nations, Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, New York, 1958, item 813, p.43.
For the difference between assimilation and acculturation see M. Banton, op. cit., p.156.
- (155) J.I. Clarke, 1965, op. cit., p.129.
Kahan notes that Soviet mechanization of agriculture facilitated the adjustment of rural-to-urban migrants. See A. Kahan, "The Collective Farm System in Russia: Some Aspects of its Contribution to Soviet Economic Development", in C.K. Eicher and L.W. Witt, (ed.), Agriculture in Economic Development, Mc.Graw-Hill, New York, 1964, pp.257-258.
- (156) R.N. Morris, Urban Sociology, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1968, p.99.
- (157) D.H. Pinkney, "Migrations to Paris during the Second Empire", Journal of Modern History, Vol.25, 1953, p.5, quoted in H.D. Clout, Rural Geography an Introductory Survey, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1972, p.24.
- (158) N. Keyfitz, "A factorial arrangement of comparisons of family size", quoted by K. Davis and A. Casis, "Urbanization in Latin America", in P.K. Eatt and A.J. Reiss, (ed.), Cities and Society, 2nd ed., The Free Press, New York, 1957, p.334.
- (159) J.A. Beege, "Social components in the decision to migrate", paper read at Congress of International Sociological Association, Stresa, 1959, 12pp., (mimeo).
- (160) W. Brepohl, M. Lehmkuhler and W. Wiedemann, "Adjustment of refugees to their new environment", Research Group for European Migration Problems, Bulletin, Vol.3, No.3, July, 1955, Supplement, pp.23-29.
- (161) A. Sauvy, op. cit., p.462.
- (162) A.M. Greeley, Why Can't They Be Like Us?, American Jewish Committee, New York, 1969, pp.31-37.
- (163) M.M. Gordon, Assimilation in American Life, New York, 1964.
- (164) C.J. Jansen, 1969, pp.67-68.
- (165) L. Benyei, "Greek and South Slav Immigrants in Melbourne", in C.A. Price, (ed.), The Study of Immigrants in Australia, Canberra, 1960, pp.69-70 and 82-85.
- (166) Brinley Thomas, "Psycho-social aspects of immigration", U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference on Cultural Integration of Immigrants, Havana, 1956, paper No.7; M.P. Miracle and S.S. Berry, op. cit., pp.102-104.
- (167) D. Grigg, 1973 (a), op. cit., p.35; D.J. Dwyer, "The city in the developing world and the example of South East Asia", Geography, Vol.53, No. 241, Nov., 1968, pp.353-364; T.G. Mc.Gee, "The cultural role of cities, a case study of Kuala Lumpur", Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol.17, 1963, pp.178-196.
- (168) G. Breese, 1966, op. cit., p.74.
- (169) C. Price, 1969, op. cit., p.210.
- (170) S. Child, "Immigrant Labour in Western Europe", in J. Calmann, (ed.), Western Europe: A Handbook, Blond, London, 1967, p.440.
- (171) Most research into assimilation of migrants has been concerned with migrant groups which are easily identifiable by ethnic origin or some other racial or cultural characteristics - hence the concentration on examples drawn from international migration in this section of the thesis. There is obviously a danger in using examples chosen from the realm of international migration - a subject "replete with emotional overtones and propaganda". See K. Davis, "The Sociology of Demographic Behaviour", in R.K. Merton, L. Brown and L.S. Cottrell, (ed.), Sociology Today: Problems and Prospects, Basic Books Inc., New York, 1959, p.314.
- (172) In Switzerland, for example, the foreign labour force almost doubled

- between 1960 and 1964 to 24% of the total national labour force. See S. Child, op. cit., p.441.
- (173) See, for example, the laissez-faire attitude to rural migrants in S.K. Weinberg, "Social-Action Systems and Social Problems", in A.M. Rose, (ed.), Human Behaviour and Social Processes, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1962, p.413.
- (174) B. Malzberg, "Mental disease in New York State", Psychiatric Quarterly, Supplement No.22, 1948, pp.300-308.
- (175) E.S. Lee, "Socio-economic and migration differentials in mental disease", Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, No.41, July, 1963, pp.249-268.
- (176) J. Rex and R. Moore, Race and Community in Conflict, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1967.
- (177) The standards of the host and invading societies. See C. Hill, op. cit., pp.92 and 137.
- (178) R.E. Park, "The city: suggestions for the investigation of human behaviour in the urban environment", American Journal of Sociology, Vol.20, 1916, pp.577-612; E.W. Burgess, "The growth of the city: an introduction to a research project", Publications of the American Sociological Society, Vol.18, 1924, pp.85-97. (Reprinted in G.A. Theodorsen, (ed.), Studies in Human Ecology, Evanston, 1961, pp.37-44); B.T. Robson, Urban Analysis: A Study of City Structure with Special Reference to Sunderland, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1969, pp.10-11; E. Jones, Towns and Cities, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1966, p.134.
- (179) F. Ferracuti, "Crime et migration", Ici l'Europe, Vol.5, No.3, 1968; A.M. Rose, Migrants in Europe: Problems of Acceptance and Adjustment, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1969, p.132.
- (180) R. Mansell Prothero, "Nomads pilgrims and commuters", Geographical Magazine, Vol.43, No.4, Jan., 1971, p.278; A.B. Mountjoy, "Million cities: urbanization and the developing countries", Geography, Vol.53, No.241, Nov., 1968, p.373.
- Giggs was able to correlate the distribution of cases of schizophrenia in Nottingham with parts of the central city associated with transient population. See J.A. Gigg, Schizophrenia in Nottingham C.B., 1963-9, University of Nottingham, 1971, (mimeo), cited in D. Herbert, op. cit., p.196.
- (181) Gans, in a study of "paesani" in Boston, prefers the term "urban village". See H. Gans, The Urban Village, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1962. (1962(a))
- (182) D. Herbert, op. cit., pp.205 and 217; and C.R. Shaw and H.D. McKay, Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1962.
- (183) There is much conflicting evidence from case-studies of cities in developing countries. See O. Lewis, Five Families, Basic Books Inc., New York, 1959; N.S. Hayner, "Criminogenic zones in Mexico City", American Sociological Review, Vol.11, 1946, pp.423-438; T. Caplow, "The social ecology of Guatemala City", Social Forces, Vol.23, 1949, pp.113-135; A.L. Mabogunje, Urbanization in Nigeria, University of London Press, London, 1968, p.235; L.B. de Fleur, "Ecological variables in the cross-cultural study of delinquency", Social Forces, Vol.45, 1966-7, pp.556-570; and D. Herbert, op. cit., pp.118 and 217-222.
- It may be that the "high measure of social cohesion and traditional values" (D. Herbert, op. cit., p.118) that Oscar Lewis found in the central vecindades of Mexico City and the "integrated" life that Mabogunje associated with the slum areas of Ibadan, are related to the great influx of rural in-migrants, the perpetuating of rural attitudes including the "shared poverty system" (D.J. Dwyer, op. cit., p.359) which is only marginally above that which they were accustomed to in their native villages.
- It may be that the conflicting evidence may be related to different types of slums. See, for example, the contrast between the Casa Grande

and Panaderos in O. Lewis, The Children of Sánchez: Autobiography of a Mexican Family, Secker and Warburg, London, 1962, p.xvi. Turner has recognized a scale of squatter settlements ranging from illegal ones of recent origin, through semi-legal ones, to de-facto ones which have acquired a certain permanence over time. See J.F.C. Turner, "Uncontrolled Urban Settlement: Problems and Policies", in G. Breese, (ed.), The City in Newly Developing Countries: Readings in Urbanism and Urbanization, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1969, pp.507-534. Significantly, de Fleur found juvenile delinquency most strongly rooted in Córdoba (Argentina) in clusters of villas miserias located in the peripheral suburbio, and inhabited by slum dwellers who were usually recent migrants from rural areas. See L.B. de Fleur, op. cit., pp.556-570.

- (184) L.G. Burchinall and W.W. Bauder, op. cit., p.229.
- (185) C.V. Kiser, Sea Island to City, Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Columbia University Press, New York, 1932.
- (186) E.D. Smith, Migration and Adjustment Experiences of Rural Migrant Workers in Indianapolis, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1953, p.284, quoted in L.G. Burchinall and W.W. Bauder, op. cit., p.229.
- (187) W.R. Simon, "The southern white migrant in the metropolis", paper read at Social Science Research Institute, University of Chicago, May, 1961.
- (188) J.S. Brown, H.K. Schwarzweller and J.L. Mangalam, "Kentucky Mountain Migration and the Stem Family: An American Variation on a Theme by Le Play", in K.C.W. Kammeyer, (ed.), op. cit., p. 236. (Reprinted from Rural Sociology, Vol.28, No.1, Mar., 1963, pp.48-69).
- (189) Ibid., p.236.
- (190) E. Litwak, "Geographical mobility and extended family cohesion", American Sociological Review, Vol.25, 1960, pp.9-21 and 385-394.
- (191) A. Girard, et.al., op. cit., p.219.
- (192) C.C. Zimmerman and M.E. Frampton, Family and Society: A Study of the Sociology of Reconstruction, Van Nostrand, New York, 1935, p.47.
- (193) Ibid.
- (194) The return migrant is not always welcome. See the reference to indianos in M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.44.
- (195) L.M. Killian, "The Adjustment of Southern White Migrants to Northern Urban Norms", in K.C.W. Kammeyer, (ed.), op. cit., p.257. (Reprinted from Social Forces, Vol.32, No.1, Oct., 1953, pp.66-69).
See the concept of "circular migration" discussed in W. Elkan, "Circular migration and the growth of towns in East Africa", International Labour Review, Vol.96, 1967, pp.581-589.
Southall found that although many Africans became townsmen through economic necessity, they remained all the time "tribesmen at a distance" ensuring that "their place is kept warm for them in what is still their home". See A.W. Southall, "Kinship, Tribalism, and Family Authority", in A.W. Southall, (ed.), Social Change in Modern Africa, published for the International African Institute by Oxford University Press, Oxford, p.36; and P. Mayer, Townsmen or Tribesmen. Conservatism and the Process of Urbanization in a Southern African City, Oxford University Press, Capetown, 1963, p.11. Richards, however, in a study of labour migration from Ruanda-Urundi into Uganda found that "when women leave home and their tribal subsistence life... they leave home far more definitely than do men". A.I. Richards, Economic Development and Tribal Change, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1953, pp.265-267, quoted by A.W. Southall, "The Position of Women and the Stability of Marriage", in A.W. Southall, (ed.), op. cit., p.49.
- (196) G. Fofi, op. cit., p.272.
- (197) K.L. Little, West African Urbanization, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1965, p.47.
- (198) W. Firey, "Sentiment and Symbolism as Ecological Variables", in

- G.A. Theodorson, (ed.), op. cit., p.260.
- (199) H. Carter, The Study of Urban Geography, Arnold, London, 1972, p.272.
- (200) L. Wirth, "Urbanism as a way of life", American Journal of Sociology, Vol.44, 1938, pp.1-24. (Reprinted in A.J. Reiss, (ed.), Louis Wirth on Cities and Social Life, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1964); R.L. Morrill, "The Negro Ghetto; Problems and Alternatives", in P. Ambrose, (ed.), Analytical Human Geography, Longmans, London, 1969, pp.258-282; L.M. Killian, op. cit., p.255.
- (201) B.T. Robson, op. cit., p.11.
- (202) Older, central city zones usually have lower cost housing and good public transport. See O. Kerner, Chairman, Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder, New York, 1968, pp.243-244, quoted in H. Carter, op. cit., p.272.
- (203) R.N. Morris, op. cit., p.99.
- (204) Ibid.; O. Lewis, "Further Observations on the Folk-Urban Continuum and Urbanization with Special Reference to Mexico City", in P.M. Hauser and L.F. Schnore, (ed.), op. cit., p.497 ff.
- (205) A.H. Richmond, 1969, op. cit., p.275.
"Subsistence urbanization", in the opinion of Breese, is "so close to an agricultural subsistence level of living that the difference may be just one of locale". See G. Breese, 1966, op. cit., p.99.
- (206) L.S. Ducoff, op. cit., pp.387-398.
- (207) Sauvy uses geographical dispersion, education and mixed marriages as his measures of total assimilation. See A. Sauvy, op. cit., p.463.
- (208) C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.3; P. Mayer, op. cit., pp.283-284.
- (209) L.G. Burchinall and W.W. Bauder, op. cit., p.222.
- (210) Ibid.
- (211) E.W. Hofstee, op. cit., p.22.
- (212) Ibid.
In the eyes of the migrant, income - and probably income alone - is the index for measuring his apparently higher socio-economic status. According to Heberle, despite an increase in income the rural-to-urban migrant "can only compete with native workers by accepting a lower standard of living". See R. Heberle, op. cit., p.4.
- (213) O. Lewis, 1967, op. cit., p.xli; O. Lewis, "The culture of poverty", Scientific American, No.215, 1966, pp.15-25.
"In anthropological usage the term culture implies, essentially, a design for living which is passed down from generation to generation". See O. Lewis, 1962, op. cit., p.xxiv.
The sub-culture of poverty is not a negative state of economic deprivation. "It is also something positive in the sense that it has a structure, a rationale, and defence mechanisms without which the poor could hardly carry on. In short, it is a way of life, remarkably stable and persistent, passed down from generation to generation along family lines". See O. Lewis, 1962, op. cit., p.xxiv.
- (214) O. Lewis, 1967, op. cit., p.xli.
- (215) Ibid., p.xlii.
- (216) Ibid., p.xliii.
- (217) Ibid.
- (218) Ibid.
- (219) Ibid., p.xliv.
- (220) Ibid.
- (221) Ibid.
- (222) A. Sauvy, op. cit., p.462; H. Carter, op. cit., p.272.
- (223) O. Lewis, 1962, op. cit., p.xxii.
- (224) See, for example, T.J. Schaff, "Changes in public and private language among Spanish speaking migrants to an industrial city", Migrations Internationales, Vol.3, Nos.1-2, 1965, cited in A. Sauvy, op. cit., p.463.
- (225) W.R. Böhning, The Migration of Workers in the United Kingdom and the European Community, published for the Institute of Race Relations by

- Oxford University Press, London, 1972, pp.62-63.
- (226) A.H. Richmond, 1969, op. cit., p.244.
- (227) The author was once asked to intervene personally as an interpreter in the sad case of a Spanish immigrant who was being forcibly repatriated. Having already "failed" once, this immigrant felt unable to face the shame of returning to his native village a second time, attempted to commit suicide and then had a nervous breakdown.
- (228) W.E. Moore, Order and Change: Essay in Comparative Sociology, Wiley & Sons, New York, 1967, p.139.
Part of their short-term objective is saving and sometimes sending home as much as 50% of what they earn. See R. Hancock, "The role of the bracero in the economic and cultural dynamics of Mexico", Hispanic American Society, Stanford, California, 1959, p.37.
- (229) A.H. Richmond, "Return migration from Canada to Britain", Population Studies, Vol.22, No.2, Jul., 1968, pp.263-271; R.T. Appleyard, "The return movement of U.K. migrants from Australia", Population Studies, Vol.15, No.3, 1962, pp.214-225.
Hernández Alvarez, in a 1960 Census survey in Puerto Rico, found that the proportion of professionals, managers and clerical workers among return migrants was almost half as much again higher than for the entire active population of Puerto Rico. See J. Hernández Alvarez, Return Migration to Puerto Rico, Institute of International Studies, Population Monograph Series, No.1, University of California, Berkeley, 1967, p.48.
- (230) W. Petersen, "Migration and Social Aspects", International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Macmillan, New York, 10, 1968, p.290.
- (231) R.E. Pahl, 1965, op. cit., p.95.
- (232) While all geographical changes are accompanied by psychological and social changes the latter must not be over-emphasized. Given the right circumstances rural in-migrant communities "may stay encapsulated within the urban system for a hundred years or more". See R.E. Pahl, 1970, op. cit., pp.30 and 79; and J. Klein, Samples for English Culture, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1965, p.232.
- (233) W. Firey, op. cit., p.261.
Sauvy relates assimilation in the second generation to mixed education. The effect of education on the immigrant child can lead to resentment of his parents' attachment to traditional customs which he feels are no longer relevant. See A. Sauvy, op. cit., p.463.
An appreciation of ethnic origin may, however, occur in the third generation. Hansen's law of migrant adjustment states "That what the immigrant's son wishes to forget, the grandson wishes to remember". Quoted in M. Banton, op. cit., p.157.
- (234) R. Philip Jones, 1971, op. cit.
- (235) J.W. Webb, op. cit., p.91.
- (236) M. Chisholm, 1971, op. cit., p.3.
- (237) Ibid.
"Geography", as Eyre and Jones note, "stands or falls as an integrating subject". S.R. Eyre and G.R.J. Jones, (ed.), Geography as Human Ecology, Arnold, London, 1966, p.9.
- (238) See PART TWO - The Statistical Dilemma, p.45 ff.; and R. Welch, Migration in Britain: Data Sources and Estimation Techniques, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies Occasional Paper No.18, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 1971.
- (239) Statistics, although not always complete or accurate enough, are readily available for international migration. See O.E.C.D., Emigrant Workers Returning to their Home Country, International Management Seminar, Athens 18th-21st October 1966, Final Report, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1967, p.32 ff.; I.M. Hume, Migrant Workers in Western Europe, I.B.R.D., Economics Staff Working Paper No.102, Washington, D.C., Oct., 1970, p.2.

- (240) T. Geiger, "A dynamic analysis of social mobility", Acta Sociologica, Vol.1, 1956, p.26.
 - (241) The other two are mortality and fertility.
 - (242) H.C. Darby, (ed.), An Historical Geography of England, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1936.
 - (243) E.G. Ravenstein, 1885, op. cit., p.198.
 - (244) The author's interpretation.
 - (245) E.G. Ravenstein, 1885, op. cit., p.199.
 - (246) Ibid.
 - (247) Ibid., p.198.
 - (248) Ibid., p.199.
 - (249) Ibid.
 - (250) Ibid.
 - (251) This fourth "geographical" law was in fact Ravenstein's sixth law. See E.G. Ravenstein, 1889, op. cit., p.288.
- Laws:
- 4. Urban-rural differences in propensity to migrate
(E.G. Ravenstein, 1885, op. cit., p.199),
 - 5. Predominance of females among short-distance migrants
(Ibid., 1889, p.288),
 - 7. Dominance of the economic motive
(Ibid., p.286),
- deal with migration differentials and motivations and are basically non-geographical.
- (252) A.F. Weber, The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century: A Study in Statistics, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1967. (Originally published in 1899).
 - (253) A.B. Hill, op. cit.
 - (254) Brinley Thomas, "The migration of labour into the Glamorganshire coal-field, 1861-1911", Economica, Vol.10, 1930.
 - (255) A. Redford, Labour Migration in England 1800-1850, 2nd rev. ed. by W.H. Chaloner, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 1964. (Originally published in 1926).
 - (256) Dr. Schumann, "Die inneren wanderungen in Deutschland", Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv., Vol.1, n.d., quoted in A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.255.
 - (257) R. Lawton, 1967, op. cit., p.243.
 - (258) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Chicago, Vol.15, 1964, p.464.
Similar findings for Sweden during the 1946-1950 period were made by T. Hågerstrand, 1963, op. cit., p.74.
See also P.H. Brigg, Migration to Urban Areas, I.B.R.D., Economic Staff Working Paper No.107, Washington, D.C., Jun., 1971, p.75; and P.H. Brigg, Some Economic Interpretations of Case Studies of Urban Migration in Developing Countries, I.B.R.D., Bank Staff Working Paper No.151, Washington, D.C., Mar., 1973, p.45, for similar conclusions arrived at in many field surveys of migrants carried out in the developing countries.
 - (259) A.H. Hobbs, 1942 (a), op. cit., p.7; R. Illsley, A. Finlayson and B. Thompson, "The Motivation and Characteristics of Internal Migrants: A Socio-Medical Study of Young Migrants in Scotland", in C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.133.
Olsson found that economic factors, which were significant in long-distance migrations, became less important in short-distance movements. See G. Olsson, Distance and Human Interaction. A Bibliography and Review, Regional Science Research Institution, Bibliography Series No.2, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1965.(a).
 - (260) R.K. Kelsall, Population, 2nd rev. ed., Longmans, London, 1970, p.44.
 - (261) G.K. Zipf, 1946, op. cit., G.K. Zipf, 1949, op. cit.
Carey and Mapes, in a sociological study of eight new housing estates, found that while the concept of distance was highly subjective, "the principal of least effort" could be said to apply to visiting relationships. They discovered "an inverse relationship between sociometric

linkage and distance as measured in units of functional distance... with almost three times as many visiting links between people one unit of functional-distance apart, compared with those living two units apart". See L. Carey and R. Mapes, The Sociology of Planning. A Study of Social Activity on New Housing Estates, B.T. Batsford, London, 1972, pp.4 and 86-87.

The concept of principle of least effort can also be applied to the choice of marriage partner. Most marriages are contracted between people who live near to each other, although mean marriage distances have increased over time. For the relationship between residential propinquity and marriage selection see N. Freire-Maia and A. Freire-Maia, "Migration and Inbreeding in Brazilian Populations", in J. Sutter, (ed.), op. cit., pp.97-122; A.M. Katz and R. Hill, "Residential Propinquity and Marital Selection: A Review of Theory, Method and Fact", in J. Sutter, (ed.), op. cit., pp.41-60 (Based on a paper published in Marriage and Family Living, 20, Feb., 1958, pp.27-35); J.H.S. Bossard, "Residential propinquity as a factor in marriage selection", American Journal of Sociology, Vol.38, Sept., 1932, pp. 219-224; and J. Sutter, "Evolution de la distance séparant le domicile des futurs époux", Population, Vol.13, 1958, pp.227-258.

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- (263) D. Harvey, Explanation in Geography, Arnold, London, 1969, p.110.
- (264) E.C. Young, op. cit.
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- (267) A. Redford, op. cit., p.186.
- (268) H. Llewelyn Smith, "Influx of Population", in C. Booth, (ed.), Life and Labour of the People in London, Macmillan, London, 1892, Vol.3, Chaps.2-3.
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- (270) J.R. Kellett, The Impact of Railways on Victorian Cities, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1969, quoted in F. Sheppard, op. cit., p.8. See also B. Chinitz, "City and Suburb", in B. Chinitz, (ed.), City and Suburb: The Economics of Metropolitan Growth, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1964, p.27; and H.J. Gans, "Urbanism and Suburbanism as Ways of Life: A Re-evaluation of Definitions", in A.M. Rose, (ed.), 1962, op. cit., pp.629-630.
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- (272) R.J. Johnston, "Some tests of a model of intra-urban population mobility: Melbourne, Australia", Urban Studies, Vol.6, No.1, Feb., 1969, p.54; J. Gottman, "Urban Sprawl and its Ramifications", in J. Gottman and R.A. Harper, (ed.), Metropolis on the Move: Geographers Look at Urban Sprawl, Wiley, New York, 1967, p.18; M.E. Witherick, "Master plan for the Japanese capital region", Geography, Vol.57, No. 254, Jan., 1972, pp.43-47; The Second Countryside in 1970 Conference,

Study Group No.11 Report, p.4; Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Percentage Population Changes 1951-61, appendix to Group No.11 Report, op. cit.

- (273) R.K. Kelsall, op. cit., p.39.

"Filtering" is an important process for meeting the housing needs of lower-income groups in the city. / According to Smith, "filtering" was the dynamic element in Hoyt's "sector theory" where obsolete houses in the inner city vacated by the well-off became occupied by low-income (often migrant) groups. See W.F. Smith, "Filtering and Neighbourhood Change", in E. Jones, (ed.), Readings in Social Geography, Oxford University Press, London, 1975, pp.240-241 (Reprinted from Research Report, No.24, 1964, pp.1-16, Centre for Real Estate and Urban Economics, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley); H. Hoyt, The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighbourhoods in American Cities, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1939; and W.G. Grigsby, Housing Markets and Public Policy, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1963, especially Chap.3.

Simmons has noted that while housing "filters down" to lower-income groups only because their previous occupants have "filtered up" to better housing in the suburbs. See J.W. Simmons, "Changing Residence in the City: A Review of Intra-Urban Mobility", in E. Jones, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.270 (Reprinted from Geographical Review, Vol.58, 1968, pp.621-651).

- (274) Quick, efficient, commuter rail (including underground) services is also an important factor. Statistics exist which show that any reduction in travelling time has a marked effect on migration out of the main centres of population. Daily Mail, 19th July, 1973.

- (275) D.R. Scott, "The location of metropolitan industries", Western Australia, Vol.6, No.4, 1963, pp.31-41.

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- (277) P.R. Gould, "On mental maps", Michigan Inter-University Society of Mathematical Geographers, Vol.9, 1966, p.1-54; J.A. Adams, "Directional bias in intra-urban migration", Economic Geography, Vol.45, 1969, pp.302-323; L.A. Brown and J.H. Holmes, "Search behaviour in an intra-urban migration context: a spatial perspective", Environmental Planning, Vol.3, 1971, pp.307-326; and E. Jones, A Social Geography of Belfast, Oxford University Press, London, 1960, pp.145-146.

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- (279) A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.257.

Note that Farr (a contemporary of Ravenstein's) did not believe that migration followed any definite laws. See W. Farr, "Birthplaces of the people and the laws of migration", The Geographical Magazine, Vol.3, 1876, cited by L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, "Introduction: The Study of Migration", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), People on the Move: Studies on Internal Migration, Methuen, London, 1975, p.7.

- (280) It would be wrong, however, to under-estimate the importance of the spread of primary education and of literacy which enabled people to take advantage of a cheap press so that men learn where there is a demand for labour and are directed to it. Quoted from G.B. Longstaff, "Rural depopulation", Journal Royal Statistical Society, Vol.56, 1893, p.413.

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Bracey believes that people are more mobile in early adult life before they become settled in a trade or profession. This suggests that job prospects as well as job availability in the exporting and receiving

- areas are important. See H.E. Bracey, 1970, op. cit., p.23.
- (232) E. Lövgrén, "The geographical mobility of labour. A study of migrations", Geografiska Annaler, Vol.38, No.4, 1956, p.356.
- (233) S.C. Dodd, op. cit., p.410.
- (234) Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940. Population, Internal Migration, 1935 to 1940. Color and Sex of Migrants, Table III, p.4, cited in D.O. Price, "Distance and direction as vectors of internal migration, 1935 to 1940", Social Forces, Vol.27, No.1, Oct., 1948, p.48.
- (235) D.O. Price, op. cit., p.51. See also E. Kant, "Studies in rural/urban interaction", Lund Studies in Geography, Series B, Human Geography, Vol.3, 1951, pp.3-13; and J.D. Tarver and P.M. Skees, "Vector representation of interstate migration streams", Rural Sociology, Vol.32, 1967, pp.178-193.
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- (237) S.A. Stouffer, 1940, op. cit., p.846.
- (238) The model was later modified through the introduction of a new variable - competing migrants at destination. See S.A. Stouffer, 1960, op. cit.; M.L. Bright and D.S. Thomas, op. cit., p.783.
- (239) While Bright and Thomas modify Stouffer's model to make allowance for the directional factor, Price approaches the problem of distance and direction in internal migration from a different angle. See ibid., pp.773-783; and D.O. Price, op. cit., pp.48-53.
- (290) Stouffer's hypothesis like that of straightforward gravity models is based on Newtonian physics (see M. Chisholm, 1971, op. cit., p.42). In my opinion there is not only a gravitational-distance relationship between heavenly bodies but also a directional element.
- (291) A. Redford, op. cit., p.186.
Moreover, as Harris and Clausen have pointed out, the type of migration affects the distances involved. See A.I. Harris and R. Clausen, op. cit., p.17.
- (292) W. Bickel, "Zuwanderung in die Stadt Zürich 1958", Neue Zürcher Zeitung, No.220, 1960, p.5.
- (293) O. Lewis, 1967, op. cit., p.xxiv.
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See also two very useful summaries of Latin American findings in R. Morse, "Trends and issues in Latin American urban research, 1965-1970", Latin American Research Review, Spring, 3-52, and Summer, 19-76, 1971, p.23; and A. Gilbert, Latin American Development. A Geographical Perspective, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1974, Table 17, p.110.
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- (302) J. Clyde Mitchell, "Labour Circulation in Southern Rhodesia", in J.A. Jackson, (ed.), op. cit., p.172.
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- (349) D.E. Hathaway, "Migration from Agriculture: The Historical Record and its Meaning", in C.K. Eicher and L.W. Witt, (ed.), op. cit., p.215; and G.K. Bowles, "Farm population - net migration from the rural-farm population, 1940-50", Statistical bulletin, No.176, United States

- Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C., June, 1956, Table I, p.16.
- (350) E.G. Ravenstein, 1889, op. cit., p.288; and E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.291.
- (351) R.A. Buchanan, Technology and Social Progress, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1965, p.61.
- (352) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.291.
- (353) United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1963 to March 1964, Current Population Reports; Population Characteristics Series P - 20, No.141, Washington D.C., Sept., 1965; United Kingdom, Ministry of Labour, "Inter-regional migration of employees in Great Britain", Ministry of Labour Gazette, Jul., 1965; European Economic Community, Statistical Office, Statistiques de l'emploi 1958-1962, Statistiques Sociales, No.4, Brussels, 1963, Tableau viii/2; F. Sellier and C. Zarca, International Differences in Factors Affecting Labour Mobility, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1965; and R. Pressat, "La population française au recensement de 1962; premiers résultats", Population, Vol.4, 1962, pp.627-644.

This geographical mobility differential is in part related to differences in size of relevant administrative areas between the United States and Europe. See L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.46.

- (354) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.292.
- (355) Ibid., p.291.
- (356) M.P. Newton and J.R. Jeffery, op. cit.
- (357) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.292.
- (358) General Register Office, Census 1961, England and Wales, Migration: National Summary Tables, Part II, Tables 4 and 5, H.M.S.O., London, 1965?

Kosiński measures mobility for this period (April 1960-April 1961) as 105 per thousand inhabitants, while Jansen suggests 9.8% of the population. See L. Kosiński, op. cit., p.110; and C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.5.

According to Britain 1971 an Official Handbook, H.M.S.O., London, 1971, p.16, the percentage of residents in Great Britain in 1966 having changed their address in the preceding year was 10.7.

For further evidence of relatively high mobility rates in the United Kingdom see M.P. Newton and J.R. Jeffery, op. cit.; R. Osborne, "Internal migration in England and Wales 1951", Advancement of Science, Vol.12, 1955-6, pp.424-434; J.A. Rowntree, Internal Migration, General Register Office, studies in medical and population subjects, No.11, H.M.S.O., 1957; D. Friedlander and R.J. Roshier, "A study of internal migration in England and Wales. 1. Geographical patterns of internal migration 1851-1951", Population Studies, No.19, Mar., 1966 (a), pp. 239-279; D. Friedlander and R.J. Roshier, "A study of internal migration in England and Wales. 2. Recent internal migrants - their movements and characteristics", Population Studies, No.20, Jul., 1966 (b), pp. 45-59; and R.H. Osborne, "Changes in the regional distribution of population in Great Britain", Geography, Vol.49, No.224, Jul., 1964(b), pp.266-273.

- (359) Rossi found that only 10% of those changing residence in the United States did so to be closer to their location of employment. See P.H. Rossi, op. cit., Table 7.1, p.125. See also J.W. House, op. cit.; J.B. Cullingworth, Problems of an Urban Society, Vol.1. The Social Framework of Planning, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1973, p.35; A.I. Harris and R. Clausen, op. cit., p.12; and J.H. Johnson, J. Salt, and P.A. Wood, "Housing and the Geographical Mobility of Labour in England and Wales: Some Theoretical Considerations", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), op. cit., especially Table 61, p.96 (to appear in J.H. Johnson, et. al., Housing and Labour Migration in England and Wales, Saxon House, Farnborough, Hants., 1974).

- (360) R. Heberle, op. cit., p.3.
- (361) D. Herbert, 1972, op. cit., p.224.
- (362) J.A. Jackson, "Migration - Editorial Introduction", in J.A. Jackson, (ed.), op. cit., p.3; and H.P. Fairchild, Immigration a World Movement and its American Significance, rev. ed., Macmillan, New York, 1925, p.13 ff.
- (363) Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1964, op. cit., p.464.
- (364) G. Beijer, "Modern Patterns of International Migratory Movements", in J.A. Jackson, (ed.), op. cit., p.20.
- (365) R. Heberle, op. cit., p.3.
- (366) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.290.
- (367) United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1965, op.cit.. In contrast, it has been reported that 95% of migrant Iraqi peasants leave the rural areas accompanied by their families. See United Nations, Administrative Problems of Rapid Urban Growth in the Arab States, New York, 1964, ST/TAO/M/21.
- (368) Sjaastad has suggested that migration is to be regarded as a form of investment activity involving resources, requiring money and non-money (psychological) costs to be incurred and producing returns. Psychological costs are difficult to measure but should be regarded as lost consumer or producer surplus on the part of the migrant. L.A. Sjaastad, "The costs and returns of human migration", Journal of Political Economy, Vol.70, Oct., 1962, Supplement, p.85 (Reprinted in H.W. Richardson, (ed.), Regional Economics: A Reader, Macmillan, London and Basingstoke, 1970, pp.115-133).
- (369) L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.49. See also United States Department of Commerce, The Cost of Geographic Mobility, Area Redevelopment Administration, Washington D.C., 1964, cited in C.E. Bishop, 1965, op. cit., p.53.
- (370) L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.25.
- (371) Erikson makes the point that "emigration did not always select the most ambitious people, or those most responsive to economic incentives. Many of the British who went to American farms in this period of social unrest in Britain were social conservatives who clung to a partly idealized view of the past which was their agrarian myth". See C. Erikson, Invisible Immigrants: The Adaptation of English and Scottish Immigrants in 19th Century America, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1972, p.29.
- (372) Moving house is not only a money cost. Moving away from an area regarded as home also involves psychological costs. See L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.50.
- (373) According to Doublet the social security institutions of West European countries have done much to encourage the recent expansion of intra-European migration. See J. Doublet, "Migrations in Europe", Population Studies, Vol.17, No.2, 1965, p.289.
- (374) United Kingdom, Ministry of Labour, "Characteristics of the unemployed 1961", Ministry of Labour Gazette, April, 1962. Mobility of the unemployed is greater in the United States. See A.B. Batchelder, "Occupational and geographical mobility: two Ohio case studies", Industrial and Labour Relations Review, July, 1965.
- (375) R.L. Stein, "Work History, Attitudes and Income of the Unemployed", in S. Lebergott, (ed.), Men Without Work, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1964; H.R. Kahn, Repercussions of Redundancy, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1964, pp.84-85; and R.C. Wilcock, "Employment effects of a plant shutdown in a depressed area", Monthly Labour Review, United States Department of Labour, Sept., 1957.
- (376) Changes within a local labour market's commuting patterns are an even cheaper means of geographical mobility. See L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.21.
- (377) J.R. Lansing, et. al., The Geographical Mobility of Labour: A First Report, Survey Research Centre, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1963. See also United States Department of Commerce, Area

Redevelopment Administration, The Geographic Mobility of Labour, Washington D.C., Sept., 1964, p.26.

Parr notes that despite the fact that cultural, social and other economic factors may be crucial unemployment "remains a meaningful and quantifiable indicator of economic well-being and a determinant of migration levels". See J.B. Parr, "Outmigration and the depressed area problems", Land Economics, Vol.2, No.2, 1966, p.155.

Area attachment to depressed areas is not a phenomenon unique to the United States. Strong community ties are developed the world over in depressed agricultural and mining areas. See, for example, M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.9; I.L. Griffiths, "The new Welsh anthracite industry", Geography, Vol.47, No.217, Nov., 1962, p.398; and Political and Economic Planning, Regional Development in the European Economic Community, London, 1962, p.60.

- (378) H.R. Kahn, op. cit., p.84; and J.W. House and E.M. Knight, "Pit Closure and the community", Papers on Migration in Northern England, No.5, Department of Geography, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1967.
- (379) Morrill believes that "distance decay" (see p.32 and f.266) in migrations is not related to cost but to the fact that knowledge of available opportunities declines with distance from the source of such opportunities. See R.L. Morrill, The Spatial Organization of Society, Duxbury Press, Belmont, Calif., 1970, p.145.
- (380) See, for example, the effect of the erection of the Berlin wall and the removal of immigration restrictions within the European Economic Community.
- (381) United States Department of Commerce, Area Redevelopment Administration, Area Redevelopment Policies in Britain and the Countries of the Common Market, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1965.
- (382) G.H. Hildebrand, Growth and Structure in the Economy of Modern Italy, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1965, pp.350-361.
- (383) A. Kahan, op. cit., pp.257-258; and P. Wilsher and R. Righter, The Exploding Cities, Andre Deutsch, London, 1975, pp.193-194 and 198-199.
- (384) W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., p.599.
- (385) C.W. Rowling, "Report on land tenure, Kano province", Kaduna, 1949, p.16, quoted by A.T. Grove, "Population and Agriculture in Northern Nigeria", in K.M. Barbour and R.M. Prothero, (ed.), op. cit., p.131.
- (386) A.W. Southall, "Population Movements in East Africa", in K.M. Barbour and R.M. Prothero, (ed.), op. cit., p.176.
For further discussion on "push" and "pull" factors see R. Herberle, "The causes of rural-urban migration: a survey of German theories", American Journal of Sociology, Vol.43, 1938, pp.923-950; J. Clyde Mitchell, 1959, op. cit., pp.8-16; H. Krier, Rural Manpower and Industrial Development, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1961, pp.16-27; and f.56.
- (387) United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Internal Migration in the United States, Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics Series P - 20, No.14, Washington D.C., April, 1940-1947; ibid., Economic Characteristics of Migrants, P - 50, No.20, Washington D.C., April, 1949.
- (388) A. Girard, et. al., op. cit., p.216; D. Friedlander and R. J. Roshier, 1966 (b), op. cit., pp.50-51. See also C.E. Bishop, 1965, op. cit., pp.42-46.
- (389) R. Illsley, et. al., op. cit., p.155.
Enrys Jones in a survey of the attitude of Grammar School children to leaving Tregaron found that "education can be an escape as well as a means of attaining status". See E. Jones, 1962, op. cit., p.104.
- (390) Hamman while confirming these findings found a bias in favour of educating country girls in Ireland. See D.F. Hamman, "Migration motives and migration differentials among Irish rural youth", Sociologia Ruralis, Vol.9, 1969, pp.195-220.
- (390) P.H. Rossi, op. cit., p.101; and J.B. Cullingworth, "English housing

- trends", Occasional Papers on Social Administration, No.13, Bell, London, 1965, p.76.
- (391) E.G. Ravenstein, "Census of the British Isles, 1871. Birthplaces and migration", The Geographical Magazine, Vol.3, Aug., 1876, p.204 (The article appeared in three parts Jul.-Sept., 1876). See also f.279.
- (392) E. Levasseur, La Population Francaise, Vol.2, A. Rousseau, Paris, 1891, p.355, quoted by A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.50.
- (393) A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.259.
- (394) G. Von Mayr, "Die bayrische Bevölkerung nach der Gebürtigkeit", Heft, 32, der Beiträge Zur Statistik des Königreichs Bayerns, München, 1876, quoted by A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.260.
- (395) E.T. Hiller, "Extension of urban characteristics into rural areas", Rural Sociology, Vol.6, Sept., 1941, pp.252-253.
- (396) G. Olsson, "Distance and human interaction: a migration study", Geografiska Annaler, Series B, Vol.47, 1965 (b), pp.3-43.
- (397) E.C. Isbell, "Internal migration in Sweden and intervening opportunities", American Sociological Review, Vol.9, No.6, 1944, p.633 (Reprinted in C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., pp.341-364).
- (398) J.F. Gravier, Paris et le Désert Francaise, 2nd rev. ed., Flammarion, Paris, 1958.
- (399) L. Chevalier, La Formation de la Population Parisienne au XIX Siecle, Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1950, p.52.
- (400) M. Wright, "Regional development: problems and lines of advance in Europe", Town Planning Review, Vol.36, No.3, 1965, p.150; and G. Myrdal, Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions, Duckworth, London, 1957, Chaps.3 and 5.
- (401) Especially since population and migration have been suggested "priority research areas" in geography. See M. Chisholm, 1971, op. cit., p.72.
- Morrill notes that "an almost universal failing of these approaches, however sophisticated, has been the ignoring of variations in the geographic environment, especially the micro-distribution of population". Morrill makes this comment when referring to the problem of migration distances. See R.L. Morrill, "The Development of Models of Migration and the Role of Electronic Processing Machines", in J. Sutter, (ed.), op. cit., p.217.
- (402) K.C. Edwards, "The broadening vista", Geography, Vol.52, No.236, Jul., 1967, p.255.
- There is the difficulty, however of quantitatively isolating economic, social and psychological factors which are usually intermingled. See J.I. Clarke, 1971, op. cit., p.40.
- (403) E.A. Wrigley, 1962, op. cit., p.171.
- (404) C.A. Moser and W. Scott, British Towns: A Statistical Study of their Social and Economic Differentials, Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1961.
- (405) R.E. Pahl, 1970, op. cit., p.40.
- (406) L. Festinger and D. Katz, (ed.), Research Methods in the Behavioural Sciences, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, London, 1966, pp.49-50.

PART TWO

INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN SPAIN BEFORE 1960

- (1) D.V. Glass in E.W. Hofstee, op. cit., p.v; and L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.10.
- (2) I. Masser, Analytical Models for Urban and Regional Planning, David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1972, p.24.

- (3) J.I. Clarke, 1965, op. cit., p.125.
- (4) In the 1961 Census, "anyone whose address on census date (23 April 1961) was different from their usual address on 23 April 1960" would be classified as a migrant.
Direct Census questions are, however, likely to be increasingly used following the recommendation of the United Nations. See United Nations, Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses, Stat. Pap., Ser. M, No.44, New York, 1969.
- (5) G.H. Hildebrand, op. cit., pp.350-361; and C. Mannucci, "Emigrants in the Upper Milanese Area", in C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.263. For attempts to "close" Djakarta (Indonesia) to migrants in 1970 see P. Wilsher and R. Richter, op. cit., p.44; and B.J.L. Berry, The Human Consequences of Urbanisation. Divergent Paths in the Urban Experience of the Twentieth Century, Macmillan, London and Basingtoke, 1973, p.101. Nor is clandestine migration only of the internal variety. See f.46 (PART THREE).
- (6) Official statistics, although not always complete or accurate enough, are readily available for international migration. Exact comparability is imposible, however, because of different methods of counting immigrants and foreign residents from country to country. See A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.16.
- (7) E.G. Ravenstein, 1876, op. cit.
- (8) C. Thornthwaite, op. cit., C. Goodrich, et. al., op. cit., pp.676 and 681.
For the use of this method in the United Kingdom see R. Osborne, 1955-6, op. cit.
- (9) R. Lawton, 1968, op. cit., p.56.
It would be more meaningful to have a migrant's complete "migration sequence" from place-of-birth to present abode. See G.A. Hyland, "Social Interactin and Urban Opportunity: The Appalachian In-Migrant in the Cincinnati Central City", in E. Jones, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.253. (Reprinted from Antinode, Vol.2, No.2, 1970, pp.250-263).
- (10) J.A. Jackson, in J.A. Jackson, (ed.), op. cit., p.4.
- (11) R. Lawton, 1968, op. cit., p.55.
For further disadvantages of this method see R.L. Welch, op. cit., p.48.
- (12) R. Lawton, 1968, op. cit., p.56.
- (13) D. Friedlander and R.J. Roshier, 1966 (a) and (b), op. cit.
- (14) D. Friedlander and R.J. Roshier, op. cit. argue that there are much higher levels of inter-censal migration than can be estimated from the direct use of birth-place data. Instead, birth-place statistics are adjusted by calculations allowing for death (taking into account the age structure of "life-time migrants") and re-migration to derive estimates of current (or "new") migration. See also K.C. Zachariah, "A note on the census survival ratio method of estimating net migration", Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol.57, 1962, pp.175-183.
- (15) J.I. Clarke, 1965, op. cit., p.10.
- (16) M.P. Newton and J.R. Jeffery, op. cit.; J.A. Rowntree, op. cit.; and A. Garcia Barbancho, Las Migraciones Interiores Espanolas: Estudio Cuantitativo Desde 1900, Estudios del Instituto de Desarrollo Economico, Madrid, 1967.
- (17) B. Benjamin, Demographic Analysis, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1968, p.111; and D.J. Bogue, 1957, op. cit.
For the concept of "exact net migration" see J.S. Siegel and C.H. Hamilton, "Some considerations in the use of the residual method of estimating net migration", Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol.47, 1952, pp.475-500; and L.O. Stone, "Evaluating the relative accuracy and significance of net migration estimates", Demography, Vol.4, 1967, pp.310-330.
- (18) R. Lawton, 1968, op. cit., p.65.

- (19) R.K. Kelsall, op. cit., Table 4, p.45.
- (20) Ibid., p.41.
- (21) H. Capel Sáez, "Los estudios acerca de las migraciones interiores en España", Revista de Geografía, Departamento de Geografía de la Universidad de Barcelona, Vol.1, No.1, Jul.-Dec., 1967, p.73; E. Løvgron, 1957, op. cit., p.163; M.P. Newton and J.R. Jeffery, op. cit., C.H. Hamilton, "Effects of census errors on the measurement of net migration", Demography, Vol.3, 1966, pp.393-415; and D.O. Price, "Examination of two sources of error in the estimation of net internal migration", Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol.50, 1955, pp.689-700. See also C.J. Jansen, in C.J. Jansen, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.11.
- (22) Census 1961...., op. cit., Part II, Tables 4 and 5.
- (23) G. Pourcher, 1970, op. cit., pp.181-182.
- (24) A. Girard, et. al., op. cit., p.204.
- (25) M. Stacey, op. cit., p.73.
For the advantages and disadvantages of sample-surveys as opposed to "retrospective censuses" see R.L. Welch, op. cit., pp.1-2.
- (26) M. Stacey, op. cit., pp.70-71.
A.H. Hobbs, 1942 (a), op. cit., p.46, does not approve of any questionnaires.
- (27) The document (Electoral Roll etc.) from which a sample is extracted. See M. Stacey, op. cit., pp.87-100, for further definitions and methods used in sample surveying. See also C.A. Moser, Survey Methods in Social Investigation, Heinemann, London, 1958; and F. Yates, Sampling Methods for Censuses and Surveys, Griffin, London, 1960. J.W. House and E.M. Knight, "People on the move: the South Tyne in the sixties", Papers on Migration and Mobility in North-East England, No.3, Department of Geography, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1966, can also be consulted.
- (28) G. Pourcher, 1970, op. cit., p.182.
- (29) L. Festinger and D. Katz, (ed.), op. cit., pp.49-50.
- (30) M.P. Newton and J.R. Jeffery, op. cit.
- (31) J.A. Rowntree, op. cit.
- (32) The National Register was set up in 1939 and continued until 1952.
- (33) G.H. Hildebrand, op. cit., pp.350-361; G. Mannucci, op. cit., p.263; and E.M. Bussey, The Flight from Rural Poverty - How Nations Cope, Saxon House/Lexington Books, D.C. Heath, Lexington Mass., Toronto and London, 1973, p.48.
Pitt-Rivers refers to the Spanish Ley de los términos municipales of 1933; de Castro to action taken by the Instituto de la Vivienda in Madrid in August 1956; de Miguel and Salcedo to government measures taken in the 1940s and 50s; Simancas and Elizalde to the Decreto contra asentamientos clandestinos del 23 de agosto de 1957; while J. Paz Maroto (Director of Public Health for the city of Madrid) refers to a police brigadilla responsible for patrolling the Madrid bus and railway stations during the 1950s period of massive in-migration and returning migrants successfully intercepted to their native villages. See J.A. Pitt-Rivers, The People of the Sierra, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1954, p.23; C. de Castro, "El pozo del Tío Raimundo", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.22, Nos.84-5, Aug.-Nov., 1961, p.516; V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, El Mito del Gran Madrid, Guadiana, Madrid, 1969, p.72; A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, Dinámica del Desarrollo Industrial de las Regiones Españolas, Editorial Tecnos, Madrid, 1972, p.41; and J. Paz Maroto quoted in J.L. Herrero, "Industrialización de Madrid hacia el 'infarto de miocardio'", Actualidad Económica, No.632, 25th April, 1970, p.11.
- (34) Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Factores Humanos y Sociales: Anexo al Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 1964-1967, Madrid, 1964, pp.192-193. This source estimates an error of 20-25% in official migration statistics for the 1961-1963 period as issued by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Internal migration by women is likely to be "uncontrolled" in many instances.

See ibid.; and f.29 (PART THREE).

Gómez Tabanera refers to the complete inaccuracy of official external migration figures as issued by the Instituto Español de Emigración.

See J.M. Gómez Tabanera, et. al., Migración y Sociedad en la Galicia Contemporánea, Edic. Guadarrama, Madrid, 1967, p.149.

- (35) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Anuario Estadístico de España, Madrid, (annually); ibid., Boletín Mensual de Estadística, Madrid, (monthly).
- (36) Quoted in Spain and Portugal, Geographical Handbook Series, Naval Intelligence Division, Oxford and Cambridge University Presses, 1944, Vol.3, p.14.
- (37) See pp.83-89.
- (38) In the sense that although "actual" statistics are often very inaccurate they are no more so than net figures. In- and out- migration patterns produced by either method are almost identical. See pp.89-90 and Figs.27 and 28.
- (39) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit.
- (40) Clapham, for example, refers to the importance of seasonal agricultural migratory labour in Mediaeval England. See J. Clapham, A Concise Economic History of Britain from the Earliest Times to A.D. 1750, 2nd ed., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1951, p.111.
- (41) E.A. Wrigley, Population and History, World University Library, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, 1969, p.97; and R. Mols, Introduction à la Démographie Historique des Villes d'Europe du XIVE au XVIIIe Siecle, Louvain, 1954-6, Vol.2, pp.366-370 and 374.
- (42) E.A. Wrigley, 1969, op. cit., p.96.
- (43) W. Farr, Vital Statistics, London, 1885, p.165.
- (44) Ibid., pp.466-478; and J. Foster, "Nineteenth-Century Towns: A Class Dimension", in H.J. Dyos, (ed.), The Study of Urban History, Arnold, London, 1968, pp.281-299.
- (45) E.A. Wrigley, 1969, op. cit., p.174.
- (46) J. Graunt, Natural and Political Observations Made upon the Bills of Mortality, 4th Impression, Oxford, 1665, pp.81-84, quoted in A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.231.
Davis has estimated the growth of between thirty-three and sixty-one European cities in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries to average less than 0.6% annually. See K. Davis, "The Urbanization of the Human Population", in G. Breese, (ed.), 1969, op. cit., p.9 (First published in the Scientific American, No.213, Sept., 1965, pp.40-53).
- (47) A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.236. See also A. Rogers, This Was Their World. Approaches to Local History, British Broadcasting Corporation, London, 1972, p.35; and P. Deane and W.A. Cole, British Economic Growth, 1688-1959: Trends and Structure, paperback ed., 1969, (first published 1967), Cambridge University Press, London, pp.108-109, cited in A. Rogers, op. cit., 17f., p.250.
In Stockholm death-rates were invariably higher than birth-rates quite regularly until the 1860s. See J.H. Johnson, Urban Geography. An Introductory Analysis, 2nd ed. Pergamon, Oxford, 1972, p.16.
- (48) Dr. Dunant, "Influence de l'émigration de la population des campagnes dans les villes", paper read to International Congress of Medical Sciences, Geneva, 1877, quoted in A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.239. See also H.A. Shannon, "Migration and the growth of London, 1841-91", Economic History Review, First Series, Vol.5, 1935, pp.79-86; and L. Chevalier, op. cit., p.239.
Deane and Cole were not convinced that internal migration was more important than natural increase. In support of this minority view Wrigley found little rural/urban differences in fertility and mortality rates in his researches into the demographic history of certain West European coalfields. See P. Deane and W.A. Cole, op. cit.; and E.A. Wrigley, 1962, op. cit., pp.168-169.

- (49) Before the nineteenth century, of course, there would have been no increases in urban population without in-migration. See, for example, J. Wernicke, Das Verhältniss Zwischen Geborenen und Gestorbenen in Historischer Entwicklung, pp.57 and 90, quoted in A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.234; and A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.236. In the first thirty-five years of the 20th century 88.7% of Budapest's increase in population was still due to in-migration. See E.D. Beynon, "Budapest: An Ecological Study", in G.A. Theodorson, (ed.), 1961, op. cit., p.361.
- (50) To avoid confusion, where provincial capitals have the same names as their respective provinces, simple geographical place names like Madrid will refer to provincial capitals throughout this thesis. Other administrative units will be fully described whenever confusion is likely to arise - for example, Province of Madrid, Metropolitan area of Madrid. Unfortunately there is often a good deal of ambiguity in original Spanish sources.
- (51) The 1858-1892 figures are quoted by I. Ballester Ros, "El Crecimiento Demográfico Natural de Madrid", in Instituto de Estudios de Administración Local, Madrid, 1964. Evolución Demográfica, Desarrollo Urbanístico Economía y Servicios, Madrid, 1964, p.155, from Reseña Geográfica y Estadística de España de 1888 and Estadística del Movimiento Natural de la Población, Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico, Madrid, n.d. These statistics do not agree with those of the Ayuntamiento de Madrid, which from 1855 normally record positive natural increases. Neither do more recent statistics tally:

Year	Natural Increase (per thousand pop.)	
	(a)	(b)
1900	-3.27	2.88
1910	3.41	0.18
1920	-0.25	-0.19
1930	8.10	9.07
1940	7.50	5.43
1950	7.83	7.96
1960	18.50	17.89

SOURCES: (a) Madrid, 1964, op. cit., pp.526-527.

(b) Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Secretaría General, Sección de Estadística, Resumen Estadístico Año 1969, Madrid, 1971, p.25.

- (52) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.207.
- (53) E.A. Wrigley, 1969, op. cit., p.97.
- (54) J. Graunt, op. cit., p.131, cited by A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.231.
- (55) L. Kosiński, 1970, op. cit., p.109. See also J.F. Gravier, op. cit. L. Chevalier, op. cit., shows that throughout the nineteenth century the proportion of native-born Parisians remained at about one third that of in-migrants. Cited by G.A. Theodorson, (ed.), 1961, op. cit., p.387.
- (56) My calculations based on the pessimistic rates of natural increase quoted by I. Ballester Ros, op. cit., p.155.
- (57) W.W. Rostow, The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1960, p.38.
- (58) G. Breese, 1966, op. cit., p.51. For the relationship between the industrial and agricultural revolutions see f.212 and 213.
- (59) The critical period when "take-off" occurred was of between twenty and thirty years duration. See C.R. Patman, "Probing potential in developing countries", The Geographical Magazine, Vol.45, No.9, Jun., 1973, p.645. For the unusual French case see I. Sutcliffe, "A nation of reluctant townsfolk", No.5 in the series "France from Waterloo to World War II",

- The Geographical Magazine, Vol.48, No.5, Feb., 1976, pp.290-296.
- (60) A.F. Weber, op. cit., Table CXIV, p.152.
- (61) J.L. Sampedro, Decisive Forces in World Economics, World University Library, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1967, p.228.
For the late arrival of the industrial revolution in Spain see D. Tonge, "Problems of Underdevelopment: Southern Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey"; in J. Calmann, (ed.), op. cit., pp.405-407.
- (62) The definition of "urban" population used throughout this thesis is administrative areas with more than 10,000 inhabitants (usually in 1960). This definition was suggested in 1964 by the Conference of European Statisticians, and was later incorporated into United Nations recommendations for 1970 censuses in Europe. See L. Kosiński, 1970, op. cit., p.100; and H. Capel, "La definición de lo urbano", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.138-139, Feb.-May, 1975, pp.288-289.
It must be stressed that this is a statistical definition of convenience. Pahl is right to emphasize that "in the sociological context, the terms rural and urban are more remarkable for their ability to confuse than for their power to illuminate". See R.E. Pahl, "The rural/urban continuum", Sociologia Ruralis, Vol.6, 1966, p.299. See also United Nations, Demographic Yearbook 1952, New York, 1955, quoted in H. Carter, op. cit., p.17; and R.J. Green, Country Planning: The Future of the Rural Regions, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 1971, p.2.
- (63) A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.119, quoted from Nomenclator de España, Madrid, 1888.
- (64) W. Ogle, "The alleged depopulation of the rural districts of England", Journal Royal Statistical Society, Vol.52, Jun., 1889, p.211; H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.12.
- (65) J. Saville, op. cit., pp.5-7; D.J. Davies, op. cit., and G.P. Hirsch, "Migration from the land in England and Wales", Farm Economist, Vol.6, No.9, 1951, pp.270-288.
- (66) D. Grigg, 1973 (a), op. cit., p.32; and K. Davis, 1969, op. cit., pp. 5-20.
- (67) See, for example, J. Benito Arranz, "Venta de Baños. Contribución al estudio de las estructuras urbanas enclavadas en un medio rural", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.20, No.77, Nov., 1959, p.499, (for details of agricultural villages of Tariego and Montoria de Cerrato in Palencia province); J. Crespo Redondo, El Paisaje Agrario en los Arribes del Duero, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1968, p.128; V. Pérez Díaz, Emigración y Sociedad en la Tierra de Campos. Estudio de un Proceso Migratorio y un Proceso de Cambio Social, Instituto de Desarrollo Económico, Madrid, 1969, p.51; P. Pérez Puchal, "Peñíscola (Castellón). Estudio de geografía económica", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.31, No.119, May, 1970, p.272.
- (68) See, for example, G. Hernet, Problemas del Sur de España, Edit.ZYX, Madrid, 1966, p.20 (Also published as Le Problème Meridional de l'Espagne, A. Colin, Paris, 1965); A. Muñoz Fernández, "La emigración en la provincia de Jaén 1900-1955", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.21, No.81, Nov., 1960, p.460.
- (69) There are many exceptions to these generalizations due to differing local conditions. Ferrer Regales refers to two of the eighteen municipios of El Campo Romanos in Teruel province which grew in population between 1900 and 1930 due to extensions of the cultivated area. See M. Ferrer Regales, "El Campo Romanos", Estudios Geográficos, Vol. 18, No.66, Feb., 1957, p.91.
- (70) P. Birot, Etude Comparée de la Vie Rural Pyrénéenne dans les Pays de Pallars (Espagne) et de Couserans (France), unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Paris, 1937. See the Spanish version translated by V. López-Gómez, Estudio Comparado de la Vida Rural Pirenaica en las Regiones de Pallars (España) y de Conserans (Francia), n.p., n.d., which is summarized in

Estudios Geográficos, Vol.7, No.25, Nov., 1946, pp.637-720.

According to this summary an average loss of 31.3% occurred in this zone between 1865 and 1900 compared with only 4.5% between 1900 and 1930. See Estudios Geográficos, Vol.7, No.25, Nov., 1946, p.706.

- (71) J. Saville, op. cit., p.11; and P.M. Roxby, "Rural depopulation in England and Wales during the nineteenth century", The Nineteenth Century and After, No.419, 1912, pp.174-190, cited in W. Smith, op. cit., (1949 ed.), p.60.
- (72) W. Ogle, op. cit., p.223.
- (73) Lord Eversley, "The decline in number of agricultural labourers in Great Britain", Journal Royal Statistical Society, Vol.70, 1907, pp. 275-276.
- (74) A.L. Bowley, "Rural population in England and Wales. A study of the changes of density, occupations and ages", Journal Royal Statistical Society, Vol.77, May, 1914, pp.609-610.
- (75) J. Saville, op. cit., p.13.
- (76) J.R. Bellerby, "Distribution of farm income in the United Kingdom, 1867-1938", Journal Proceedings Agricultural Economics Society, Vol.10, No.2, Feb., 1953, Table 3; and J.R. Bellerby, Agriculture and Industry: Relative Income, Macmillan, London, 1956, pp.3-4 and 18-19.
- (77) From 1857.
- (78) J. Nadal, La Población Española (Siglos XVI a XX), Edic. Ariel, Barcelona, 1966, p.201 (the 4th ed. was published in 1976); A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, "Densimetria de la población española", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.2, No.4, Aug., 1941, pp.402-403; and R. Tamames, "Los movimientos migratorios de la población española durante el período 1951-1960", Revista de Economía Política, No.32, Sept.-Dec., 1962, p.132.
- (79) My calculations based on data supplied by J. García Valcárcel in Semanas Sociales de España (XVIII Semana Vigo-Santiago, 1958), Los Problemas de la Migración Española, Madrid, 1959, cited by H. Capel Saéz, 1967, op. cit., p.81; and Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales. II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Madrid, 1967, Table II.2.15, p.155.
- (80) Seasonal unemployment and underemployment in agriculture and great regional variations in agricultural labour-rates are more relevant.
- (81) J. García Valcárcel, "Causas de la emigración española interior y exterior", Documentación Social, No.4, Centro de Estudios de Sociología Aplicada (C.E.S.A.), Sección Social de Cáritas Española, (Suplemento del Boletín de Cáritas, Las Migraciones en España, Madrid, 1958), Madrid, 1958, p.33; S.G. Payne, Franco's Spain, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1968, p.84; and X.A. Flores, La Structure Socio-économique de l'Agriculture Espagnole, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Paris, Paris, 1965, p.210, quoted in J. Anlló Vázquez, Estructura y Problemas del Campo Español, Edit. Cuadernos para el Diálogo, 2nd ed., Madrid, 1967, p.139 (originally published in 1966).
- (82) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Oficina Técnica de Rentas, Estadística de Salarios en 1964 (Estimaciones Provisionales), Madrid, 1964.
- (83) The agricultural labour force fell by 24.3% between 1950 and 1966. See Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, 1967, op. cit., Table II.2.15, p.155.
In 1960, the crude-wage-ratio rose to 61% (before falling to 57% in 1964). See R. Tamames, 1962, op. cit., p.139.
The widening gap between agricultural and non-agricultural incomes, due to greater productivity in the non-agricultural sectors, was a characteristic feature of West European economies in the 1950s. See M. Rossi-Doria, op. cit., p.406.
- (84) In England and Wales, for example, a peak of 1.9 million full-time farm

workers was not reached until 1861 by which time industrialization was well advanced. See H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.13.

(85) See f.212.

(86) E. J. T. Collins, "Labour Supply and Demand in European Agriculture 1800-1880", in E.L. Jones and S. J. Wolf, (ed.), Agrarian Change and Economic Development, Methuen, 1969, p.62.

(87) W.E. Moore, op. cit., p.104.

(88) Mechanization resulted in economic advantages. According to Slicher Van Bath a saving of 85.5% in time and 81.4% in cost was effected in West European agriculture for the growing of wheat (between 1830 and 1896). See B.H. Slicher Van Bath, The Agrarian History of Western Europe A.D. 500-1850, Arnold, London, 1963, p.300 (originally published as De Agrarische Geschiedenis van West-Europa (500-1850), Utrecht-Amberes, 1959).

(89) E.J.T. Collins, op. cit., p.71; and M. Rossi-Doria, op. cit., p.407. Mechanization of agriculture, according to Dokchichevsky, facilitates migration but is not its cause. See V.V. Dokchichevsky, "Les Migrations Intérieures en tant qu'objet d'étude Géographique", in XVIII Congrès International de Géographie, Rio de Janeiro, 1956, op. cit., p.424.

(90) G. Brennan, The Spanish Labyrinth: An Account of the Social and Political Background of the Civil War, Cambridge University Press, London, (paperback ed.) 1964, pp.109-110 (Originally published in 1943). Both Brennan and Nadal agree that the beginnings of the agricultural and industrial revolutions in Spain can be traced back to the 1830s. See G. Brennan, op. cit., p.108; and J. Nadal, "El aborto de la revolución industrial en España", paper read at the Third Annual Conference of the Iberian Social Studies Association, University of Birmingham, 2-5 April, 1970.

(91) There were only 4,300 tractors in Spain in 1940 and about 10,000 in 1950. The increase from 1959 was rapid:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of tractors</u>
1958	40,680
1959	47,083
1961	71,077
1963	114,410
1965	147,600
1967	191,335

SOURCES: J. Anlló Vázquez, op. cit., p.109; and J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, Geografía Económica de España: Analítica y Estadística, Edic. Atlas, Madrid, 1962, p.72; and Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, Madrid, 1970, p.91.

For the backward state of agriculture in Spain with regards to mechanization see United Nations, European Agriculture - A Statement of Problems, Geneva, 1954; and A. Maris, "Agricultural population pressure in Europe", Research Group for European Migration Problems, Bulletin, Vol.3, No.2, Apr.-Jun., 1955, p.42.

(92) See, for example, the decline of rural craftsmen in the village of Halwell, Devon, in J. Saville, op. cit., p.23; J.A. Sheppard, "Rural population change since 1851: three sample studies", Sociological Review, Vol.10, 1962, pp.81-95; and W. Fisher, "Rural industrialization and population change", Comparative Studies on Society and History, Vol.15, 1973, pp.158-170.

According to the International Development Bank, Agricultural Development in Latin America: The Next Decade, Washington D.C., 1967, pp.256ff.; and United Nations, The Process of Industrial Development in Latin America, New York, 1966, pp.35ff., 57 and 74ff., when craft industries are replaced by factory-made goods eight jobs are lost for each one created. Cited by S. Lindqvist, The Shadows: Latin America Faces the

Seventies, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1972, p.72 (First published in Sweden by Bonniers in 1969).

(93) E.J.T. Collins, op. cit., p.66.

(94) J. Saville, op. cit., p.31.

Clout notes that the Gangs' Act of 1867 and the Education Act of 1870 led to a serious fall in the agricultural population of England and Wales. See H.D. Clout, op. cit., pp.13-15.

(95) J. Anlló Vázquez, op. cit., p.83.

It seems hardly likely that the female agricultural population as a percentage of the total agricultural population evolved as follows:

× 1960	12.9%
+ 1964	20.2%
+ 1966	20.7%
• 1968	19.4%

Yet this is the picture which emerges if statistics are extracted from a number of sources:

× Censo de la Población y de las Viviendas de España en 1960, quoted in J. Anlló, op. cit., p.83.

+ Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Madrid, 1967, p.3.

• Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Encuesta sobre Población Activa Año 1968, Madrid, 1969, p.90.

(96) G. Hermet, op. cit., pp.92-93; and Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., p.3.

(97) The village of Támara de Campos in Palencia province, for example, saw a fall in the non-agricultural labour force of 33.3% between 1935 and 1960 (despite the opening of a tile factory in 1941 in a neighbouring village), compared with a fall of 31.4% in both the agricultural labour force and the total population. See V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., Tables A.37 and A.49, pp.269 and 235.

(98) See, for example, the case studies in M. Sigüán, Del Campo al Suburbio: Un Estudio sobre la Inmigración Interior en España, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1959, pp.53-204.

(99) The effects of the Visigothic invasion were minimal. See J. Vicens Vives (with the collaboration of J. Nadal Oller), An Economic History of Spain, Princeton and Oxford University Presses, Princeton N.J. and London, 1969, p.84 (The original Spanish edition was published by Edit. Vicens Vives in Barcelona, 1955, the 3rd rev. ed. in 1964).

(100) "It is significant", notes East, "that Arab rule was never permanently established beyond the limit of the Mediterranean climate, or as Edrisi puts it the climate of the olive". See W.G. East, An Historical Geography of Europe, 4th ed., Methuen, London, 1950, p.202.

(101) P. Vilar, Spain a Brief History, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1967, p.9.

(102) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.103.

(103) L. Barrau-Dihigo, "Recherches sur l'histoire politique du royaume asturien", Revue Hispanique, Vol.52, 1921, p.144, quoted by H. Livermore, The Origins of Spain and Portugal, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1971, p.323.

(104) H. Livermore, op. cit., p.324.

(105) G. Jackson, The Making of Mediaeval Spain, Thames & Hudson, London, 1972, p.9.

(106) H. Livermore, op. cit., p.304.

(107) G. Jackson, op. cit., p.14.

(108) J. Vandellós in International Statistical Institute Bulletin, 1934, cited in C. Clark, Population Growth and Land Use, Macmillan, London, 1967, p.84.

Against this argument is Kuczynski's statement that the highest rates

- of population growth in Europe were in frontier regions. See R.R. Kuczynski, "Population", Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, Vol.12, 1934, p.244.
- (109) G. Jackson, op. cit., pp.32 and 34.
Then there was the granting of fueros (or charters) containing special rights and privileges which were mainly reserved for "marcher" towns. The fuero, according to Atkinson, was an incentive to attract Christian settlers southwards. See J.A. Crow, Spain: The Root and the Flower, Harper & Row, New York, 1963, p.93; and W.C. Atkinson, History of Spain and Portugal, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1960, pp.32-33.
- (110) According to Jackson, the rough treatment received by Jews and Mozárabes at the hands of the Almoravids (circa. 1091) led them to migrate northwards. See G. Jackson, op. cit., p.67.
Mozárabes (literally "almost arabs") were "christians" who were re-incorporated.
- (111) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.175.
- (112) P. Vilar, 1967, op. cit., p.11.
- (113) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., pp.66-67.
- (114) Those Muslims who were not recent immigrants were given the choice of baptism or exile after the rebellion of 1501. See G. Hills, Spain, Ernest Benn, Tonbridge, Kent, 1970, p.58.
- (115) V.C. López Bonilla, La Repoblación de La Mancha por las Ordenes Militares, n.p., n.d., cited in J.M. Houston, The Western Mediterranean World, Longmans, London, 1964, p.244; J. Klein, The Mesta. A Study in Spanish Economic History, 1273-1836, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1920, p.18; R. Herr, The Eighteenth Century Revolution in Spain, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1958, p.96; G. Jackson, op. cit., pp.75-76; and J.A. Crow, op. cit., p.88.
- (116) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.243.
Note that the drift of population southwards was aided by the natural communications which ran north-south. Ibid., pp.18-20.
- (117) G. Jackson, op. cit., p.87.
- (118) Ibid.
- (119) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.242.
Galicia formed the demographic reserve for the repopulation of many rural areas previously occupied by the Muslims. See X.M. Beiras Torrado, "El problema de la emigración en Galicia", paper read at the Coloquio sobre los Problemas del Desarrollo Regional, Córdoba, 15-18 May, 1968.
- (120) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.181.
- (121) There was also some in-migration towards expanding areas of cultivation. See J. García Fernández, "Morche (Guadalajara): estudio de estructura agraria", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.14, No.51, May, 1953, p.205.
- (122) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.293.
- (123) E.J. Hamilton, "The decline of Spain", Economic History Review, Vol.3, 1938, p.169.
- (124) J. Lynch, Spain Under the Habsburgs, Oxford University Press, London, 1964, Vol.1, p.101.
- (125) E.J. Hamilton, American Treasures and the Price Revolution in Spain, 1501-1650, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1934, p.280.
- (126) According to Salamon "more than 50 per cent of a peasant's 'product' in New Castile went in taxation of one kind or another at the end of the sixteenth century". Quoted in J. Lynch, Spain Under the Habsburgs, Blackwell, Oxford, 1969, Vol.2, p.146, from N. Salamon, La Campagne de Nouvelle Castille à la fin du XVIe siècle d'après les Relaciones Topográficas, Paris, 1964, pp.212-251.
- (127) J. Klein, op. cit., pp.93-94 and 322.
- (128) J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.2.
- (129) See, for example, a report on conditions in the village of Taracena in Guadalajara province in ibid., p.2.
- (130) A. Domínguez Ortiz, La Sociedad Española en el Siglo XVII, Consejo

- Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1963, pp.136-139.
- (131) There were many fantastic estimates - one of 300,000 in 1538, for example. See V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.192. Domínguez Ortiz estimates a population of between 130,000 and 150,000 for Madrid in 1617. See A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.133.
- (132) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.330.
- (133) J.H. Elliott, Imperial Spain 1469-1716, Arnold, London, 1963, p.238.
- (134) Ibid., pp.288-289.
- (135) A. Domínguez Ortiz, "La esclavitud en Castilla durante la Edad Moderna", Estudios de Historia Social de España, Vol.2, 1952, quoted in J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.413.
- (136) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.121, refers to 156 desnoblados. One hundred and sixty-seven, however, are listed in Apendice I, pp. 325-337.
- (137) The Duque de Maura, quoted in J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.145.
- (138) The chronicles of Carvajal, quoted in J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.293. See also A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.54.
- (139) A desnoblado was defined as a locality which had lost a minimum of one third to one half of its population since the Census of 1591-1594. See A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.325.
- (140) O. Quelle, "Densidad de población en la región occidental de la provincia de Guadalajara", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.12, No.44, Aug., 1951, p.597; and J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., pp.242-243.
- (141) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.156.
- (142) Ibid., pp.136-139; and G. Renard and G. Weulersse, Life and Work in Modern Europe (Fifteenth to Eighteenth Centuries), Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1968 (reissued), pp.33-34.
- (143) J. Lynch, 1964, op. cit., p.102.
- (144) A.M. García Terrel, Salduero: Estudio de un Municipio de los Pinares Sorianos del Alto Duero, Departamento de Geografía Aplicada del Instituto Elcano, Zaragoza, 1958, p.31.
- (145) R. Pike, "Seville in the sixteenth century", Hispanic American Historical Review, Vol.41, 1969, pp.1-30, quoted in J. Lynch, 1964, op. cit., p.102.
- (146) J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., pp.261-262.
- (147) L. Sánchez Granjel, "Las epidemias de peste en España durante el siglo XVII", Cuadernos de Historia de la Medicina Española, Vol.3, 1964, pp.19-40, quoted in J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.127; and A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., pp.67-81.
- (148) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.108. The Castilian pattern had already been anticipated in Cataluña which, in the century and a half culminating in the Census of 1497, lost 35-40% of its total population mainly due to plague. See J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.180; and J. Nadal and E. Giralt, "Ensayo metodológico para el estudio de la población catalana de 1553 a 1717", Estudios de Historia Moderna, Vol.3, 1953, p.117.
- (149) Slicher Van Bath believes that there was a connection in Europe between the outbreak of epidemics and prolonged periods of malnutrition resulting from the failure of agricultural production to keep pace with the increase of population. See B.H. Slicher Van Bath, op. cit., p.89; and H.J. Habakkuk, Population Growth and Economic Development since 1750, Leicester University Press, Leicester, 1971, p.14.
- (150) Vecino is defined as head of household. He is a person who has a hearth in the municipio and pays tax. When making the conversion from vecinos to total estimated population each household is allocated between 3.5 and 4.0 members according to Ruiz Almansa, and between 3 and 6 or 7 members according to Pérez Puchal. See J. Ruiz Almansa, La Población de Galicia (1500-1945) según los Documentos Estadísticos y Descriptivos de cada Epoca, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, Vol.1, 1943, p.220; and P. Pérez Puchal, "Fuentes y métodos de la

demografía histórica"; Estudios Geográficos, Vol.33, No.130, Feb., 1973, p.15.

(151) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.111.

(152) Ibid.

(153) Ibid., p.131.

(154) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.54.

(155) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.71.

(156) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.414; and J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., pp.143-149.

(157) S. de Madariaga, Spain, Jonathan Cape, London, 1942, pp.13-14.

(158) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.34.

Menéndez Pidal, however, believes Spanish localism to be "an accidental disease". See R. Menéndez Pidal, The Spaniards in their History, Hollis & Carter, London, 1950, p.202.

(159) Kolb, The Condition of Nations Social and Political, n.p., 1880, p.707, quoted in W.G. East, op. cit., p.433.

(160) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.86.

These were mainly Mudéjares (from the Arabic mudajjan or "left behind") or Muslims left under Christian rule from the time of the Reconquista of 1492. See also f.110 for Mozárabes.

(161) Note that Vicens Vives estimates that only 300,000 of the total Muslim population of Spain of one million emigrated between 1482-1520. See J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.292.

(162) G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.53.

(163) Ibid.

(164) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., pp.62-71.

Note that Domínguez Ortiz gives a figure of 300,000, Lapeyere of 275,000, while Hills estimates that 150,000 out of about half a million Moriscos were spelled. Lynch estimates that only about 10,000 Moriscos remained in Spain after the 1609-1614 operations. See A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., pp.83-85; H. Lapeyre, Géographie de l'Espagne Morisque, Paris, 1959, pp.203-204; G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.58; and J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.48.

(165) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.413; and H. Lapeyre, op. cit., p.45.

There were relatively few Moriscos in Andalucía. The majority of them left after the fall of the Kingdom of Granada in 1492. Most of the remainder had been dispersed throughout Castile after the failure of the abortive rebellion of Alpujarras (1566-1571). See J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.45; and J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.333.

(166) Alpujarra, for example, a predominantly Moorish area until their expulsion after a rebellion in 1572 saw its population fall from 1,298 vecinos (1,242 of whom were Moriscos) to 545 vecinos after resettlement. See G. Nuñez Noguerol, "La población y las formas de aprovechamiento de la Alpujarra Oriental"; Estudios Geográficos, Vol.29, No.115, May, 1969, p.258.

(167) Lapeyre gives rates of natural increase in the Kingdom of Valencia (1565-1609) as follows:

<u>Morisco</u>	-	69.7%,
<u>Christian</u>	-	44.7%.

See H. Lapeyre, op. cit., p.30.

(168) See P. Boronat, Los Moriscos Españoles y su Expulsión, 2 vols., Valencia, 1901, Vol.2, pp.324-354; and J. Caro Baroja, Los Moriscos del Reino de Granada, Madrid, 1957, both of which are quoted in J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.49.

(169) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.413.

(170) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.86.

(171) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.413.

(172) J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.49.

(173) See p.56.

According to E. Moreu-Rey, Els Immigrants Francesos a Barcelona, Barce-

- lona, 1959, pp.18-19, cited in J.H. Elliot, The Revolt of the Catalans, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1963, pp.483-484, over 10% of the population of the city of Barcelona in 1637 was French. (1963 (b)) Nadal and Giralt have been able to show that French ultra-Pyrenean immigration into Barcelona began to decline from 1630, while Arranz Herrero and Grau Fernández in a study of three craft guilds in Barcelona found that there were no apprentices of French origin contracted during the 1761-1770 period. See J. Nadal and E. Giralt, La Población Catalana de 1553 à 1717, Paris, 1960; and M. Arranz Herrero and R. Grau Fernández, "Problemas de inmigración y asimilación en la Barcelona del siglo XVIII", Geografía, Vol.4, No.1, Jan.-Jun., 1970, p.74.
- (174) The official registers of the Archives of the Indies mention 15,480 emigrants during the 1509-1558 period. J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.333, estimates a figure of 120,000; J. Lynch, 1964, op. cit., p.149, estimates 69,000 up to 1570 (or 1.5% of the total population); while A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.95, estimates 4,000-5,000 annually (not including returnees) for the seventeenth century. See also J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., pp.76-77; and C. Furtado, Economic Development of Latin America. A Survey from Colonial Times to the Cuban Revolution, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1970, p.8.
- (175) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1963, op. cit., p.95.
- (176) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.484.
- (177) Ibid.
- (178) A. Domínguez Ortiz, La Sociedad Española en el Siglo XVIII, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1955, p.55; and J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.36.
See E.A. Wrigley, 1969, op. cit., p.165, for the reasons for the "dying away of the old switchback motion" of pre-industrial population patterns.
- (179) See f.148.
- (180) J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.6, estimates that Castile lost 10% of its population between 1596 and 1614.
- (181) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1948, op. cit.; and J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.331.
- (182) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1955, op. cit., pp.70-74; and J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.485.
- (183) The victory over abnormal mortality in the eighteenth century may have first been achieved in the peripheral regions because of better nutrition. See J. Nadal, "Demografía y economía en los orígenes de la Cataluña moderna. Un ejemplo local: Palanós", Estudios de Historia Moderna, Vol.6, 1959, p.286 ff.
For a parallel with Western Europe in the nineteenth century see B.H. Slicher Van Bath, op. cit., pp.94-96; and for a parallel with developing countries see Q.E. Stanford, (ed.), The World's Population. Problems of Growth, Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1972, pp.63-64 and 88 (based on material extracted from D.J. Bogue, Principles of Demography, Wiley, New York, 1969; K. Davis, "Population", Scientific American, Sept., 1963; and T.E. Smith, "The control of mortality", Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol.369, Jan., 1967).
- (184) R. Carr, Spain 1808-1939, Oxford University Press, London, 1966, p.36.
- (185) P. Vilar, Catalogne, ii, n.d., pp.337-344, cited in ibid., p.37.
- (186) Ibid., p.37; A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1955, op. cit., p.74; and J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.485.
- (187) J. Ruiz Almansa, op. cit.; and J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.331.
- (188) J.M. Houston, "Population Changes in Spain, 1900-1950", in XVIIIe Congrès International de Géographie, Rio de Janeiro, 1956, op. cit., p.348.
- (189) F. del Valle, "La Inmigración en Madrid", in Los Problemas de la Migración Española, op. cit., p.380.
- (190) B.H. Slicher Van Bath, op. cit., p.167.
- (191) Ibid.
- (192) J. Klein, op. cit., p.344; and R. Leonhard, Agarpolitik und Agrarreform

- in Spanien unter Carl III., n.p., 1909, p.344, cited in B.E. Slicher Van Bath, op. cit., p.192.
- (193) A. Domínguez Ortiz, 1955, op. cit., p.209; and J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.405.
- The pattern of compound (historical) depopulation was rather different from that of "current" depopulation (as recorded in the 1797 Census). Houston cites an estimate of 22,318 isolated churches in Old Castile about 1800 "where presumably hamlets or villages once stood". See J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., pp.242-243.
- (194) See, for example, I. Carrillo, "La población y la propiedad en la Sagra de Toledo del siglo XVII al XVIII", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.31, No.120, Aug., 1970, pp.441-464.
- (195) J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.243.
- (196) Quoted from A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.214. See also J.L. Hammond and B. Hammond, The village labourer, Longmans, London, paperback ed. 1966, pp.107-110.
- (197) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.486.
- (198) R. Altamira, A History of Spain, Van Nostrand, London, 5th reprint 1962, p.466.
- (199) L. Bertrand and C. Petrie, The History of Spain, 2nd rev. ed., Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1952, p.296; and J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., pp.489-490.
- (200) Arranz Herrero and Grau Fernández found that while 74.2% of new apprentices contracted by three Barcelona craft guilds during the 1761-1770 period were not natives of the city, Barcelona's area of attraction was reduced in the eighteenth century. See M. Arranz Herrero and R. Grau Fernández, op. cit., pp.74-75.
- (201) J. Lynch, 1969, op. cit., p.1.
- Hoselitz classifies cities as "generative" or "parasitic" - parasitic cities acting, according to Lampard, as "a curb rather than a stimulus to wider economic growth". See B.F. Hoselitz, "Generative and parasitic cities", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.3, 1955, pp.278-294; and E.E. Lampard, "The history of cities in the economically advanced areas", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.3, 1955, p.131.
- (202) Only about 25% of the total Spanish population in the eighteenth century could be classified as active. See J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.490.
- Half the year men were labourers and the other half beggars according to Olavide, while "their wives and children are without work, and all piled together in the cities or large towns", living according to Campomanes "at the expense of charity". See P. de Olavide, "Informe de Olavide sobre la ley agraria", Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia, Vol.139, 1956, pp.386-387; and R. de Campomanes, Fomento de la Industria Popular, n.p., n.d., p.lxxiii, quoted by R. Herr, op. cit., p.105, from G. Desdeuises du Dezert, L'Espagne de l'Ancien Régime, Vol.3, Paris, 1904, p.25.
- (203) M. Arranz Herrero and R. Grau Fernández, op. cit., p.79.
- (204) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.486.
- (205) R.P. Bradshaw, "Internal migration in Spain", Iberian Studies, Vol.1, No.2, Autumn, 1972, p.69.
- (206) J. Rufz Almansa, 1948, op. cit., p.309.
- (207) J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.486.
- (208) Ibid. Twelve per cent of the population of Cádiz (the most cosmopolitan city in Spain) were foreign born in 1797.
- (209) H.J. Habakkuk and M. Postan, (ed.), The Cambridge History of Europe, Vol.6, The Industrial Revolution and After: Incomes, Population and Technological Change, Cambridge University Press, London, 1966, pp.609-612.
- (210) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The Economic Development of Spain, John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Mary., 1963, p.51.

- (211) Nicholls notes that agricultural progress is a prerequisite for industrial development in a closed society. See W.H. Nicholls, "The Place of Agriculture in Economic Development", in C.K. Eicher and L.W. Witts, (ed.), op. cit., p.12. See also G.D.H. Cole, Introduction to Economic History 1750-1950, Macmillan, London, 1967, pp.41-43; S. Kuznets, "Consumption, Industrialization and Urbanization", in B.F. Hoselitz and W.E. Moore, (ed.), Industrialization and Society, U.N.E.S.C.O., Paris, 1956, p.100; and D.W. Jorsenson, "The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development: Classical Versus Neo-classical Models of Growth", in C. Wharton, Subsistence Agriculture and Economic Development, F. Cass, London, 1970, pp.320-348.
- (212) Grigg makes the valid point that "it is often forgotten that the developed countries all experienced remarkable changes in their farming before the first stages of industrialization began". Gradual but sometimes revolutionary changes took place in Western Europe from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries which, at first, allowed agriculture to provide labour for the "growth industries" of the period without any fall in total output, much of the capital investment also coming from the agricultural sector. According to Grigg, this flow was reversed by the end of the nineteenth century. Agriculture, which had sparked off the industrial revolution, became increasingly dependent upon the industrial sector for machinery, for cheap fertilizers, for the processing of its goods and for their marketing and distribution. See D. Grigg, "The rural revolution", The Geographical Magazine, Vol.45, No.10, July, 1973 (b), pp.734-735.
- (213) F. Dovring, "The Share of Agriculture in a Growing Population", in C.K. Eicher and L.W. Witt, (ed.), op. cit., p.86; and F. Dovring, "The share of agriculture in a growing population", Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol.8, 1959, pp.1-11. The Spanish case is rather exceptional, the growth of the non-agricultural and decline of the agricultural populations being halted after 1930 and the sector changes reversed in trend. See F. Dovring, 1964, op. cit., p.86; and Instituto de Cultura Hispánica, La Población Activa Española de 1900 a 1957, Estudios Hispánicos de Desarrollo Económico, Monografía No.1, Madrid, 1958. An Absolute fall in the total agricultural population has again been a consistent trend since the 1950-1960 period. See Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., p.3. Grigg points out that "it is only during the later stages of the industrialization and demographic process that a high rate of migration to the cities and a falling rate of natural increase in the countryside leads to an absolute decline in the numbers employed in agriculture". See D. Grigg, "The world's agricultural labour force 1800-1970", Geography, Vol.60, No.268, July, 1975, p.195. While the point at which a reduction in the absolute number of rural workers in the West usually occurred in the nineteenth century, in the opinion of Duu Hoan, it is possible that that point would never be reached in South East Asia. Rapid urbanization in the region has been paralleled by an even greater expansion of rural population. Quoted by P. Wilsher and R. Richter, op. cit., p.44.
- (214) These three phases coincide more or less with Giner's three periods of industrialization in Spain:
- (a) From 1843 (becoming more apparent after 1854),
 - (b) After the First World War,
 - (c) After 1959.
- See S. Giner, "The structure of Spanish society and the process of modernization", Iberian Studies, Vol.1, No.2, Autumn, 1972, p.54; and Fundación FOEESA, Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, Edt. Euramérica, Madrid, 1966, Table O.1, p.15.
- (215) See f.90.

- (216) According to Vicens Vives, a colossal transfer of real estate took place between 1833 and 1876 due to municipal and ecclesiastical disentailment. See J. Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.638 and A. Marvaud, La Cuestión Social en España, (prologue by J.J. Castillo and J.M. Borrás), Ediciones de la Revista de Trabajo, Madrid, 1975, pp.73-77 (Originally published as La Question Sociale en Espagne, Félix Alcan, Editeur, Paris, 1910).
- In our opinion, the approximate dating of the outset of the Agricultural Revolution in Spain as 1860-1870 by Bairoch is a little late. See P. Bairoch, "Agriculture and the Industrial Revolution 1700-1914", in C.M. Cipolla, (ed.), The Fontana Economic History of Europe. The Industrial Revolution, Collins/Fontana, London and Glasgow, 1973, p.460.
- (217) See Vicens Vives, op. cit., p.618.
- (218) J. Nadal, 1959, op. cit., p.236 ff.; and J. Nadal, "Historia de la Población Española", in M. Reinhard and A. Armengaud, (ed.), Historia de la Población Mundial, Ariel, Barcelona, 1966, p.567 (First published as Historie Générale de la Population Mondiale, Ed. Montchrestien, Paris, 1961).
- (219) See f.183.
- For the relative importance of the medical and sanitary, agricultural and industrial revolutions see Political and Economic Planning report, World Population and Resources, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1955, pp.5-6.
- (220) J. Vicens Vives, Els Catalans en el Segle XIX, Barcelona, 1958, p.16 ff., cited in R. Carr, op. cit., p.197.
- (221) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.619.
- (222) Ibid., p.621.
- In substantiation of this theory the industrial population of Spain according to the 1887 Census was still only 243,867. See A. Marvaud, op. cit., p.124.
- (223) M.F. Pardo Pérez, La Población de Zaragoza, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Zaragoza, 1959, p.34.
- The extension of the cultivated area was by no means a nineteenth-century solution to population problems. See J. García Fernández, 1953, op. cit., p.205.
- While the Castilian heartland met the demands of an increased population in the nineteenth century by an extension of the cultivated zone (roturaciones nuevas), the rest of Western Europe solved the problem generally through industrialization or an intensification of agriculture. For the unique French case, however, see M. Billinge, "Technological resistance", No.6 in the series France from Waterloo to World War II, The Geographical Magazine, Vol.48, No.6, Mar., 1976, pp.349-353. For Western Europe see R. Carr, op. cit., p.197.
- (224) Until the mid-nineteenth century. See J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.620.
- (225) Ibid., p.621; J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.190; and J. Ruiz Almansa, "Problemas económico-sociales que derivan de la estructura demográfica de España", La Normal, Cuadernos del Congreso de Estudios Sociales, Madrid, 1946, p.20.
- (226) It is likely that Vicens Vives based his 1880 hypothesis regarding migration on increasing industrialization and railway economics. According to this source, the cost per kilometre travelled fell from 40.93 ptas. in 1864 to 2.98 ptas. in 1884. See J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.637.
- Evidence from the United Kingdom indicates that the development of rail transport aided and accelerated migration in the nineteenth century but did not cause it. J. Saville, op. cit., p.9.
- (227) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54.
- (228) E.J. Habakkuk, 1971, op. cit., p.32.
- (229) The average annual increase of population in Spain during the nineteenth

century was as follows:

Period	Average annual increase
1797-1833	60,000
1833-1860	110,000
1860-1900	76,000

SOURCE: J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., pp.613-619.

- (230) Ibid., p.607.
According to J. Nadal, 1970, op. cit., 4,000 kilometres of railway track were constructed in the 1850-1865 period.
- (231) Those with population of over 50,000 in 1837.
- (232) A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.119.
- (233) Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Secretaría General, Sección de Estadística, Resumen Estadístico Año 1968, Madrid, 1969, p.25.
- (234) A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.119.
- (235) The death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 2.17 per thousand on average in the city of Granada between 1861 and 1870. See J. Bosque Maurel, Geografía Urbana de Granada, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Zaragoza, 1962, p.102.
- (236) F. Quirós Linares, "Getafe. Proceso de industrialización de una villa de carácter rural en la zona de influencia de Madrid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.21, No.79, May, 1960, p.215.
- (237) Ibid., p.217.
- (238) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.190.
The average national figure for 1877 was 3.5%.
Statistics for the cities of Madrid and Barcelona in 1884 confirm the greater impact of inter-provincial migration on the former. See J. Jiménez Agius, Madrid. Su Población, Natalidad y Mortalidad, Madrid, El Correo, 1886, 77pp., cited in A. Cabo Alonso, "Valor de la inmigración Madrileña", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.22, Nos.84-85, Aug.-Nov., 1961, p.362.
- (239) This was partly due to the "peculiar institutions of the Spaniards". According to Davis and Casis, "sanitation, education, utilities and amusements, were fostered in the city but not elsewhere... everything, including economic advantage, political patronage, and cultural support ..." was to be found there. Cityward migration stimuli thus existed for labouring and landowning classes alike. See K. Davis and A. Casis, "Urbanization in Latin America", in P.K. Hatt and A.J. Reiss, (ed.), op. cit.
- (240) E. Levasseur, op. cit., p.355.
- (241) Since 1857.
The municipios larger than their respective provincial capitals during the 1900-1940 period are listed in A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, "Geografía del censo de la población", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.6, No.13, Feb., 1945, p.88.
- (242) P.M. Hauser, (ed.), 1961, op. cit., p.355.
Not all provincial capitals were "pre-industrial" cities. Fernández de Diego notes a great expansion of population in the industrial zone of San Andrés (Valladolid) between 1852 and 1910 due to in-migration. See E. Fernández de Diego, El Barrio de San Andrés de la Ciudad de Valladolid, Departamento de Geografía de la Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid, 1971, reviewed in Estudios Geográficos, Vol.33, No.126, Feb., 1972, p.161.
- (243) The author of this thesis does not agree with Vicens Vives that this was necessarily a "desperate degrading type of emigration". See J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.621.
- (244) D.J. Dwyer, 1963, op. cit., p.359.
- (245) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54.
- (246) According to Estalella and Gubern, thirty-seven of the provincial capitals in 1900 had "an urban structure based nearly exclusively on the

- service sector" (nineteen of which had more than 50% of their active populations employed in services), and these were regionally grouped rather than along axes of communication. See E. Estalella and E. Gubern, "Estructura funcional de las ciudades españolas en 1900", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.31, No.118, Feb., 1970, pp.22-23 and 27.
- (247) J. Mercader, La Ciutat d'Igualada, Barcelona, 1953.
- (248) M. de Terán, "Calatayud, Daroca y Albarracín: notas de geografía urbana", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.3, No.6, Feb., 1942, pp.178 and 191.
- (249) J. Escudero Solano, "Medina del Campo: Estudio de un pequeño núcleo urbano de Castilla la Vieja", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.26, No.101, Nov., 1965, pp.471 and 491.
- (250) J. Benito Arranz, 1959, op. cit., pp.497 and 499.
- (251) R. Carr, op. cit., p.416; and F. del Campo Aguilar, Albacete Contemporánea, Albacete, 1958.
- (252) J.L. Martín Galindo, "La ciudad de León", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.18, No.66, Feb., 1957, pp.95-150.
- (253) A. Bullón Ramírez, "Evolución y Estado de la Población de Madrid", in Madrid, 1964...., op. cit., pp.145-146.
- (254) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, "Los censos de la población en España (1857-1940)", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.12, No.43, May, 1951, p.243 ff.
- (255) F. Ivern, Hospitalet de Llobregat. Municipio Suburbano Estudio de Sociología Urbana, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Monografías Sociológicas No.1, Barcelona, 1960, p.35.
- (256) J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.313; and V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.41.
- (257) R. Carr, op. cit., p.416.
- (258) Madrid (likened by Pérez Galdós to an "anthill" with its population confined within the restricting limits of walls erected in 1625) had a density of population in 1857 of 384 per hectare - greater than that of contemporary Paris or London. See V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.35.
- (259) J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.313.
For the importance of the development of horse-drawn and electric trams as factors aiding urban expansion see J.H. Johnson, op. cit., pp.13-14 and 40-41.
- (260) Ensanche is defined by Fucilla as "dilation, augmentation, widening; ...; increase". See J.G. Fucilla, Concise Spanish Dictionary, Harrap, London, 1948, p.141.
Jovellanos, writing in 1787, referred to "la estrechez en que vive la población de Madrid" and proposed "su ensanche". Quoted from Ministerio de la Vivienda, Comisaría General para la Ordenación Urbana de Madrid y Alrededores, Plan General de Ordenación Urbana del Area Metropolitana de Madrid, Vol.1, Análisis de Estructura Urbana, Madrid, 1962, p.20. See also C.M. de Castro, Memoria Descriptiva del Anteproyecto de Ensanche de Madrid, Imprenta de José C. de la Peña, Madrid, 1860.
Other cities had similar schemes. The ensanche in Bilbao, for example, was begun in 1876. See Cáritas Española, Plan C.C.B. Plan de Promoción Social, Asistencia Social y Beneficencia de la Iglesia en España, Vol.2, Euramérica, Madrid, 1965, p.83 (This information is supplied by L. Arregui, in the chapter entitled "Doce Monografías de Una Zona: Bilbao").
Morphologically Madrid is subdivided into three zones - Centro, Ensanche and Extrarradio (or Periferia). See Cáritas Diocesana de Madrid-Alcalá, Fundación FOESSA, Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de Madrid, Edit. Euramérica, Madrid, 1967, pp.29-30.
- (261) From 1863 in the case of the Barrio de Pozas in Argüelles. See M. Montesinos, "El barrio de Pozas", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.22, Nos.84-85, Aug.-Nov., 1961, p.478.
- (262) In some instances this pattern was repeated at intervals. For example, the public works in Barcelona (1921-1923) associated with the Exposición Universal of Montjuïc (1929) and the construction of the Metro; the expan-

sion of the Metro in the 1960s and the construction work associated with Expo 72. See F. Candel, Los Otros Catalanes, Edic. Península, Madrid, 1965, pp.36-39 (originally published as Els Altres Catalans, Edicions 62, Barcelona, 1964). See Also Ya, 4th Aug., 1970, pp.1-2; and A. López Gómez, "Los transportes urbanos en Madrid, 1. El ferrocarril metropolitano (Metro)", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.30, No.114, Feb., 1969, p.50.

- (263) Ruiz Almansa has shown that the "pull" of Spanish urban centres was only capable of absorbing about 40% of the rural outflow during the 1900-1930 period. See J. Ruiz Almansa, 1946, op. cit., pp.17-18.
- (264) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., pp.197-200.
Phylloxera reached Málaga in 1878 and Gerona in 1879, spreading rapidly afterwards to other provinces. See S. Llobet, "De geografía agraria de la comarca del Maresme (Barcelona)", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.16, No.58, Feb., 1955, p.61; J.P. Girona Trias, "La invasión filoxérica en España", Memorias de la Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona, Vol.26, No.8, 1942, p.33; A. Huetz de Lemps, "Principales aspectos de los viñedos del sur de la cuenca del Duero", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.23, No. 86, Feb., 1962, p.69; and A. Miguera Arnal, El Alto Guadalquivir: Estudio Geográfico, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Zaragoza, 1961, p.105.
- (265) A 54% growth-rate in population was achieved between 1836 and 1857. See A. Jutglar, "Perspectiva Histórica de la Fenomenología Migratoria en Cataluña", in A. Jutglar, et. al., La Inmigración en Cataluña, Edic. de Materiales, Barcelona, 1963, p.9.
- (266) Ibid.
Pallars in the Catalan Pyrenees, for example, lost over 30% of its population between 1865 and 1900. See V. López Gómez, op. cit., p.706.
- (267) My interpretation of J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.197.
- (268) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.621.
The creation of the national rail-system (1848-1900) aided this process, just as the construction of the first modern roads in Cataluña aided short-distance migration. See R. Duocastella, "Fenómenos de aculturación religiosa de la inmigración en Cataluña", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.27, No.105, Nov., 1966, p.626; and V. López Gómez, op. cit., p.705.
- (269) M. de Bolós y Capdevila, "La inmigración en Barcelona en los dos últimos decenios", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.20, No.75, May, 1959, p.215.
Identical statistics for 1877 are given in J.M. Martínez Mari Odena, "La Inmigración a Barcelona", Rafael Dalmau, Barcelona, 1964, p.13.
The exhibition of 1888 gave a fillip to non-Catalan migration into the city. See M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., p.215.
Compare, for example, the population of London - the non native-born representing 37% of the total population of the capital in 1881. See C. Booth, (ed.), op. cit., Vol.3, pp.150-166.
- (270) M. de Terán, "Dos calles madrileñas: las de Alcalá y Toledo", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.22, Nos.84-85, Aug.-Nov., 1961, p.400. (1961 (a))
See also details for the whole city extracted from the padrón municipal of 1898, quoted in A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.365.
- (271) Oviedo (Asturias) was the most important individual province - supplying 8.72% of the total population of the street in 1890, and 4.5% of the total population of the city in 1898. See M. de Terán, 1961, op. cit., p.400; and A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.365.
Of the 55,000 workers censused in Madrid in 1843, 24,000 were domestic servants and 15,000 public servants. See V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.43.
Asturias has a tradition of supplying Madrid with men for dirty or unso-
ciable jobs - for example as serenos (night-watchmen). In North Castile, there was a tradition for unmarried females to migrate to Madrid at an early age to seek employment as domestic servants. See M. Siguán, "La Asimilación de los Inmigrantes en la Sociedad Catalana: el Punto de Vis-

ta del Sicólogo"; in A. Jutglar, et. al., 1968, op. cit., p.49.

On a more personal note, the author's wife's grandparents were all sent to Madrid at an early age. From the point of view of assimilation into city life, it is interesting to know that one marriage was contracted between long-distance and the other between short-distance life-time migrants. The origins of her grandparents were as follows:

Paternal grandparents

Tudela (Navarra),
Puente Viesgo (Santander).

Maternal grandparents

El Alamo (Madrid),
Tomelloso (Ciudad Real).

- (272) Although near enough to serve as a dormitory settlement for the capital.
- (273) F. Quirós Linares, 1960, op. cit., p.216.
- (274) Enrique O'Shea estimated that 2,205 people travelled daily from Leganés to Madrid in 1875. See J. Enrique O'Shea, Proyecto de Ferrocarril (con motor de sangre) de Madrid a Leganés, Madrid, 1875, p.3, cited in J. Benito Arranz, "Leganés. Un municipio suburbano de Madrid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.22, Nos.84-85, Aug.-Nov., 1961, p.535.
- (275) Ibid., pp.540-541.
- (276) The rural population of Arribes de Duero, for example, increased by 13.3% between 1860 and 1887. The fall after that date was mainly attributable to the arrival of phylloxera. See J. Crespo Rodondo, op. cit., pp.129 and 133; and D. Ramos, "Notas sobre la geografía del bajo Tajuña", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.8, No.26, Feb., 1947, p.88 ff.
- (277) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.617; and G. Brennan, op. cit. According to J.J. Morato in El Heraldo de Madrid, 1903, salaries in Spain rose by only 13.13% between 1827 and 1902 compared with a rise in the cost of living during the same period of 216%. Cited in A. Marvaud, op. cit., pp.126-129.
- Apart from the Carlist Wars there were no less than forty-three pronunciamientos (insurrections) between 1814 and 1923. See R. Oliveira, Politics, Economics and Men of Modern Spain 1808-1946, London, 1946, p.40.
- (278) R. Carr, op. cit., p.413.
- Unrestricted emigration overseas was allowed only after 1873. See S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54; and M. González-Rothvoss, "Influencia de la emigración en el crecimiento de la población española en los últimos cien años 1850-1950", Revista Internacional de Sociología, No.41, Jan.-Mar., 1953, pp.61-84 (Also published by Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1953).
- (279) W.F. Willcox and I. Ferenczy, International Migrations, Vol.1, Table II, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1929.
- The tradition of emigrating to the Americas had not disappeared. The revolutionary changes of the eighteenth century including the suppression of the Mesta and the disentanglement of estates had strengthened this tradition. There was, for example, an uninterrupted migration stream from Salduero (Soria) from 1820 onwards. See A. García Terrel, op. cit., p.31.
- (280) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1946, op. cit., p.17.
- (281) C. Martí Buñill, Nuevas Soluciones al Problema Migratorio, Edic. Cultura Hispanica, Madrid, 1955, p.288, gives a net loss due to overseas migration of 412,178 for the 1901-1910 period, which seems to substantiate Ruiz Almansa's argument.
- Much of the overseas migration from both Galicia and Murcia was temporary and seasonal in nature. See O. Quelle, "La densidad de población en la provincia de Murcia", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.13, No.47, May, 1952, p.368.
- (282) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.197 ff.
- (283) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., pp.303-412.
- (284) Less important regional movements of population were from Upper to Lower Andalucía (until the middle of the nineteenth century), and from the Basque provinces to Bilbao. See A. Higuera Arnal, 1961, op. cit., p.143.

- (285) H.J. Habakkuk and M. Postan, (ed.), op. cit., p.33.
- (286) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1945, op. cit., p.88.
It should be noted, however, that negative "push" factors in the 1901-1910 period were less than in earlier or later decades. See J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.200.
- (287) R. Philip Jones, The Pattern of Electricity Production in Spain: A Study of the Interaction of Geographical and Economic Conditions, unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1958, Table IX, p.23.
- (288) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.130. See also S. Roldán, J.L. García Delgado and J. Muñoz, La Formación de la Sociedad Capitalista en España 1914-1920, Madrid, 1973.
- (289) Ministerio del Trabajo, La Dinámica del Empleo 1965, Madrid, 1966. According to Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaria del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo. Resumen de la Monografía, Madrid, 1964, p.151, the fall in the agricultural population expressed as a percentage of the total active population was as follows:

Period	Percentage fall
1901-1910	3.14
1911-1920	2.14
1921-1930	7.72

A. Canillieri Iapeyre, "La influencia de la movilidad de la mano de obra agrícola en la empresa agraria", Revista de Estudios Agrosociales, Vol. 16, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967, p.101, gives rather different figures. See also M.R. Miralbés Bodera, "Sobre la estructura de la población activa española y su evaluación 1900-1960", Geographica, Jan.-Dec., 1965; and A. Canillieri, "Las realizaciones agrícolas", Comercio, Vol.34 (2nd series), No.112, Nov., 1959, p.7.

- (290) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.190; C. Martí Bufill, op. cit., p.223; and J. Ruiz Almansa, 1946, op. cit., p.20.
- (291) Consejo Nacional de Economía, Renta Nacional de España, Madrid, n.d., cited in J. Ruiz Almansa, 1946, op. cit., p.20.
- (292) According to Fontana, the lack of demand for manufactured goods in the internal market (after the "boom" period of rapid industrialization which was stimulated by the First World War) led to a switch to the construction of dwellings in Barcelona. See J. Fontana, Cambio Económico y Actividades Políticas en la España del Siglo XIX, Ariel, Barcelona, 1973, p.192.
- (293) The decade saw an increase of 1.2% in the number of persons born outside the province where censored, compared with increases of only 0.5% in both the 1837-1900 and 1901-1910 periods. See J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.190.
- (294) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1951, op. cit. gives fourteen provinces being depopulated; J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.200, thirteen provinces; and A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., twelve provinces.
- (295) J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., p.483.
- (296) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., pp.402-403.
The names cited in this paragraph all refer to provinces.
- (297) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.9, gives net in-migration figures for all of Spain as follows:

Period	Net in-migration
1901-1910	370,921
1911-1920	828,103

- (297) Wrong notes that mass emigration from Europe occurred "at a time when the standard of living in most European countries was rising rather than falling". See D.H. Wrong, Population and Society, Random House, New York, 3rd ed., 1967, p.89; and D. Kirk, "European Migrations: Pre-War Trends and Future Prospects", in Millbank Memorial Fund, Post-War Problems of Migration, New York, 1948, p.58.

- According to the I.L.O., rural-to-urban migration is mainly from high and intermediate income regions and not poor ones. See International Labour Office, Why Labour Leaves the Land, Geneva, 1960, pp.115-117.
- (298) According to W.F. Willcox and I. Ferenczy, op. cit., Vol.1, Table II, the United Kingdom supplied 77.9% of transoceanic European emigrants in the 1846-1815 period.
- Reinhard and Armengaud give a figure of 68% for the 1800-1860 period. See M.R. Reinhard and A. Armengaud, op. cit..
- (299) L. Kosiński, 1970, op. cit., p.62.
- (300) J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.224.
- (301) J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.350.
- (302) Ibid.
- (303) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., pp.393-412.
- (304) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3.
- (305) A parallel exists with Southern England in the mid-nineteenth century when real obstacles to mobility existed. Chambers and Mingay speak of "a deep ignorance of any kind of life more than 10 or 20 miles away, when in Southern England the nearest industrial town might be London, and 50 miles seemed as far as 500". See J.D. Chambers and G.E. Mingay, The Agricultural Revolution 1750-1880, B.T. Batsford, London, 1966, p.140.
- (306) M. Sigüén Soler, "La emigración y su influencia sobre el desarrollo del campo", Revista de Estudios Agrarios, Vol.14, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967, p.50; G. Hermet, op. cit., pp.19-20; A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.460; The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.89; M.R. Miralbés Bedera, op. cit., p.39.
- Small but increasing numbers of Andalusian migrants were, however, attracted to industrial Cataluña. See S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54. Public-work schemes begun under Primo de Rivera, also helped to spread small numbers of Andalusian migrants over other parts of Spain. See A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.460; and J. Arias Quintana, "Una investigación sobre las causas y remedios del paro agrícola y otros problemas de la economía de Jaén", Cuadernos de Información Económico Social, No.1, 1951, p.88.
- (307) The partido judicial (or district composed of several municipios of a province) is a judicial administrative unit which dates back to the time of the Reconquista, which usually lacks any modern economic significance. See F. Hernández, "Los reyes y la colonización interior de España", Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica, Vol.8, 1880, p.193, cited in J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.193; and N. de Fuentes Sanchis, "Concentración Regional y Comarcal", in Semanas Sociales de España (XXIV Semana Madrid, 1965), Problemas de Concentración Urbana, Madrid, 1966, p.58.
- (308) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3.
- According to this source, thirty-eight provinces showed a net-migration loss (1911-1920) compared with forty-one provinces (1901-1910). See ibid., Table A.3. Three hundred and seventy-six partidos judiciales showed a similar loss (1911-1920) compared with three hundred and eighty-one (1901-1910). See ibid., Table A.1. Massive out-migration (defined as a net migration loss of over 5,000 in any decade) affected twenty-two partidos (1911-1920) compared with thirty-seven (1901-1910). See ibid., Table A.1.
- The slight fall in out-migration figures may have been partly related to a decrease of 0.27% in population growth compared with the first decade of the century. See R. de Roda y Jiménez, La Emigración de los Campos a las Ciudades, Real Sociedad Económica Matritense de Amigos del País, Madrid, 1926, p.21.
- (309) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1946, op. cit., p.17.
- (310) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.9.
- (311) Ibid., Tables A.9 and A.10.
- (312) M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., p.217.

- (313) Ibid., p.213.
 (314) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table 2.8, p.50.
 (315) The Catalan region excluding Lérida but including Balears.
 (316) M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., p.217; and F. Candel, 1965, op. cit., p.136.
 (317) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table 2.8, p.50.
 (318) Ibid.
 (319) During the 1911-1920 period, the province of Madrid saw an increase of only 1.2% (the same as the national average) in the number of persons born outside the province where censored, compared with an increase of 3.1% for the province of Barcelona. See J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.190. According to Compañía de Jesús, Survey, S.J., Estudio Previo de Datos Básicos, edic. privada, Madrid, 1966, p.220, Madrid absorbed 26.1% of all migrants in Spain during the 1911-1920 period compared with 32.2% in the previous decade. See ibid., cited in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de Madrid, p.46. See also Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., Table 4.3, p.183. According to A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Tables A.9 and A.10, the city of Madrid increased its share of net national in-migration from 21% (1901-1910) to 22% (1911-1920), compared with Barcelona which had 13.6% (1901-1910) and 17% (1911-1920).

- (320) Madrid, 1964...., op. cit., p.532. The most important contingents of life-time migrants to the city in 1920 were as follows:

<u>Traditional regions</u>		<u>Rest of Spain</u>	
New Castile	29.23%	Andalucía	10.06%
Old Castile	22.45%	Galicia	5.96%
Extremadura	2.62%	León	5.50%
		Asturias	3.71%
		Rest	21.47%
<u>Total</u>	<u>53.30%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>46.70%</u>

See also M. García Cortés, Madrid y su Porvenir, V. Rico, Madrid, 1931, pp.57-69.

- (321) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table 2.8, p.50.
 (322) Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo. Resumen de la Monografía, op. cit., p.151.
 (323) R. Tamames, 1962, op. cit., p.132, notes that depopulation affected the following:
- | <u>Period</u> | <u>Provinces</u> | <u>Percentage Nat. Territory</u> | <u>Coeff. Pop. Loss</u> |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1911-1920 | 13 | 24.93 | 2.39 |
| 1921-1930 | 6 | 11.58 | 1.46 |
- See also J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.201; and the conflicting evidence in A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., pp.402-403.
 (324) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.8.
 (325) Ibid., Table A.9.
 (326) Ibid., Table A.10.
 (327) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.190.
 (328) A. García Barbancho, "La Emigración en Barcelona y su Relación con las Migraciones Interiores de España", in Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, Patronato Municipal de la Vivienda, Conversaciones sobre Emigración Interior (Barcelona, Octubre, 1965), Barcelona, 1966, p.35. The ten selected partidos consisted of Madrid, Bilbao, San Sebastián and the following seven from the province of Barcelona: Barcelona, Hospitalet, Manresa, Mataró, Sabadell, San Feliu de Llobregat and Tarrasa.
 (329) A regular bus service was established, for example, between Romosierra and the provincial capital of Soria (40 kilometres away) in 1923. See M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.22; and A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.467. For the affect of other services see L. Urabayen, "Jaurrieta. Un pueblo interesante para la geografía de los paisajes humanizados", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.9, No.32, 1948, pp.377-420.

- (330) The decline of mining was related to the world economic crisis. The mining villages of the Sierra Morena like Santa Elena, La Carolina and Guarramón reached their maximum population in 1920 then declined. See A. Higuera Arnal, 1961, op. cit., p.145; and F. Quirós Linares, "Puertollano y su cuenca minera", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.17, No.63, May, 1956, pp.242 and 246.
- Mining provinces like Oviedo and León showed large net migration losses for the 1921-1930 period. See A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3.
- (331) M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., p.217.
- According to M.P. Pardo Pérez, op. cit., p.97, migration from the province of Zaragoza became orientated towards Cataluña rather than the provincial capital from 1921-1930.
- (332) F. Candel, 1955, op. cit., p.136.
- Notwithstanding, 21.9% of the non-Catalan population of the city in 1930 still came from Levante and Aragón. See J.M. Martínez Mari Odena, op. cit., p.15. The exhibition of 1929 was an important factor in the changing pattern of in-migration, in the opinion of Candel. According to Martínez Mari Odena, however, there was relatively little in-migration into the city between 1925 and 1929. See ibid., p.63. Another reason for the changing pattern of in-migration was that Spain was no longer "a series of water-tight compartments" rather than a nation. See J. Ortega y Gasset, "España invertebrada", Revista de Occidente, 1921, translated by M. Adams, Invertebrate Spain, W.W. Norton, New York, 1937, p.41.
- (333) Compañía de Jesús, op. cit., p.220.
- (334) According to Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Reseña Estadística de la Provincia de Madrid, Madrid, 1958, the population of the city increased as follows:

Period	Natural Increase	Migration
1901-1910	8%	92%
1911-1920	5%	95%
1921-1930	16%	84%

I. Ballester Ros, op. cit., p.156, gives somewhat different percentages. The higher natural increases in the 1921-1930 period were partly related to a higher birth-rate associated with a young population, and partly to the disappearance of a savage influenza epidemic (1917-1920). Madrid in 1920 had a negative natural increase of -0.19 per thousand inhabitants. See Resumen Estadístico Año 1968, op. cit., p.25.

The epidemics which affected Madrid in 1900, 1901, 1909 and 1917-1920 (see I. Ballester Ros, op. cit., p.158; and Ayuntamiento de Madrid, La Vivienda Insalubre, Madrid, 1914, pp.27-28) may have been related to high population densities in the central districts of the city (see M. de Terán, "Desarrollo espacial de Madrid a partir de 1868", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.22, No.85, 1961, p.609; and Mesonero Romanos, El Antiguo Madrid, Madrid, 1861, p.176) and insanitary housing conditions in the periphery (Cf. O. Lewis, 1962, op. cit., p.xvi). In the case of London, Kellett thinks that between 1840 and 1900 over 120,000 people were displaced by the building of new railway stations, streets and docks. See J.R. Kellett, 1969, op. cit., pp.327-328. The displaced population refused to move far from their centres of work, over-population producing "dark pockets of deepening squalor and degradation". See F. Shepard, op. cit., p.14. An inevitable rise in the London mortality-rate followed, which is paralleled in Madrid:

Period	Mortality-rate per thousand pop.	
	London	Madrid
1840-1849	25.2	
1850-1859	23.6	35.7*
1860-1869	24.3	37.5*

* 1858-1862 period; + 1886-1892 period.

SOURCES: Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Registrar General, H.M.S.O., London, 1872, Table 2, p.5; V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.207-208.

- (335) C. Goodrich, et. al., op. cit., p.395; and R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.69. For a similar return movement to the land in France during the 1930s see T.H. Elkins, The Urban Explosion, Macmillan, London, 1973, p.26.
- (336) S. Llobet, "Evolución del poblamiento y población de la comarca del Valles", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.3, No.9, Nov., 1942, pp.792-793.
- (337) The 1940 Census figures are unfortunately unreliable. See Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., p.183.
An increase of 0.38% in the agricultural population expressed as a percentage of the total active population occurred between 1931 and 1940. See Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo. Resumen de la Monografía, op. cit., p.151.
- (338) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1945, op. cit., pp.118-119.
Note the decline of the urban population of Eibar (1936-1939). See A. García Manrique, Eibar: Inmigración y Desarrollo Urbano e Industrial, Departamento de Geografía Aplicada del Instituto Elcano, Zaragoza, 1961, p.62.
- (339) Between 1920 and 1940 the number of urban centres (with over 10,000 population) increased from 269 to 378; while between 1930 and 1940 the number of cities with over 100,000 population increased from 10 to 13. See J. Gavira, "El crecimiento de la población urbana española", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.8, No.27, May, 1947, pp.411-412.
- (340) The percentage of the total Spanish population living in provincial capitals increased by 2.82 between 1931-1940 compared with 2.46 between 1921-1930. See A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1945, op. cit., p.88.
For short-distance (intra-provincial) migration into the city of Granada between 1931 and 1940 see A. Floristán and J. Bosque, "Movimientos migratorios de la provincia de Granada", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.18, Nos.67-68, May-Aug., 1957, p.375.
- (341) J. Gavira, op. cit., p.411.
For rural depopulation during this period see A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., pp.402-403.
Some towns grew due to the temporary acquisition of huge military garrisons. See M.P. Pardo Pérez, op. cit., p.97.
- (342) F. Candel, 1965, op. cit., p.119.
Migrants from the south in the 1920s and 1930s had mainly been from the drought-affected provinces of Almería and Murcia. See ibid., pp.39-40; and G. Brennan, op. cit., p.124.
- (343) The first house was constructed in 1925 by an Asturiano, the second was a tavern built by a native of nearby Vallecas, the third a house built by an in-migrant from Martos in 1927. See C. de Castro, op. cit., p.505.
- (344) R.C. Taylor, op. cit., p.121; and Rodrigo Rubio, La Deshumanización del Campo, Edic. Península, Madrid, 1966, p.125.
- (345) The 1940s were very hard years for most peasants in the Spanish countryside. See R. Rubio, op. cit., pp.79 and 97.
Conditions were particularly bad in Andalucía 1941-1942 - el año del Hambre. See F. Candel, 1965, op. cit., p.117; P. Vilar, 1967, op. cit., p.123; and R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.69.
- (346) J. Vilar Salinas, Repercusiones Demográficas de la Última Guerra Civil Española, Madrid, 1942 (a summary appears in Revista Internacional de Sociología, No.1, 1943, pp.266-268); J. Sánchez, Influencias de la Guerra en Algunos Fenómenos Demográficos, Madrid, 1947; and A. Higuera Arnal, La Emigración Interior en España, Edic. Mundo del Trabajo, Madrid, 1967, p.70.
In the immediate post-war period the reconstruction of towns and even public buildings which had suffered war damage was a minor "pull" for rural-to-urban migrants. See E. García Manrique, 1961, op. cit., pp.71-72 and 172-173; and M. de Terán, "Sigüenza. Estudio de geografía urbana", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.7, No.25, Nov., 1946, p.643.
- (347) Expressed as a percentage of the total active population. See Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo. Resumen de la Monografía, op. cit., p.151.

- (348) Lugo, Almería y Guadalajara provinces.

The apparent contradiction between a large decline in the agricultural population and relatively little rural depopulation, is related to the abnormal retention of surplus agricultural labour in the countryside during the 1930s.

- (349) The net in-migration figures were as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Net in-migration</u>
1921-1930	1,079,026
1931-1940	846,347
1941-1950	1,138,386

See A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.9.

- (350) Ibid., Table A.10, gives net in-migration to provincial capitals as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Net in-migration</u>
1921-1930	809,242
1931-1940	750,254
1941-1950	927,135

- (351) See f.331 and f.376.

- (352) In Southern Spain improved communications with the outside world - especially the installation of regular bus services - usually affected villages after 1940. See A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.467; R. Rubio, op. cit., pp.82-83; and J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.193.

- (353) A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.357.

- (354) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.10.

On the evidence of increasing net migration balances, short-distance in-migration to provincial capitals would appear to be of regional importance between 1931 and 1940, in Galicia and Western Andalucía (including Badajoz). According to Hermet, however, Southern Spain lost 504,000 of its population to the rest of Spain and abroad during the 1941-1955 period, only 31,000 migrating within the region from provincial areas to capital cities. See G. Hermet, op. cit., p.35.

- (355) Almería and Guadalajara. See A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.10.

- (356) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, "Censo de la población de España del año 1960", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.23, No.88, Aug., 1962, p.348.

- (357) D.R. Scott, op. cit., pp.31-41; and T.H. Elkins, op. cit., p.37.

- (358) J.L. Ugarte del Río, "Ciudades que crecen y campos que se despueblan", Anales de Economía, (2nd series), No.4, Jan.-Mar., 1963, p.799.
This process became more apparent in the 1951-1960 period especially in the case of Madrid.

- (359) A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., pp.364-365.

- (360) Barcelona incorporated part of Santa Coloma de Gramanet in 1943 but was only 99.9 sq.kms. in total area in 1960. Madrid, in contrast, annexed Carabanchel Alto, Carabanchel Bajo and Chamartín de la Rosa in 1943; Aravaca, Barajas, Canillas, Canillejas and Hortaleza in 1949; Fuencarral, El Pardo, Vallecas and Vicálvaro in 1950; Villaverde in 1954. The effect of these annexations on the capital was to increase its total area from 66.76 sq. kms. in 1943 to 607.09 sq. kms. in 1960. See M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., p.244; J.M. Martínez Marí Odena, op. cit., p.17; Madrid, 1964...., op. cit., pp.69-70; and Cámara Oficial de la Industria de Madrid, Memoria Anuario Industrial 1967, Madrid, 1968, p.13.
For details of "Gran Bilbao" see M. Ferrer Regales, "Urbanization in Spain, with particular reference to greater Bilbao", paper read at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Iberian Social Studies Association, University of Southampton, 15-18 April, 1971. According to the source, the annexation of nearby municipios mainly occurred in the last third of the 19th century.

- (361) J. Iglésias, "El movimiento demográfico en Cataluña durante los últimos cien años", Memorias de la Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona, Vol.33, No.16, 1951; and J. Martínez Marí Odena, op. cit., pp.11-12.

- (362) A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.361; Madrid, 1964...., op. cit., p.73; and A. García Barbancho, "Los movimientos migratorios en España", Revista de Estudios Demográficos, Madrid, No.33, Oct.-Dec., 1960, pp.7-84 (also published separately, Madrid, 1960).
- (363) E. García Manrique, 1961, op. cit., p.197.
- (364) The economic slump of 1931-1935 was followed by the Civil War (1936-1939) and a further period of economic restrictions. See A. Jutglar, et. al., 1968, op. cit., p.13; and the Consejo de Economía Nacional, quoted in J. Ros Jimeno, "La Población y el Desarrollo Económico en España", in Conversaciones sobre Inmigración Interior, op. cit., p.97. (1966 (a)) A fantastic industrial expansion of 55.45% occurred in Madrid between 1940 and 1945. See J. Vázquez, "La Inmigración en Madrid", in Los Problemas de la Migración Española, op. cit., p.402. The city of Barcelona received only 72,000 in-migrants (1935-1939) and 42,000 (1940-1944) compared with 141,000 new arrivals (1930-1934) and 115,000 (1945-1949). See J.M. Martínez Mari Odena, op. cit., p.63.
- (365) M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., pp.213 and 244; E. García Manrique, 1961, op. cit., p.73; C. de Castro, op. cit., pp.504 and 506; and F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, "La cañada de Puente Duero: un pequeño suburbio de Valladolid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.31, No.121, Nov., 1970, pp.613 and 620.
- (366) In Barcelona, for example, a crisis in the building industry helped to brake in-migrant flows after 1955. See M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., p.213.
- (367) C. Giménez de la Cuadra, "Los desequilibrios en la economía española", Revista de Economía Política, No.47, Sept.-Dec., 1967, p.88. Legislative action taken between August 1956 and September 1957 also helped to put a brake on in-migration in the case of Madrid. See J.M. Vázquez and P. López Rivas, Palomeras una Parroquia Suburbana: Estudio Sociológico, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1966, pp.42-43; and C. de Castro, op. cit., p.516.
- (368) See, for example, V. Pérez Díaz, Estructura Social del Campo y Modo Rural, Edit. Tecnos, Madrid, 1966, Table 6-3, p.187. Varying local conditions were an important factor. Very strong "push" factors operated in the province of Jaén, for example, after the bad harvests of 1945 and 1946. See A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.469.
- (369) A. García Barbancho, 1960 (separata), op. cit., pp.16-17; and Factores Humanos y Sociales...., 1964, op. cit., p.197.
- (370) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.9.
- (371) Expressed as a percentage of the total active population. See Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo. Resumen de la Monografía, op. cit., p.151. This is a maximum figure and probably incorrect, which is used for the sake of consistency to compare the fall in agricultural population between 1941-1950 and 1951-1960. See p.75 and f.337.
- (372) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.8.
- (373) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.201; and R. Tamames, 1962, op. cit., p.122.
- (374) In the case of some provinces in North Castile an absolute decline in the non-urban population occurred from 1910. See Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Estudio sobre la Población Española. III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 1972-1975, Madrid, 1972, p.117. Parts of rural Spain continued to increase in population until 1950, from which date the areas suffering rural depopulation expanded. See M. Ferrer Regales, El Proceso de Superpoblación Urbana, Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorro, Madrid, 1972, p.197. For the sharp decline of population from 1955 in sixteen villages in the Sierra de Gredos and their small service centre of El Barco see J. Tenekes, "Migratie in een spaans berggebied", Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, Vol.58, May-Jun., No.3, 1968, Table 1, p.134, and p.144.

- (375) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., p.88.

The nine or ten provincial capitals with increased net in-migration compared with the previous decade were Alicante, Barcelona, Bilbao, La Coruña, Madrid, Pamplona, San Sebastián, Vitoria, Zaragoza and probably Valencia (see p.96).

- (376) Ibid., Table 2.17, p.89.

Twenty-six capitals showed a net migration loss for the decade according to Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, Madrid, 1965, p.212.

According to A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table 2.15, p.87, the percentage of net in-migration to provincial capitals declined after 1931-1940. The details are as follows:

Period	Net in-migration to prov. capitals *
1901-1910	69%
1911-1920	73%
1921-1930	75%
1931-1940	89%
1941-1950	81%
1951-1960	56%

* Expressed as a percentage of total net in-migration.

Of thirty-two main in-migrant centres with over 5,000 net in-migrants in the 1956-1960 period, only eleven municipios were provincial capitals. See Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., Table 4.5, p.184.

- (377) See, for example, J.L. Martín Galindo, op. cit., p.126; F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, op. cit., p.621; A. García de Amézaga, Vitoria, Aportación al Estudio de su Geografía Urbana, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Zaragoza, 1961, p.156; P. Pérez Fuchal, "Estudio demográfico del bajo Palencia", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.27, No.102, Feb., 1966, p.29; and J. Rodríguez Arasa, "Geografía urbana de Bojar", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.29, No.111, May, 1968, p.203.

- (378) M. Daumas, "Les conséquences démographiques d'une implantation industrielle en montagne. La population de Sabiñánigo (Province de Huesca)", Revue Géographique des Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest, Vol.33, 1962, pp.325-337.

- (379) S. Esteban Coca, "La emigración en la provincia de Valladolid desde 19 de enero de 1946 al 31 de diciembre de 1955", Consejo Económico Sindical Nacional, Madrid, 1960; and J. García Fernández, "La emigración en la provincia de Valladolid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.21, No.79, May, 1960, pp.264-265. (1960 (a))

- (380) New Castile excluding Madrid. See J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.340. The percentage of the population still living in their municipios of birth in 1950 was as follows:

Region	" Static " Population
Galicia	86.9%
New Castile-Extremadura *	82.2%
Andalucía	76.0%
Old Castile-León	72.4%
Levante	69.9%
Cantabrian-Basque lands	69.1%
Aragón	68.4%
Cataluña †	52.5%

* Excluding Madrid; † excluding Barcelona.

- (381) J. Giménez Mellado, El Paro Tecnológico y los Movimientos de Población en la Actual coyuntura Económica, Acción Social Patronal, Madrid, 1956; A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1945, op. cit., p.110; and Banco de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1955, Bilbao, 1957.

- (382) Houston's statistics (see f.380) refer to internal mobility. They ignore external mobility. The population of Galicia has been very mobile in this context. His statistics not only ignore the vast numbers from this region who have emigrated overseas but also those who have returned from overseas to their native municipios.

- (385) E. García Manrique, 1961, op. cit., p.66.
- (384) Madrid, 1964..., op. cit., p.536; and C. Trias Bertrán, "El Fenómeno Migratorio en Barcelona y Madrid", in Conversaciones sobre Inmigración Interior, op. cit., p.80.
Gallegos prefer to migrate to Barcelona rather than Madrid. See M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., pp.41-42.
- (385) Alzina Caules found that the number of life-time migrants from the province of Granada registered in the city of Barcelona increased by 53% between 1940 and 1945. See J. Alzina Caules, "Investigación analítica sobre el movimiento de población en Cataluña", Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociología, Vol.1, 1955, pp.15-46.
- (386) J.M. Martínez Marí Odena, op. cit., Table 13, p.64; and C. Trias Bertrán, 1966, op. cit., p.80.
Thirty per cent of the in-migrants to Barcelona in the 1955-1960 period were from Andalucía.
- (387) A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., pp.465-466.
- (388) J. Crespo Redondo, op. cit., pp.128-129.
- (389) M. Dumas, op. cit.; T. Vidal, "El reverso de la urbanización. La despoblación del campo en Cataluña", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.31, No.113, Feb., 1970, p.162; A. Higuera Arnal, 1961, op. cit., pp.145-146; and M. Ferrer Regales, 1957, op. cit., p.91.
- (390) J. Ros Jimeno, "Antecedentes e Información General" (Grupos de Trabajo, 12. Jornada), in Conversaciones sobre Inmigración Interior, op. cit., p.107. (1966 (b))
- (391) J. Díez Nicolás, "Concentración de la población en capitales de provincias españolas, 1940-1960", La Provincia, Instituto de Ciencias Sociales, Diputación Provincial de Barcelona, Barcelona, 1966, p.221.
- (392) Compañía de Jesús, op. cit., p.220.
- (393) M. Ferrer Regales, 1971, op. cit.
- (394) H. Capel Sáez, 1967, op. cit., p.84; and Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., Table 4.3, p.183.
- (395) H. Capel Sáez, "Las Migraciones Interiores Definitivas en España", in Arbeiten des V Internationalen Kongresses der Geographie-Studenten, Saarbrücken, 1962, pp.73-91.
- (396) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1960, op. cit., p.345.
- (397) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, pp.213-221, lists 133 urban centres (excluding provincial capitals) with net in-migration gains for the decade, to which, according to García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.10, must be added 34 provincial capitals.
- (398) J.M. Muntaner, "Los Inmigrantes y la Economía de Cataluña", in A. Jutglar, et. al., op. cit., p.31.
- (399) J.L. Ugarte del Río, op. cit., p.804.
- (400) The peak year for transoceanic emigration was 1912 with 134,000 leaving the country. See R. Carr, op. cit., p.413. C. Martí Bufill, op. cit., p.288, gives a maximum net migration loss of 126,702 for 1912.
Spain had more emigrants per head of population than any other European country during the 1900-1914 period. See R. de Roda y Jiménez, op. cit., p.8.
Despite the decline in emigration as a result of the First World War, Spain still accounted for 22.0% of transoceanic emigrants in the 1916-1920 period. See W.F. Willcox and I. Ferenczy, op. cit., Vol.1, Table 2.
- (401) E.J. Habakkuk, "Family Structure and Economic Change in Nineteenth Century Europe", in N.W. Bell and E.F. Vogel, (ed.), A Modern Introduction to the Family, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1960, p.167.
- (402) Ibid., p.168.
- (403) M. Perceval, The Spaniards: How they Live and Work, David & Charles, Newton Abbot, Devon, 1969, p.130. See also f.108 (PART THREE).
- (404) E. Couceiro Muñoz, "El Retorno de Emigrantes y su Problemática", in Conversaciones sobre Inmigración Interior, op. cit., p.37; and Organization for European Economic Development, Spain: Economic Survey, O.E.C.D.,

- Paris, July, 1965, p.48.
- (405) R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., p.21.
The three stages can be dated approximately as follows:
- (a) Local stage (1973-1910),
 - (b) Regional stage (1910-1927),
 - (c) National stage (1927-1959).
- (406) R.P. Bradshaw, from a privately circulated article in the University of Keele, circa 1960, p.14, which formed the basis of his article in Iberian Studies, 1972, op. cit.
- (407) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Maps 8 and 9.
- (408) R. Philip Jones, 1971, op. cit., p.2.
- (409) Ibid., pp.1-5.
- (410) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.7.
Zelinsky suggests that each stage of the "mobility transition" begins in an area conceived as a "hearth" before spreading outwards. See W. Zelinsky, "The hypothesis of the mobility transition", Geographical Review, Vol.61, 1971, pp.219-249.
- (411) The provinces of Murcia, Badajoz, Huelva and Sevilla.
- (412) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit.; R. Tamames, 1962, op. cit.; Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, Anexo 5, pp.194-223; Las Migraciones en España, op. cit.; R.P. Bradshaw, 1972, op. cit.; J. García Fernández, "El movimiento migratorio de trabajadores en España", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.25, No.95, May, 1964, pp.138-174; and J. Estébanes Álvarez and R. Puyol Antolín, "Los movimientos migratorios españoles durante el decenio 1961-1970", Geographica, (2nd series), Vol.15, No.2, Apr.-Jun., 1973, pp.105-142.
- (413) J.W. Webb, "The natural and migrational components of population changes in England and Wales, 1921-1931", Economic Geography, No.39, 1963, pp.130-143.
- (414) See pp.97-98.

PART THREE

INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN SPAIN POST 1960

- (1) N.F. Bruce, "A new approach to Spanish labour problems", Iberian Studies, Vol.1, No.2, 1972, p.75.
Liberalization of the régime did not, however, lead to agrarian reform. See S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.66.
It was also a period of great economic change. See M. Gaviria, Campo, Urbe y Espacio del Ocio, Siglo Veintiuno de España, Madrid, 1971, p.ix; and H.W. Richardson, Regional Development Policy and Planning in Spain, Saxon House/Lexington Books, D.C. Heath, Lexington Mass., and Farnborough Hants., 1975, p.3.
- (2) See p.48 and f.33 (PART TWO).
All permanent changes of residence involving a change of municipio should be recorded as arrivals (altas) or departures (bajas) in the Municipal Civil Register (Padrón). In practice, many migrants (despite the fines to which they are liable) fail to report their departure because they do not plan to leave permanently. A common example is where a married man leaves first in search of work and delays official notification of his departure until he has found a relatively secure job and returns to his village to collect his family and belongings. In theory, men are more likely to register their arrivals and departures in view of employment difficulties. See, for example, the announcement which appears daily in all newspapers concerning the Servicio de Colocación as set up by the Ley de Colocación of the 1st of February, 1943. In practice, it is not unknown for employers to take fiscal advantage of those

clandestine migrants who are engaged as casual labourers. See G. Fofi, op. cit., p.272.

Official Spanish Census records make a distinction between población de derecho (theoretical or official population) and población de hecho (actual population). Such a distinction was useful in the past because of the common occurrence of seasonal or temporary migrations. See the Ley de Régimen Local y su Reglamento, articles 41 and 51, quoted in Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censo de la Población de España 1970. Poblaciones de Derecho y de Hecho en los Municipios, Madrid, 1971, p.v.

Annual population registers (from which it is possible to calculate annual rates of migration) are now kept in a number of West European countries including Sweden, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Spain. See A.J. Fielding, "Internal Migration in Western Europe", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), op. cit., Table 16.1, p.237.

(3) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.70.

(4) See pp.46-47.

(5) These include both internal and external net out-migrants.

There is only a 0.85% difference between national net in-migration figures. Calculations in each instance were made at a provincial scale (see pp.34-35) the workings are shown in full below:

$$(a) \text{ net out-migration} \\ 1,537,882 - 1,466,564 = 71,318$$

$$\frac{71,318}{1,537,882} \times 100 = 4.64\%$$

$$(b) \text{ net in-migration} \\ 1,100,772 - 1,091,388 = 9,384$$

$$\frac{9,384}{1,100,772} \times 100 = 0.85\%$$

(* It is assumed that García Barbancho's statistics are more accurate. See f.6.)

(6) A. García Barbancho, Las Migraciones Interiores Españolas en 1961-1965, Estudios del Instituto de Desarrollo Económico, Madrid, 1970, Tables A.7 and A.8, pp.72-73; and Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 1.4.3.1, pp.100-101.

(7) These are both gross in- and out-migration figures which curiously exactly balance each other in every Spanish instance.

The workings are shown in full:

$$1,740,256 - 1,730,133 = 10,123$$

$$\frac{10,123}{1,740,256} \times 100 = 0.58\%$$

(* It is assumed that the I.N.E.'s statistics are more accurate) See Anuario Estadístico de España (various years), op. cit., and Banco Español de Crédito, Anuario del Mercado Español 1971, Madrid, 1971, p.489.

(8) A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Tables A.3 and A.4, pp.67-68.

(9) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Migración y Estructura Regional, Madrid, 1968, p.41.

(10) J. Clarke, "Population in Movement", in M. Chisholm and B. Rodgers, (ed.), op. cit., p.105.

"Migration efficiency" is defined as the ratio between net migration and total (or gross) migration. See also H.S. Shryock, "The efficiency of internal migration in the United States", International Population Conference, Vienna, 1959, Vienna, 1959, pp.685-694; and W. Borejko, "Study on effectiveness of migrations", Geogr. Polonica, 14, 1968, pp. 305-312, cited by L.A. Kosiński, "Data and Measures in Migration Research", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), op. cit., p.113. (1975 (a))

- (11) It is assumed here for purposes of comparison that the I.N.E. statistics which are certainly under-estimated (see f.34 PART TWO, and f.29) are total migration figures.

The migration efficiencies were calculated as follows:

(a) out-migration

$$\frac{1,345,998}{1,915,602} \times 100 = 96.37\%$$

(b) in-migration

$$\frac{1,408,888}{1,915,602} \times 100 = 73.55\%$$

(= Internal migrants at the partido judicial scale. See p.84.)

The statistics were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Tables A.7 and A.8, pp.72-73; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.41.

- (12) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.70; A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., p.12; and A. García Barbancho, "El Estudio de la Población en los Planes de Desarrollo de Pequeñas Comarcas Agrícolas", in Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, El Factor Humano en el Desarrollo Económico y Comunitario, Serie Monográfica, No.11, Madrid, 1964, p.80.

- (13) The migration efficiency for out-migration has first to be reduced from 96.37 to 73.55% to allow for external migration.

- (14) The rectification of Civil Register population statistics is carried out by the municipal authorities themselves every year ending in five. The lack of homogeneity in the completion of this exercise seriously affects the quality of the results. See Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., p.17.

- (15) Although the net balance figures are based on more reliable official Census records the migration efficiency index is quite wrong. See pp.86-87.

- (16) The migration efficiency indices were calculated as follows:

(a) out-migration

$$\frac{2,566,688}{3,719,725} \times 100 = 69.00\%$$

(b) in-migration

$$\frac{2,186,133}{3,719,725} \times 100 = 58.77\%$$

The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.33; Anuario del Mercado Español 1971, op. cit., p.489; Anuario Estadístico de España (various years), op. cit.; and Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 5.1.1.II, p.229.

- (17) The mean figure is:

$$\frac{69.00 + 58.77 + 96.37 + 73.55}{4} = 74.42\%$$

- (18) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.70; and f.21 PART TWO.

Note that gross internal migration often exceeded net migration in many regions of England and Wales by over 10 to 1 in both 1960-1961 and 1965-1966. See R. Lawton, "People and Work", in J.W. House, (ed.), The UK Space Resources, Environment and the Future, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1975, p.102.

- (19) The calculations in Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 5.1.1.II, p.229, are assumed to have been made at a provincial scale based on evidence given on p.93.

- (20) It is not suggested anywhere in this section of PART THREE that our corrected statistics are in fact correct, but only to prove that Spanish official and semi-official internal migration statistics are often obviously wrong.

It is usually impossible to arrive at the correct figures since there is

no yardstick by which to measure errors of major proportion which spoil both net balance and directly-recorded statistics. The latter are especially liable to error since they are issued without reference to the sobering influence of other statistical restraints.

(21) The mathematical workings are shown here in full as follows:

(a) $\frac{\text{No. of provinces}}{\text{No. of regions}} = \frac{50}{14} = 3.57$

and

$\frac{\text{No. of partidos judiciales}}{\text{No. of provinces}} = \frac{487}{50} = 9.74$

therefore

$\frac{3.57}{9.74} \times 100 = 36.65\%$

The areal scale error at partido judicial level is therefore 36.65%.

(b) Similarly

Net out-migrants (provincial scale) - net out-migrants (regional scale) = 1,537,882 - 1,413,123 = 124,759

while

Net out-migrants (partido judicial scale) - net out-migrants (provincial scale) = 308,116

therefore

$\frac{124,759}{308,116} \times 100 = 40.49\%$

The net migration scale error at partido judicial level is therefore 40.49%.

(c) The similarity of the statistics suggests that there is a correlation between the areal scale error of 36.65% and the net migration scale error of 40.49%.

It is thus possible to use this correlation to estimate the net migration error at a municipal scale by using the areal scale error as follows:

(d) $\frac{\text{No. of partidos judiciales}}{\text{No. of provinces}} = \frac{487}{50} = 9.74$

and

$\frac{\text{No. of municipios}}{\text{No. of partidos judiciales}} = \frac{9,202}{487} = 18.89$

(= 1960 figures)

therefore

$\frac{9.74}{18.89} \times 100 = 51.56\%$

The areal scale error at municipal level is therefore 51.56%.

(e) Net out-migrants calculated at partido judicial level must therefore be about 51.56% of those at a municipal level.

The number of net out-migrants calculated at a municipal level therefore is:

$\frac{1,845,998}{51.56} \times 100 = 3,580,290.9$

The estimated number of net out-migrants at municipal level is therefore 3,580,291.

(f) The calculations for net in-migrants show identical errors of scale.

Since there were 1,403,833 net in-migrants at partido judicial level, the number calculated at municipal level would be about:

$\frac{1,403,833}{51.56} \times 100 = 2,722,521.3$

The estimated number of net in-migrants at municipal level is therefore 2,732,521.

- (22) A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., p.15, estimates the real number of net out-migrants as oscillating around the two million figure.

The under-estimation of net out-migration at each level using García Barbancho's statistics (see Table VI of this thesis, p.85) would be:

(a) provincial level

$$1,537,882 - 1,413,123 = 124,759$$

therefore

$$\frac{124,759}{1,537,882} \times 100 = 8.11\%$$

(b) partido judicial level

$$1,845,998 - 1,537,882 = 308,116$$

therefore

$$\frac{308,116}{1,845,998} \times 100 = 16.69\%$$

(c) municipal level

$$2,000,000 - 1,845,998 = 154,002$$

therefore

$$\frac{154,002}{2,000,000} \times 100 = 7.70\%$$

(* García Barbancho's estimated statistics)

- (d) It is suggested that the decreasing percentage error between partido judicial and municipal levels is unlikely in view of the increasing areal scale errors noted in f.21. Our figure of 48.44% is therefore more acceptable than García Barbancho's 7.70% under-estimation of net out-migration (see f.29) and was arrived at as follows:

$$3,530,291 - 1,845,998 = 1,734,293$$

therefore

$$\frac{1,734,293}{3,530,291} \times 100 = 48.44\%$$

(* see f.21 (e).)

For the influence of errors of scale on migration rates see also O.D. Duncan, R.O. Cuzzort and B. Duncan, Statistical Geography: Problems in Analysing Areal Data, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1961, p.34; W. Isard, Methods of Regional Analysis: An Introduction to Regional Science, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1960, p.53; and E.S. Lee, et.al., Methodological Considerations and Reference Tables, Vol.2, Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870 to 1950, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1957, p.10.

- (23) Madrid is chosen, firstly, because of the experience gained by the municipal authorities in recording migrant arrivals and departures since 1955; and secondly because it seems safe to assume at this stage that the Civil Register rectification of population statistics carried out in Madrid, the capital, is above average accuracy (see f.14) and therefore relevant here.
- (24) Resumen Estadístico, Año 1968, op. cit., p.26.
- (25) Ibid.
- (26) Cf. an estimated error of 68.69% for in-migration into the province of Madrid between 1961 and 1963. See Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., pp.192 and 197.
- (27) The corrected figure of 307,024 gross in-migrants arriving in the capital is still less than the 327,841 net in-migrants estimated by A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.5, p.69, and probably still too low (see p.87).

It should be emphasized that in cities like Madrid where there is a net inward flow of young couples who subsequently have children, natural increase will be "inflated" and the net migration residual subsequently "deflated". See R.L. Welch, 1971, op. cit., pp.56-57.

(28) Resumen Estadístico, Año 1968, op. cit., p.26.

(29) It seems logical at this point to suggest that since the city of Madrid absorbed 9.05% of the total national recorded in-migrants during the 1961-1965 period, then the city represents a fair sample of the under-estimation of national gross in-migration.

Although the figures are conveniently comparable, we have seen on the one hand that the percentage of 56.43 is too low for the city of Madrid (see f.27) while there is evidence on the other hand that it is too high for the nation as a whole. If total, national, recorded in-migration statistics for 1965 and 1966 are compared a somewhat lower under-estimation of 37.50% is suggested. See A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.33; see Fundación FOESSA, Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, Edit. Euramérica, Madrid, 1970, f.204, p.276; and J. Cazorla Pérez, Factores de la Estructura Socioeconómica de Andalucía Oriental, Publicaciones de la Caja de Ahorros de Granada, Granada, 1965, p.242.

Moreover, the figure of 37.50% approximates with an estimated 40% "uncontrolled" migration into the cities of Barcelona and Madrid in 1956 and 1957. See J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., p.390; and f.34 PART TWO.

A. Rongifo, En Migración Española a Alemania, Secretaría General Técnica del Ministerio de Trabajo, Madrid, 1966, (published also in Información Comercial Española, No.392, 1966), estimated clandestine (e.g. non-assisted) emigration of Spaniards to West Germany between 1960 and 1967 as 43.03% of the total. It would seem not unreasonable to see a correlation between uncontrolled internal and external migration statistics. See also f.46.

Since writing this chapter more information has come to hand in a private communication from Carmen Arribas, Jefe del Servicio de Coordinación Internacional of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, dated 9th March, 1974. According to Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970, a monograph unpublished at the time of communication, 4,473,026 persons of ten years of age and over changed their municipios of residence between the Censuses of 1960 and 1970. It is possible by indirect means to calculate the total population changing their municipios during this period. According to the 1970 Census, there were 6,430,330 persons under the age of ten. Since the mobility rate given in Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970 for the 10-14 age group was 15.57% (slightly below the national average of 16.28%), it can be assumed that the maximum number of migrants under the age of ten would be 15.57% of the total in this age group:

$$\frac{15.57}{100} \times 6,430,330 = 1,001,202.3$$

therefore the total number of people who changed their municipios of residence during the decade was:

$$4,473,026 + 1,001,202.3 = 5,474,228.3$$

It follows, therefore, that the under-registration of internal migration by the I.N.E. for the decade was:

$$5,474,228.3 - 3,719,729 = 1,754,499.3$$

or, expressed as a percentage:

$$\frac{1,754,499.3}{5,474,228.3} \times 100 = 32.05\%$$

This percentage of 32.05 under-estimation of internal migration during the 1961-1970 period approximates to the figure of 37.50% given above. It was noted in f.20 that it is impossible to arrive at correct figures because there is no yardstick by which to measure errors. It should not

therefore be assumed that our corrected figure of 5,474,228 gross internal migrants for the 1961-1970 period is correct, nor is the under-estimation of 32.05%. These are minimum figures, and by no means constant. It can be shown, for example, that Estudio sobre la Población Española under-estimates net out-migration for 1961-1970 by 53.11% and net in-migration by 60.07%. Similarly, García Barbancho's estimates for 1961-1965 at a partido judicial scale would under-estimate net out-migration for 1961-1970 by 34.52% and net in-migration by 50.03%. While it has been shown that percentages vary areally, it can also be demonstrated that under-estimations vary according to migrants age-groups:

The under-estimation of internal migration in the 15-24 age-group (by the I.N.E. for 1961-1970) was 19.74%, but for the over 25 age-group 38.88%.

The calculations were as follows:

51.50% of total internal movement of population 1961-1970 took place in the 1961-1965 period e.g. $\frac{1,915,602}{3,719,725} \times 100 = 51.50\%$

During the 1961-1965 period there were 400,135 internal migrants in the 15-24 age-group.

Therefore, in 1961-1970 the approximate figure would have been:

$$\frac{400,135}{51.50} \times 100 = 776,961.2$$

Since Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970 gives 968,013 having moved in this age-group, the under-estimation was:

$$\frac{191,051.8}{968,013} \times 100 = 19.74\%$$

Similarly, during the 1961-1965 period there were 954,723 internal migrants in the over 25 age-group.

Therefore, in 1961-1970 the approximate figure would have been:

$$\frac{954,723}{51.50} \times 100 = 1,853,840.7$$

Since Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970 gives 3,033,233 having move in this age-group, the under-estimation was:

$$\frac{1,179,392.3}{3,033,233} \times 100 = 38.88\%$$

The serious under-estimation of internal migration for the over 25 age-group made by the I.N.E. is probably due to the fact that much family migration takes place in stages - the father migrating temporarily first, looking for work and a place for his family to live in and not declaring his change of residence until the family joins him permanently.

See also W.K.D. Davies, "Data analysis in urban geography", Geography, Vol.57, No.256, Jul., 1972, pp.196-206 (Based on a paper read at the Models in Geography Course at Maria Grey College of Education, July, 1970); and P. James, "On the origen and persistence of error", Annals Association of American Geographers, Vol.57, 1967, pp.1-24.

- (30) It would seem fairer to take the national estimated under-estimation of internal migration of 37.50% (see f.29). The difference of 18.98% (e.g. 56.48% - 37.50%) then compares favourably with that of 25.53% between national net and gross internal migration figures based on a mean migration efficiency index of 74.42% (see f.17).

- (31) See p.84, f.11 and f.16.

- (32) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.70.

- (33) For example, 74.42% (see f.17).

- (34) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.70.

- (35) The corrected net in-migration figure is:

$$\frac{1,408,888}{51.56} \times 100 = 2,732,521.3$$

while the corrected gross in-migration figure is:

$$\frac{1,915,602}{56.48} \times 100 = 3,391,646.6$$

(* see p.36)

The corrected migration efficiency becomes:

$$\frac{2,732,521.3}{3,391,646.6} \times 100 = 80.57\%$$

Somewhat lower migration efficiency indices of 57.06 and 53.49% can be produced through substituting lower scale error estimates of 40.00 and 37.50% respectively for 56.43% used above. A still lower migration efficiency index of 45.72% can be produced through substituting the scale error estimate of 32.05% calculated above (see f.29).

It is not our intention here to prove which migration efficiency index is correct. The point which is made in the text is that every migration efficiency index which can be allocated to Madrid is most certainly incorrect, regardless of whatever national migration efficiency index is used (see pp.86-87).

(36) A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.4, p.68.

(37) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.41.

(38) The migration efficiency was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{361,479}{201,934} \times 100 = 179.00\%$$

(39) The corrected migration efficiency was calculated as follows:

(a) The scale error through using the partido judicial rather than the municipio was:

$$\frac{\text{No. of partidos judiciales}}{\text{No. of provinces}} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

and

$$\frac{\text{No. of municipios}}{\text{No. of partidos judiciales}} = \frac{183}{9} = 20.33$$

The error of scale therefore was:

$$\frac{9}{20.33} \times 100 = 44.27\%$$

(b) The corrected net in-migrants were:

$$- \frac{361,479}{44.27} \times 100 = 816,532.64$$

(c) While the corrected gross in-migrants were:

$$- \frac{201,934}{56.43} \times 100 = 357,531.86$$

(d) So that the corrected migration efficiency was:

$$\frac{816,532.64}{357,531.86} \times 100 = 228.38\%$$

Somewhat lower although still incorrect migration efficiency indices of 161.74, 151.63 and 129.60% can be produced through substituting lower scale error estimates of 40.00, 37.50 and 32.05% respectively for 56.43% used above (see f.29 and f.35).

Lest the percentage errors bandied about in this section of our thesis appear somewhat excessive, let us hasten to note that "for European migrations the error Π in official statistics Π may possibly reach up to 100%; and for internal migration the error may be even greater". See G. Kade and J.J. Linz, Estudio Socioeconómico de Andalucía, Vol.2, Factores Humanos, Elites Locales y Cambio Social en la Andalucía Rural, Estudios del Instituto de Desarrollo Económico, Madrid, 1971, p.54.

(40) Actual population (población de hecho) statistics are compared (see f.2).

(41) A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.2, p.65, gives a natural increase of 227,206; Anuario Estadístico de España (various years), op. cit., gives a natural increase of 227,377.

(42) The discrepancy between net and gross in-migration figures was:

$$361,479 - 201,934 = 159,545$$

The under-estimation of gross in-migration was therefore at least:

$$\frac{159,545}{201,934} \times 100 = 79.00\%$$

- (43) The discrepancy between corrected net and gross in-migration figures was:
 $816,532.64 - 357,532.86 = 459,999.78$
 (the statistics were extracted from f.39)
 The under-estimation of corrected gross in-migration was therefore about:
 $\frac{459,999.78}{357,532.86} \times 100 = 128.38\%$
- (44) Without correction for errors of scale.
- (45) Sevilla and Pontevedra are here doubtfully included as in-migrant provinces on the evidence of net balance statistics. See A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.2, pp.65-66; and Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., pp.102 and 105. According to the I.N.E. they are net out-migrant provinces. See Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.41-42.
- (46) The figure of 140.88% is misleading because in the case of certain provinces such as Pontevedra and Santa Cruz de Tenerife the gross in-migration statistics are obviously deflated by excessive clandestine external migration. These two provinces were also, incidentally, first and third respectively for official, "assisted" emigration overseas during the 1946-1957 period. See R. Hermida, J. Blasco and L. Guereca, La Emigración Española y el Desarrollo Económico, Instituto Español de Emigración, Madrid, 1959; and J. García Fernández, "La emigración española a América en los últimos años (1946-1957)", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.21, No.73, Feb., 1960, p.93. (1960 (b))
- Temporary clandestine emigration from Spain is easily achieved through the acquiring of tourist exit visas of six months duration. See J.M. Gómez Tabanera, et. al., op. cit., p.149; and R. Descloîtres, The Foreign Worker: Adaptation to Industrial Work and Urban Life, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1966, MS/S/66, pp.19-20. It is often difficult, however, to gain entry into other countries through using regular tourist services. The author has personally witnessed the denial of entry into the United Kingdom of two Gallego "tourists".
- Clandestine immigration was on the increase in some West European countries prior to the oil crisis of 1973. See A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.70. According to W. Lowther, "Icy death ends long trek to promised land", Daily Mail, 9th April, 1973, the immigration racket "flourished simply because France and other Common Market partners, allowed it to exist because it happened to suit their own ends". There was also an increase willingness for some host countries to "regularize" the position of clandestine migrants after entry. See W.R. Böhmig, 1972, op. cit., pp.30-31 and 35; and J. Salt, "Job-finding in a united Europe", Geographical Magazine, Vol.45, No.11, Aug., 1973, p.770.
- Clandestine emigration from Portugal has been estimated as 100,000 annually out of a total outflow of 170,000 emigrants. Many young men chose this illegal course of action to avoid military service and the daunting prospect of being sent to fight terrorists in the African provinces. See Barclays Bank Ltd., Economic Intelligence Department, Portugal, 22nd Dec., 1971; and an article in Migration Today, No.4, Mar., 1965, pp.17 and 35.
- According to Peach, West Indians were under-enumerated in the 1961 Census of England and Wales by at least 20%. This was because of their desire to conceal overcrowding in their living conditions (and no doubt to hide some clandestine immigrants). See G.C.K. Peach, "Underenumeration of West Indians in the 1961 Census", Sociological Review, Vol.14, No.1, Mar., 1966, pp.73-80.
- The oil crisis in 1973 caused West European governments to change their attitude towards immigration, by accepting slower economic growth as a cost of reduced immigration. See J. Power, "At last Europe faces up to the social and economic consequences of immigrant labour", The Times, 11th June, 1974, p.14; and S. Patterson, "Migration International", in

Britannica Book of the Year 1974, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Chicago, 1974, pp.475-476; ibid., 1975, pp.485-486; and ibid., 1976, p.513. According to Delegación Provincial del Trabajo (y Consideraciones al Fenómeno Emigratorio), La Emigración en Orense, Orense, Dec., 1964, clandestine migration overseas from the province was 20% more than official figures during the 1960-1963 period.

García Fernández has conservatively estimated clandestine emigration to Europe as between 35-57% of official figures for the 1960-1963 period, and has suggested that the real figure may even be 128% in excess of official estimates. See J. García Fernández, La Emigración Exterior de España, Ariel, Barcelona, 1965, p.16.

- (47) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.3.3, p.76; and Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 8.31, p.580.
- (48) In the case of gross internal migration statistics issued by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, net in- or out-migration is defined as the difference between gross in- and out-migration.
- (49) Thirty-three provinces are classified as net out-migrant ones and fifteen as net in-migrant ones by both García Barbancho and the I.N.E. Pontevedra and Sevilla are variously classified (see f.45).
- (50) Without this separation the pattern of out-migration would be influenced by the interference of three provinces which although showing net in-migration also have very high rates of out-migration. Barcelona was the 1st out-migrant province during the 1961-1965 period with 173,247 gross out-migrants, Valencia 4th with 80,263 and Vizcaya 7th with 74,093. See Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.42.
- (51) Pontevedra and Sevilla are included as both net in- and out-migration provinces (see f.45 and f.49).
- (52) See L.A. Martínez Cachero, El Hecho Migratorio en Asturias, Diputación Provincial de Oviedo, Oviedo, 1963, p.15; R. Tamames, Cuatro Problemas de la Economía Española, Col. Iberica, Madrid, 1965, p.125; R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.71; and J. García Fernández, "La factoria siderúrgica de Avilés", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.18, No.69, Nov., 1957, pp.521-528.
- (53) See f.45.
- (54) Indirect evidence is supplied in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 8.35, p.582. According to this source only 12% of 1,567 married women questioned had lived permanently (more than six months) in more than two places since marriage. Zelinsky, distinguishing migration from "circulation", defines the latter as "a great variety of movements, usually short-term repetitive or cyclical in character, but all having in common the lack of any declared intention of a permanent or long standing change of residence". W. Zelinsky, 1971, op. cit., p.222.
The author of this thesis believes that Migerstrand's theory that the longer the time interval the greater the possibility that the same individual will appear more than once in register migration events, must be qualified in Spanish conditions where there is much circulation of labour and under-registration of migration. See T. Migerstrand, "On the Definition of Migration", in E. Jones, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.206 (Reprinted from Scandinavian Population Studies, 1, 1969, pp.63-72).
- (55) J.I. Clarke, 1973, op. cit., p.93.
- (56) See, for example, the controversy which raged over the "alleged depopulation" of the countryside of England and Wales between 1851 and 1881. See W. Ogle, op. cit.; A.L. Bowley, op. cit.; and H.D. Clout, op. cit., pp.8 and 12-13.
- (57) J.I. Clarke, 1973, op. cit., p.93; P. Haggett, "Scale Components in Geographical Problems", in R.J. Chorley and P. Haggett, (ed.), 1965, op. cit., pp.164-195. (1965 (b))
- (58) The scale-linkage problem results from provincial statistics being calculated at partido judicial level by García Barbancho and being collected at municipal level by the I.N.E.

- (59) See, for example, 1951-1960 and 1961-1969 migration balance statistics in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op.cit., Table 8.31, p.580.
- (60) Cf. R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., Maps 2 and 3, p.71.
Bearing in mind that "unequal enforcement of registration means that much of the flow data are suspect". Quoted from W.J. Fielding, "Internal Migration in Western Europe", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), op. cit., p.233. This is especially so in statistically suspect Spain, which coincides approximately with Ros Jimeno's western zone of high birth-rates. See p.91; and J. Ros Jimeno, "La natalidad y el futuro crecimiento de la población de España", Boletín de Estadística, No.17, 1943; and J. Ros Jimeno, "La natalidad en España después de la guerra y la población futura", Revista Internacional de Sociología, No.48, Jul.-Dec., 1946.
- (61) Alfonso García Barbancho was a member of the Comisión de Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos del II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 1964-1967.
- (62) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.38; Anuario del Mercado Español 1971, op. cit., p.439; and Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., pp.455-459.
- (63) Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 5.1.1.II, column 3, p.229.
It has been suggested in f.29 that at least 5,474,223 people changed their municipios of residence between the Censuses of 1960 and 1970.
- (64) Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 1.5.2.1, p.120.
According to this source net in-migration for the 1951-1960 period was 1,043,932 and net out-migration 1,918,256. Sigüán estimates that about one in fourteen of all Spaniards migrated from the locality they were living-in in 1950 between 1951 and 1960. See M. Sigüán, "Emigración y desarrollo económico en España", Arbor, Vol.57, No.219, Mar., 1964, p.111.
Since writing this chapter García Barbancho's estimates of net migration for the 1961-1970 period have been published. See A. García Barbancho, "Las migraciones interiores españolas en 1961-70", Revista Española de Economía, Jan.-Apr., 1974, pp.113-158.
Certainly geographical mobility has been high enough to exercise an important influence on Spanish literature and folklore in recent decades. See, for example, F. Candel Han Matado a un Hombre, Han Roto un Paisaje, Barcelona, 1959; and F. Candel, Donde la Ciudad Cambia de Nombre, Barcelona, 1957. A Comprehensive list of novels dealing with migration appears in J.M. Gómez Tabanera, et. al., op. cit. Even a B.B.C. beginners' Spanish book deals with the exploits of a young migrant from Piquera de San Esteban (Soria). See British Broadcasting Corporation, Zarabanda: A B.B.C. Television Course for Beginners in Spanish, London, 1971.
- (65) Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Tables 1.5.2.1 and 5.1.1.II (column 3), pp.120 and 229.
- (66) This does not exclude many net out-migrants from having emigrated abroad a number of times during the ten year period, although an increasing number eventually end up within a national in-migrant zone.
- (67) Fifteen of the seventeen net in-migrant provinces in 1961-1970 were similarly classified by García Barbancho and the I.N.E. (see f.45 and f.49). Valladolid and Orense, like Sevilla and Pontevedra which they replace are in statistically suspect Spain. See p.87.
- (68) Based on a fall in the percentage share of total national net in-migration. See Table IX, column C, p.93.
- (69) The nine provinces (with net in-migration during only one of the last two decades) excluded from Table X were:
Castellón + 25.2 (+ 73.44); Las Palmas - 12.1 (+ 21.45);
Orense - 139.4 (+ 123.11); Oviedo + 13.0 (- 31.55);
Navarra - 127.2 (+ 45.09); Tarragona - 29.6 (+ 120.76);
Valencia + 137.3 (+ 120.48); Valladolid - 136.4 (+ 9.03);
Zaragoza + 19.3 (+ 58.74).

The statistics show the migration rate per thousand population. The first number in each case is for the 1931-1960 period, the one in brackets for 1961-1970.

- (70) Provinces with a net out-migration rate of over two hundred per thousand population.
- (71) R. Tamames, 1962, op. cit., p.119; Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.3.3., pp.76-77; Estudio sobre la Población Española, Table 1.5.2.1., p.120; and J. de la Cueva Alonso, "Los movimientos migratorios en España. Salos migratorios (31-XII-1950/31-XII-1960)", Cáritas, No.32, 1963, pp.3-5 and 9-10.
- Doval, however, gives only nine net in-migrant provinces for the 1950-1956 period, excluding Alava and Santa Cruz de Tenerife but including Cádiz. See R. Doval, "Los movimientos migratorios en España", in Documentación Social, No.4, 1958, op. cit., pp.16-18.
- (72) Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., p.184.
- (73) Ibid.; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., p.26.
- (74) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1962, op. cit., p.347.
- It is perhaps conceivable that this could have occurred since Murcia was the only provincial capital to lose population during the 1961-1970 period. See A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, "El intercensal 1961-70", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.32, No.125, Nov., 1971, p.607.
- (75) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1; and Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 5.1.1.II., p.229.
- (76) The migration rate per thousand population was 137.3 in 1951-1960 and 120.43 in 1961-1970. See A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.2; and Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Tables 5.1.1.1. and 5.1.1.II., pp.227 and 229.
- For an analysis of in-migration in Valencia see M.J. Teixidor de Otto, "Origen de la población de Valencia. Análisis del proceso migratorio", Cuadernos de Geografía de la Universidad de Valencia, No.14, 1974, pp. 1-23.
- (77) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Tables 1.3 and A.1, and pp.26-27.
- (78) Ibid., Table A.3.
- (79) Anuario Estadístico de España (various years), op. cit.
- (80) See p.89 and f.52.
- (81) Valladolid became an in-migrant province during the 1966-1970 period. See M. Praga Iribarne, J. Velarde Fuertes and S. del Campo Urbano, (ed.), La España de los Años 70, Vol.1, La Sociedad, Edit. Moneda y Crédito, Madrid, 1972, p.135. In-migration was due to the rapid growth of the capital city (and growth pole) after 1968-1969. See R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.71; Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 8.31, p.580; and Presidencia del Gobierno Comisaria del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Ponencia de Desarrollo Regional. II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Madrid, 1968, p.42.
- (82) Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 5.1.1.II., p.229.
- (83) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1.
- (84) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1971, op. cit., pp.605 and 608.
- (85) Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 5.1.1.II., p.229. This table contains "estimated" and "observed" (e.g. corrected after the 1970 Census figures appeared) net balance statistics. It is significant that Pontevedra and Sevilla, the problem provinces of 1961-1965 (see f.45), and Orense and Valladolid, the problem provinces of 1961-1970 (see f.81), should be variously and inconsistently tabulated as follows:

Province	Net migration (1961-1970)	
	"estimated"	"observed"
Orense	-32,331	+ 55,579
Pontevedra	+ 6,365	- 13,812
Sevilla	+23,123	-113,980
Valladolid	- 734	+ 3,230

- (86) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.41-42, gives fifteen of these for the 1961-1965 period, excluding the late developer Valladolid (see f.81); A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.2, pp.65-66, gives the same fifteen for the 1961-1965 period, again excluding Valladolid but including the provinces of Pontevedra and Sevilla. See also R. Courtot, "Quelques enseignements du dernier recensement de la population Espagnole", Société Languedocienne de Géographie, (3rd series), Vol.5, No.3, Jul.-Sept., 1971, p.345; and Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970, Madrid, 1974, Table 1.13, p.96. (This work was published by the Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo, Instituto Nacional de Estadística.)
- It must be borne in mind here that we are dealing with provinces not provincial capitals. There is no doubt, for example, that the city of Sevilla is an in-migrant centre, its net in-migrant balance for 1961-1965 being 66,824. See A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.5, p.70. B. Kayser, Manpower Movements and Labour Markets, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1971, p.35, notes that the Seville conurbation gained a quarter of a million inhabitants between 1950 and 1965.
- (87) See pp.62-63.
- (88) According to J.M. Houston, peripheral Spain had 52.49% of the national population in 1900 and 51.92% in 1950. See J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.343; and Problemas de Concentración Urbana, op. cit., p.380.
- (89) The twenty-two peripheral or maritime provinces (including the three extra-peninsular ones) had, according to my calculations, 52.39% of the población de hecho in 1960 and 56.25% in 1970.
- (90) The term was invented by de Miguel and Salcedo for Barcelona, the Basque country and Madrid. See A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.44.
- (91) Ibid., p.60; and R. Tamames, Los Centros de Gravedad de la Economía Española, Guadiana Public., Madrid, 1968, p.94. See the concept of "development corridors" in J. Friedmann, Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1966, p.8.
- (92) After 1966 according to A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 13, p.46.
- (93) See the interesting conclusions in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., pp.91-94, concerning the growth of population in peripheral provinces which are subdivided into a coastal zone (consisting of partidos judiciales with direct access to the sea) and an interior zone.
- (94) At the same time the economic centre of gravity of the country was moving eastwards. See R. Tamames, 1968, op. cit., p.124 ff.
- (95) G. Myrdal, 1957, op. cit.
- (96) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.546, forecasts that spread effects in the next few years will result in net in-migration into further provinces including Santander, Burgos, Segovia, Logroño, Toledo, Guadalajara, Llerida and Murcia.
- (97) Ibid., pp.545-546, adopts a basically similar five-fold classification.
- (98) J. Naylor, "Tourism Spain's most important industry", Geography, Vol.52, No.234, Jan., 1967, pp.26 and 33. (1967 (a)). George Hills makes the point that major increases in tourism did not begin before the economic miracle began. See G. Hills, 1967, op. cit., p.425.
- (99) G. Myrdal, op. cit.
- (100) See pp.80-81.
- (101) The three traditional in-migrant zones of the provinces of Barcelona, Madrid and the Basque country, contained 22.6% of the national population in 1960, 25.8% in 1965 and (according to the estimates of the Comisaria del III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social) 28.9% in 1971. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.90, and Table 3.36, p.155.

According to Censo de la Población de España Año 1970. Poblaciones de Derecho y de Hecho de los Municipios, op. cit., p.115, these provinces had 28.21% of the población de hecho in 1970.

(102) See p.80.

(103) We have indirect evidence from the decline of the agricultural labour force, which, as a percentage of the total active population, fell by about 12% * between 1961 and 1970 compared with 9.16% + between 1951 and 1960 (see p.77).

* 11.93% according to R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., Table 1, p.74;

* 12.09% according to Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Productividad. III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Madrid, 1972, p.129;

* 12.20% according to Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Encuesta sobre Población Activa, Madrid, (various years);

* 12.22% according to Banco Exterior de España, Last Week in Spain, Vol.10, No.458, Madrid, 20th Sept., 1971.

+ R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., Table 1, p.74, gives a somewhat lower figure of 6.44%;

+ Productividad, op. cit., p.130, gives 6.55%.

Agricultural workers are reluctant to give their true occupation, registered internal migrants preferring to include themselves in the category trabajadores de la industria y peones no agrarios thinking it will enable them to obtain a job in the industrial sector more easily (private communication from Fernando Santiago Escartín, Ingeniero Jefe de Sección de Estadística, Secretaría General Técnica, Ministerio de Agricultura, 5th April, 1971). In 1969, for example, only 9.71% of all registered internal migrants declared themselves agricultores, ganaderos y pescadores. See Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.3.5, p.463. Somewhat conflicting figures are given in Ministerio de Trabajo, Instituto Español de Emigración, La Emigración en 1970, Madrid, 1971, the percentages of assisted emigrants to Europe and overseas coming from the agricultural sector in 1970 being 29.8 and 13.0 respectively; while J. García Fernández, 1965, op. cit., pp.98-99, gives the percentages of emigrants to Europe and overseas during the 1946-1963 period coming from the primary sector as 61.82 and 35.72 respectively; 33.95% of Spanish males working in Western Germany questioned by Sánchez López were agricultores, ganaderos y pescadores - see F. Sánchez López, Emigración Española a Europa, Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros, Madrid, 1969, Table 65, p.233; 31.0% of the Spanish workers questioned in Western Germany by Kade admitted to having an agricultural occupation as their last job before leaving Spain - see G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 72, p.129. If we take the average of these seven percentages - which is 30.71 - it is probably safe to say that a minimum 30% of all migrants (internal and external) come from the agricultural sector. There is supporting evidence in that 31.45% of all registered internal migrants between 1961 and 1968 came from non-urban municipios (e.g. under 10,000 population). See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 8.25, p.578. Moreover, these figures approximate with an average fall of 24.06% in the total number employed in the primary sector between 1961-1970 *, which in turn can be crudely correlated

* Last Week in Spain, No.458, op. cit., gives 23.82%;

* Productividad, op. cit., gives 21.83%;

* Ibid., p.131, gives 26.20%;

* Encuesta sobre Población Activa, op. cit., gives 24.39%.

with an increase of 33.30% in net out-migration during the same period (see p.92).

(104) According to F. Sánchez López, 1969, op. cit., Table 6, p.37, an estimated 65.90% of the emigrants from Spain to Europe between 1960-1967 returned to live in Spain before the end of the period; 71% returning after three years - ibid., p.243; G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 42, p.95, mention that only 5% of Spanish workers questioned in Western Germany remain more than five years.

Of ninety returned external migrants questioned by Angels Pascual, eighty obtained their first employment on return in Cataluña, only five of the remainder returning to their point of origin in Spain. See A. Pascual, El Retorno de los Emigrantes. : Conflicto o Integración ?, Edit. Nova Terra, Barcelona, 1970, p.157 (originally published as El Retorn dels Emigrants, Barcelona, 1969); and Informe Sociològic sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., pp.543-544.

- (105) If evidence of the migration of workers is considered there were sixteen net in-migrant provinces in both 1957-1958 and 1960. Alava, Alicante, Baleares, Barcelona, Gerona, Guipúzcoa, Huesca, Madrid, Santander and Vizcaya are common to both lists; Burgos, Cádiz, Ciudad Real, León, Orense and Las Palmas appear only for 1957-1958; Castellón, Navarra, Oviedo, Tarragona, Valencia and Zaragoza appear only for 1960. See J.L. Rivera y Sánchez-Chaparro, "Migraciones interiores de trabajadores (bienio 1957-58)", Ministerio de Trabajo, Jornadas Técnicas Sociales, Ponencia 7, Madrid, July, 1961, pp.22-23; and J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., p.144.

This evidence has not been used for a number of reasons:

- (a) The statistics are obviously selective.
 - (b) Net balances are often very small (e.g., Navarra 2 and Huesca 83 in 1960) and therefore more liable to error.
 - (c) There is a suspicion of bias and even of an attempt to direct internal migration streams. See, for example, the calculation of the deficiency of homes in the main in-migrant areas. Ministerio de Trabajo, Dirección General de Empleo, I Encuesta Nacional sobre Movimientos Migratorios, Madrid, 1961 ?, Anexo 34, pp.339-340, quoted in J.L. Rivera y Sánchez Chaparro, op. cit.
For the attempt of the Spanish government to channel internal migration see A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.55; G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., pp.85-87; A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.41; and Ministerio de Trabajo, Dirección General de Empleo, Sección de Movimientos Migratorios Interiores, Nota Informativa sobre el Movimiento Migratorio Interior Asistido Durante el Año 1972, Madrid, March, 1973.
- (106) N.F. Bruce, op. cit., p.75. For an interesting analysis of the evolution of the Spanish economy see R. Tanames, La Era de Franco, Alianza, Madrid, 1973.
- (107) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.56.
- (108) There are many reasons why desarrollismo and internationalism are interconnected:
- (a) The collection and study of data for the first two Economic and Social Development Plans (1964-1967 and 1968-1971) were based on French models. See C.W. Anderson, The Political Economy of Modern Spain: Policy Making in an Authoritarian System, Wisconsin University Press, Madison, Wisc., 1970, p.164.
 - (b) Spain entered into O.E.E.C. (now O.E.C.D.) in 1959.
 - (c) Spain became a member of the International Labour Organization in 1956, and as a result collective bargaining and collective contracts became legal in Spain in 1958 - a key date according to N.F. Bruce, op. cit., pp.78-79. See also J.M. Maravall, El Desarrollo Económico y la Clase Obrera, Ariel, Barcelona, 1970, p.89.
 - (d) 1959 saw the World Bank report and the Stabilization Plan which followed it. See The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit.; R.C. Carr, "Spain's economic situation", The World Today, Vol.18, No.5, May, 1962, pp.200-207; and V. Girbau León, "The economic background of the Spanish situation", The World Today, Vol.16, No.9, Sept., 1960, pp.387-399.
 - (e) 45.7% more international tourists were received in Spain in 1960 than in 1959. See J. Naylor, 1967, op. cit., p.26. Tourism has been likened to "manna falling from heaven, impelled by the favourable winds of stabilization". Quoted by ibid., p.33, from

Banco Central, Estudio Económico 1961, Madrid, 1962, pp.135 and 225, MS. 854.

- (f) 1959 saw the first favourable net balance in the exchange of electrical energy with other countries. See R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., Table XI, p.28; and G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.307. It is possible for various reasons to speak of an international stage in electricity production in Spain from 1959. See R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., pp.27-28.
- (g) 1959 saw a movement away from emigration overseas to continental Europe. See A. Sauvy, "Inversión de las corrientes migratorias tradicionales", Migración, Vol.2, No.1, 1962, pp.51-60, cited in L.A. Martínez Cachero, La Emigración Española a Etranen, ASE, Madrid, 1969, p.50. Massive migration to continental Europe began shortly afterwards, partly as a result of stabilization and major national unemployment, partly because of government assisted emigration schemes which began in 1959. See F. Sánchez López, 1969, op. cit., p.23; and M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., op. cit., pp.105-107. A number of agreements had been signed with West European countries with booming economies and severe labour shortages. Despite massive immigration from many South European countries the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, still had more than 600,000 job vacancies in 1964. See O.E.C.D., Joint International Seminar on Adaptation of Rural and Foreign Workers to Industry, Wiesbaden 10th-13th Dec., 1965, Supplement to the Final Report, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1965, p.168.
- (109) J. Naylor, 1967, op. cit., pp.26 and 33-34. (1967 (a))
In 1970, tourism supplied 60% of Spain's foreign exchange earnings. See Barclays Bank Ltd., Economic Intelligence Department, Spain, 10th Sept., 1971.
- (110) Especially the new tourist areas and the polos de desarrollo.
- (111) A.E. Moodie, Geography Behind Politics, Hutchinson, London, 2nd rev.ed., 1957, pp.30-31.
- (112) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1; A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.1, pp.39-64.
- (113) Traditional tourist areas like the Costa Brava were approaching saturation point. See J. Naylor, 1967, op. cit., p.31; A. Higuera Arnal, 1967, op. cit., p.63 and Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Turismo. II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Madrid, 1967, Table 1.14, p.21.
For the importance of tourism in Alicante see E. Barreres Martínez, El Turismo y su Incidencia en la Economía de la Provincia de Alicante, Alicante, 1973.
- (114) Ministerio de la Vivienda, Secretaría General Técnica, Gerencia de Urbanización, La Descongestión de Madrid, I., Guadalajara, Madrid, 1967, p.135.
- (115) R. Perpiñá y Grau, Corología. Teoría Estructural y Estructurante de la Población de España (1900-1950), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1954; R. Perpiñá y Grau, "Estructura y Dinámica de los Movimientos de Población en España 1900-1960", in Centro de Estudios Sociales del Valle de los Caídos, Problemas de los Movimientos en España, Madrid, 1965, pp.3-46; and R. Perpiñá y Grau, "Corología de la población 1950-60", Boletín de Estudios Económicos, Vol.17, No.55, 1961.
- (116) The terms "cora", "dasicora" and "aerocora" mean "zone", "dense zone" (e.g. densely populated zone) and "not very dense zone" (e.g. moderately or sparsely populated zone). See R. Perpiñá y Grau, De Estructura Económica y Economía Hispania, Rialp, Madrid, 1952, pp.392-401.
- (117) The model to some extent fits for the redistribution of population which has taken place between coastal and interior partidos judiciales of the maritime provinces between 1901 and 1965. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.37, p.156.

- (118) M. Siguán Soler, 1959, op. cit., p.23.
- (119) The term is invented by A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.81, in imitation of Perpinyà y Grau (see f.116).
- (120) These are partidos judiciales. See A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1.
- (121) The partido judicial containing the provincial capital. See A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.1, p.43.
- (122) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 13, p.46, give only Zaragoza and Valladolid; although A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.1, pp.39-64, omits only La Coruña (partido judicial) as a net in-migrant centre during the 1961-1965 period.
- (123) R.L. Hearn, "Ontario hydro - a pattern for progress", Canadian Geographical Journal, Vol.1, n.d., p.217, quoted by J.H. Paterson, North America. A Regional Geography, Oxford University Press, London, 3rd ed., 1965, p.146.
Note the importance also of Valladolid and Zaragoza in the national rail communication system. See P. Cuadra Echaide, "Madrid en el sistema ferroviario español", Información Comercial Española, No.402, Feb., 1967, p.110. See also T.H. Elkins, op. cit., p.37.
- (124) R. Philip Jones, 1963, op. cit., p.37.
- (125) A. Begines Ramírez, "El polo de desarrollo de Valladolid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.32, No.125, Nov., 1971, p.766.
- (126) Partidos judiciales in every case. See A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.1, pp.39-64.
- (127) Salamanca lies on a main branch power-line from Aldeadávila, Saucelle and Villarino power-stations along the international Duero to Madrid.
- (128) R. Philip Jones, 1963, op. cit., p.85.
- (129) See p.97.
- (130) There is some proof that prospective migrants perceive physical distance differently. See G. Olsson and A. Person, "The spacing of central places in Sweden", Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, Vol.12, 1963; and G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 32, p.84. Olsson believes that the term "physical distance" should be replaced by a new concept vaguely termed real, functional, economic or even emotional distance". See G. Olsson, "Distance and human interaction. A migration study", Geografiska Annaler, Series B, Human Geography, Vol.47, No.1, 1965 (b), p.8.
- (131) J.I. Clarke, 1973, op. cit., p.105. See also A. Beltranone, la Mobilité Géographique d'une Population, Paris, 1966, especially pp.21-41; G. Kulldorf, op. cit.; and B. Wendel, "Regional aspects of internal migration and mobility in Sweden, 1946-1950", Land Studies in Geography, Series B, Human Geography, Vol.13, 1957, pp.7-26.
- (132) Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., pp.106-107; and A.F. Weber, op. cit., p.142.
The average-sized municipio in Spain in 1960 was 54.82 sq. kilometres. See A. Melón Ruiz de Gordojuela, "Algo sobre el Ritmo de la Población de España (1951-1960)", in Aportación Española al XX Congreso Geográfico Internacional, U.K., Jul.-Aug., 1964, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto Elcano de Geografía Aplicada, Instituto de Estudios Pirenaicos, Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona, 1964, p.11.
The problem is not as great, however, as in India where the district with an average size of 9,000 sq. kilometres and an average population of 1.5 million is used as the smallest administrative for which Census data relating to migration is available. See L.A. Kosiński, 1975, op. cit., p.107; and G.S. Gosal and G. Krishan, "Patterns of Internal Migration in India", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.195. For the delimitation of Spanish municipios J.M. Casas Torres, Atlas e Índices Términos Municipales, 2 Vols. Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorro, Madrid, 1969, proves invaluable.
- (133) G. Marcos Cano García, "Población inmigrada en el municipio de Murcia", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.32, No.122, Feb., 1971, p.24.

- (134) S. Moreno Sánchez, "El habitat rural en el altiplano de la Sagra y María", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.32, No.123, May, 1971, pp.300-301.
- (135) A. Redford, op. cit., p.186.
- (136) Each municipio consists of entidades singulares. Extreme examples are the provinces of La Coruña and Cáceres with averages of 124.3 and 1.07 entidades per municipio respectively. See Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., p.107. Entidades include villas, poblados, aldeas, barrios, colonias, caseríos etc. See Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censo de la Población de las Viviendas de España de 1960. Nomenclator de las Ciudades, Villas, Lugares, Aldeas y demás Entidades de Población. Provincia de Madrid, Madrid, 1963, p.9-ff.
- (137) V. Pérez Díaz, "Nota sobre migraciones rurales internas y disparidades regionales en el medio rural", Revista de Estudios Agrarios, Vol.16, No.53, Jan.-Mar., 1967, p.75.
- (138) The term cortijo is widely used throughout the region for all types of rural dwelling. In this context, it refers to isolated dwelling which are used for temporary, seasonal accommodation. See S. Moreno Sánchez, op. cit., pp.297 and 300.
- (139) The aldeas gained population between 1950 and 1965, but have since lost considerably due to the falling off of in-migration consequent on the abandonment of the isolated cortijos. See S. Moreno Sánchez, op. cit., pp.301 and 313.
- (140) J.A. Pitt-Rivers, op. cit., pp.24-25.
- (141) The pueblo is "a conception of community based upon locality", membership being usually acquired by birth. Geographically speaking, the pueblo "covers any community of from a few hundred to thirty thousand inhabitants". Ibid., pp.30 and 7.
- (142) Colonos are "people who establish themselves in an uncultivated territory within their own country in order to populate and cultivate it [usually by the means of irrigation]", Real Academia Española, Diccionario Manual e Ilustrado de la Lengua Española, Espasa-Calpe, Madrid, 1950, p.398.
- (143) N. Ortega Cantero, "Estudio de un pueblo de colonización: Vegaviana (Cáceres)", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.33, No.127, May, 1972, pp.296-297.
- (144) A. Gil Crespo, "Moya y su Despoblación", in XVIII Congreso Internacional de Geographie, Rio de Janeiro, 1956, op. cit., pp.293-295. There is also the complicated factor of minor industrialization. In Abarán (Murcia), García Manrique found that the establishment of canning industries between two entidades had an important effect on the internal re-distribution of population within the municipio. See E. García Manrique, "Un ejemplo del paisaje agrario de la Vega Alta del Segura: Abarán", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.138-139, Feb.-May, 1975, p.434 and Table III.
- (145) J.I. Clarke, 1973, op. cit., p.105; J.W. Simmons, "Changing residence in the city: a review of intra-urban mobility", Geographical Review, Vol.58, 1968, pp.622-651; J.A. Adams, op. cit., pp.302-323; and R.J. Johnston, Urban Residential Patterns, Bell, London, 1971, pp.317-318.
- (146) Only 2.87% of the surface of the provincial capital of Granada was urbanized in 1950. See J. Bosque Maurel, 1962, op. cit., p.223.
- (147) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de Madrid, op. cit., pp.42-43.
- Rural-to-urban migrants are usually forced to live in the periphery because they cannot afford to pay the elevated prices for rented accommodation in central areas. See F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, op. cit., p.622; and C. Trías Bertrán, "La Concentración Urbana y la Distribución de la Aglomeración Madrileña", in Madrid 1964..., op. cit., p.73. There is some evidence, however, of multi-occupation of some central flats particularly of attics and higher floors. See M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., pp.127 and 169; and E. García Manrique, 1961, op. cit., p.118.
- The Calle de Toledo in Madrid, provides us with an useful urban transect

through two of the three sociological zones of the city. The section from the Plaza Mayor to the Puerta de Toledo (in the Centro sociological zone) lost 23% of its population between 1955 and 1970. The section from the Puerta de Toledo to the Glorieta de las Pirámides (in the Ensanche sociological zone) in contrast gained 63% in population during the same period. The latter was a major zone of urban redevelopment in a relatively poor part of the Ensanche between the railway stations of Imperial and las Peñuelas, the municipal fish market and the municipal abbatoir. See A. Redondo, "Cambio y permanencias de la calle de Toledo desde 1955 a 1970", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.140-141, Aug.-Nov., 1975, pp. 1012 and 1019-1020.

The importance of the inner city in the Mediterranean world as a "prestige residential location" which is deliberately selected by the wealthy must be emphasized. See T.H. Elkins, op. cit., p.47. Jornaleros and obreros represented only 3.3% of the active population of the calle de Toledo, for example, in 1970. See A. Redondo, op. cit., pp.1019-1020.

- (148) Decentralization began in Barcelona before the end of the nineteenth century, and by 1910 it was not the provincial capital but twenty-six autonomous municipios (now incorporated in the metropolitan area of Barcelona) which were growing most rapidly. See F. Ivera, op. cit., pp. 44-45.

Of the three radial population zone of the city of Madrid - Centro, Ensanche and Periferia - the first named lost 1.1% of its population annually between 1951-1955, 1.8% annually between 1956-1960 and 2.2% annually between 1961-1965. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de Madrid, op. cit., p.42; and f.147. The annual loss of population of the Centro between 1960-1970 was 2.7%. See Córitas Diocesana de Madrid-Alcalá, Fundación FOESSA, Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, Edit. Eura América, Madrid, 1972, p.48.

For the growth of Bilbao see M. de Torán, "El Trabajo y la Estructura Demográfica del Gran Bilbao", in Aportación Española al XX Congreso Geográfico Internacional, op. cit., pp.75-83.

- (149) F. de Torán, "Evolución del planeamiento de núcleos urbanos nuevos", Ciudad y Territorio, No.1, 1969, p.19; and E. Mangada and C. Ferrán, "Los Nuevos Barrios", in Cuadernos para el Diálogo, No.19 Extraordinario dedicated to Urbanismo y Sociedad en España, April, 1970, pp.23-26. See also f.260, PART TWO.
- (150) A. Fluixa Pavía and R. López de Lucio, "El Fenómeno Social del Suburbio", in Urbanismo y Sociedad en España, op. cit., pp.15-21; and R. Echarrren Ysturiz, "El Suburbio", in Problemas de Concentración Urbana, op. cit., pp.141-158.
- (151) URBIS, S.A., Informe Sociológico sobre Moratalaz, Madrid, 1969, p.63.
- (152) It is necessary to use heads of families, otherwise the population born in Madrid is an inflated 46%, there being a greater number of young children (born in Madrid) in an in-migrant community. See I. Alonso Hinojal, Algunos Aspectos Sociológicos de un Barrio Madrileño de Incorporación, Ministerio de la Vivienda, Madrid, 1969, p.17.
- (153) The policy of poblados dirigidos (new, controlled villages) as an answer to chabolismo (literally "shanty-townism") was begun by the Consejería para la Ordenación Urbana de Madrid in 1954. Among the poblados dirigidos were Caño Roto, Fuencarral, Entrevías, Almendrales, Zoffio, Orcasitas, La Elipa, Canillas, Cerro San Blas, La Ventilla, Manoteras and Grupo Hermanos García Noblejas which were developed in peripheral zones of the city where chabolas * were dominant. See J. Rafael Monco, "Madrid: los últimos veinticinco años", Información Comercial Española, No.402, Feb., 1967, pp.94-96.
- * "a hut or shack generally constructed in the country". See J.G. Fucilla, op. cit., p.492.
- (154) I. Alonso Hinojal, op. cit., p.13.
- (155) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.201.

According to Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.48, while the Disanche and Periferia showed annual growth rates between 1960 and 1970 of 1.9% and 7.3% respectively, the "super-periphery" of the metropolitan area (the 3rd ring of the capital) grew in the same period by 21.9% annually.

- (156) The eight were Leganés (673%), Móstoles (618%), Parla (573%), Alcobendas (527%), Coslada (362%), Getafe (317%), Fuenlabrada (257%) and San Fernando de Henares (237%). See Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo y Social, Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos. III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 1972-1975, Madrid, 1972, p.346. The municipio of Madrid grew by 39.2% and the metropolitan area by 257% (Cf. Barcelona 12%, its metropolitan area 116%) according to R. Courtot, 1971, op. cit., p.344.
- (157) H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.44.
- (158) The name given to the reservoirs of Entrepeñas-Buendía-Bolarque, about 50 kilometres to the east of Madrid. See also M. Gaviria, 1971, op. cit., pp.155-156.
- (159) People were moving out of the centre of Barcelona to commuter settlements, the city experiencing a net migration loss in 1969 (although it continued to grow as a result of natural increase). See Ya, 4th Aug., 1970. According to Lluch and Giralt, for the first time this century natural increase was more important than in-migration in the growth of population in Cataluña in 1968 and 1969. See E. Lluch and E. Giralt, "La Población Catalana", in A. Sauvy, La Población, Edicions 62, Barcelona, 1964, p.165, quoted by S. del Campo Urbano, "Composición, Dinámica y Distribución de la Población Española", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., op. cit., p.48.
- (160) It has been difficult and inappropriate to separate these movements; hence the necessary digressions in this section of our thesis.
- (161) "People who live in country by choice". See L. Dudley Stamp, "The planning of land use", The Advancement of Science, 1949, pp.225-226. For the growth of population in the rural areas of the United Kingdom, 1961-1971, see United Kingdom Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys, Census 1971, England and Wales, Preliminary Report, London, 1972. For contradictory factors operating in the rural countryside see R.H. Osborne, "Inter-county migration in south-eastern Great Britain", Geography, Vol.40, No.187, Jan., 1955, pp.47-48.
- (162) J. Díez Nicolás, "Desarrollo y Crecimiento de la Población en Madrid", in Aspectos del Desarrollo Económico Social en la Provincia de Madrid, Delegación Provincial, Organización Sindical, Madrid, 1970, pp.127-152. Nor are these the only types of commuters. More than 5,000 construction workers leave the province of Toledo daily to work in Madrid, travelling 3-4 hours daily in unauthorized buses. Report at the Asamblea Interprovincial de la Construcción, quoted in A.B.C., 16th Nov., 1972.
- (163) The nucleus is defined as the first five-kilometre ring from the centre, the periphery as the next five to ten (or in some instances ten to twenty) kilometre ring. See J. Díez Nicolás, 1966, op. cit., p.221.
- (164) J. Díez Nicolás, "La Urbanización y el Urbanismo en la Década de los 70", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., op. cit., p.194; J. Díez Nicolás, "Concentración y Centralización como Procesos Ecológicos", in Las Grandes Ciudades Españolas, trabajo inédito, to be published soon by Aguilar, Madrid.
- (165) A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.5, p.25.
- (166) That is net migrants who moved from one partido judicial to another within the same province.
- (167) A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., p.26.
- (168) These are natural regions which are based upon drainage basins but adapted to respect provincial boundaries. See A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., p.16.

- (169) The number of net intra-provincial migrants expressed as a percentage of total net migrants in each of the three periods was as follows:

Region	1901-30	1931-60	1961-5
Tajo-Guadiana occidental	37.0	16.4	0.0
Tajo-Guadiana oriental	19.4	6.9	1.9
Andalucía occidental	75.7	58.6	28.4
Andalucía oriental	22.8	8.3	4.9

The data was extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table 5, p.25.

- (170) Put in other words, intra-provincial migration was weak throughout Andalucía, Extremadura, and all of New Castile with the exception of Madrid.

Intra-provincial migration was also weak in some other provinces of Spain. In Teruél, for example, the provincial capital only increased in population by 1,200 between 1951 and 1960. Andorra (a lignite mining centre) increased in population by 42.94% during the same period, although its population in 1960 was still only 7,795. See M. Castro Soláns, Evolución de la Población de Teruél entre 1860 y 1968. Estudio Geodemográfico, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Teruél, 1968.

- (171) This was hinted at on pp.71-72 and p.81.

- (172) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.2.3.2, p.48.

- (173) See f.11.

The lack of correspondence between the inter-provincial and intra-provincial migration efficiency indices is in part related to intra-municipal migrations which go unrecorded (by both direct and indirect methods) thus minimizing intra-provincial migration.

- (174) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 8.29, p.579.

- (175) Ibid., p.545.

- (176) My interpretation of statistics in ibid., Table 8.29, p.579.

- (177) The figures were extracted from Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.34; and Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., p.455.

There was also a not unconsiderable return migration. In-migrants to Córdoba, for example, who represented only 19.3% of out-migrants from the province in 1962, increased to 47.8% in 1968. See A. López Ontiveros, Emigración, Propiedad y Paisaje Agrario en la Campiña de Córdoba, Edit. Ariel, Esplugas de Llobregat, Barcelona, 1974, p.123.

- (178) M. Siguán Soler, 1959, op. cit., Fig.3, p.40.

- (179) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Map 1.

- (180) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., Map 6, p.73.

- (181) Migration fields for most in-migration centres in Spain are national. "Effective migration fields" (defined in terms of the 2% barrier - see p.106) in most instances are by no means so. For the measurement of "community mean information fields" see D.F. Marble and J.D. Nystuen, op. cit., pp.99-109; and R.L. Morrill and F.R. Pitts, "Marriage, migration and the mean information field, a study in uniqueness and generality", Annals Association of American Geographers, Vol.57, 1967, pp.401-422.

- (182) The three categories are:

- Those provinces for which the in-migrant province was the chief source of attraction (including the province itself e.g. intra-provincial migrants).
- Those provinces for which the in-migrant province was the second most important destination of its out-migrants.
- Those provinces for which the in-migrant province was a lesser attraction (although it still absorbed more than 2% of each province's out-migrants).

- (183) Navarra, for example, is the stronghold of Carlism - a "political movement of traditionalist character originating in the 1820s whose continuing appeal is based upon religious fervour and a degree of decentralization". Encyclopaedia Britannica, op. cit., 1972, Vol.4, pp.919-920.

The north-eastern provinces belong to the ancient kingdom of Aragón (including Cataluña).

The province of Pontevedra, for example, sent only 9.32% of its out-migrants during the 1962-1965 period to Madrid, compared 16.39% to the province of Barcelona. There are important commercial connections between the Galician fishing industry (which are both ancient and modern) and Barcelona. See Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.45 and 43; and A. Meijide Pardo, "Contribución de los Catalanes al Desarrollo de la Industria Pesquera de Vigo (1750-1815)", Aportación Española al XXI Congreso Geográfico Internacional, Madrid, 1969, pp.287-298, cited in A. Meijide Pardo, "Panorama industrial de Galicia", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.140-141, Aug.-Nov., 1975, p.753.

(184) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.292.

(185) In the case of Oviedo see f.271, PART TWO.

Traditional links between Madrid and Cádiz were established when the latter (together with Sevilla) had a monopoly of trade with the Indies. See J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.333. Later the development of the sherry wine trade may have been an important factor in keeping traditional links open. Certainly La Gacitana (native of the city of Cádiz) is a common name for a bar, tavern or grocery shop in Madrid.

(186) A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.369. Guadalajara province, the extreme instance, would increase its population by 32.2% of its 1960 total. See ibid.; and J.J. Forns García, "Madrid Centro Migratorio", in Madrid 1964...., op. cit., p.131.

(187) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.2.3.1., pp.43-47. The inter-provincial statistics used in this section and for the compilation of Figs.36-51 are taken from this table; those for intra-provincial migration (see Fig.35) from ibid., Table 1.2.3.2, p.48.

See also H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., Table 3.2.

(188) See Table 20-5, General Typology of Migration, in W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., p.619.

(189) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., pp.292-293.

(190) Less than 3% of the in-migrants to Barcelona in the 1953-1957 period were prepared to forego their chances of entering this earthly paradise by admitting their declared profession to be agricultural in type. See M. de Bolós y Capdevila, op. cit., p.248; and f.103.

For the comparative attractions of Madrid and Barcelona for Andalusian migrants: see F. Murillo Ferrol, "Madrid desde Andalucía", Información Comercial Española, No.402, Feb., 1967, p.209.

(191) G. Fofi, op. cit., pp.273-274, writing about Italian immigrants' attitude to FIAT of Turin.

(192) G. Olsson, 1965 (b), pp.8.

(193) J.A. Michener, Iberia, Spanish Travels and Reflections, Secker & Warburg, London, 1968, pp.544-545.

(194) See f.178 and f.180.

(195) Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Vizcaya provinces during the 1961-1970 period. See Table IX, column B, p.93.

(196) Cuenca is contiguous to both Valencia and Madrid, Murcia to Alicante - the fifth most important in-migrant province, 1961-1970. See ibid.

(197) D. Grigg, 1973 (a), op. cit., p.30.

(198) Ibid. "Spread" effects begin to replace "backwash" ones at a later stage of economic development. In the case of the three national growth centres of Barcelona, Valencia, Vizcaya, "spread" effects on a provincial scale are influencing adjacent coastal provinces as well as spreading inland along major means of communication. "Spread" effects from the newer industrial region of Madrid are now beginning to make themselves felt in the provinces of Guadalajara and Toledo.

(199) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., Map 3, p.71; Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 8.31, p.530; and Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 5.1.1.II, p.229.

- (200) The functional migration distance in each case is determined by connecting the provincial capitals of out- and in-migration by a straight line and then counting the number of provinces which that line crosses. See G. Olsson, 1965 (a), op. cit., p.9.
- (201) Ignoring intra-provincial out-migrants which, if taken into account, obscure the pattern. During 1962-1965 no less than 79.90% of Barcelona's out-migrants were retained within the province. See Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.48.
- (202) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., pp.232-233.
- (203) See, for example, the natural routeway linking Western Andalucía with the east coast via the Posas Penibéticas in J. Klein, 1920, op. cit., Map of the "Natural Routes of the Iberian Peninsula", p.19.
For the movement of seasonal harvest-workers see A. Floristán and J. Bosque, op. cit., pp.384-392; J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., p.151; and J. Redondo Gómez, "Las corrientes migratorias de los trabajadores agrícolas", Revista de Estudios Sociales, No.14, 1956, pp.113-135 (also summarized in Revista Internacional de Sociología Nos.55-56, 1956, pp.508-509).
- (204) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., Map 6, p.73. See also p.100.
- (205) J. Klein, 1920, op. cit., p.18; and f.115, PART TWO.
Migrants follow traditional routeways in so far as modern means of communication adhere to them.
- (206) The number of out-migrants to provinces arranged according to their geographical location was as follows:

Zamora (20),	Valladolid (126),
Salamanca (111),	Avila (40),
Cáceres (724),	Toledo (222),
Badajoz.	

See Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.43-47.
- (207) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 8.30, p.581.
After 1967 Badajoz-Barcelona fell from the top ten most important migrations streams in Spain.
- (208) Ibid. The pattern of increased short-distance, intra-provincial migrations is confirmed. See pp.105-106.
For an account of intra-provincial migrations in selected provinces see M.J. Teixidor de Otto, op. cit., (for Valencia); V. González Pérez, "Notas sobre demografía de la provincia de Alicante", Cuadernos de Geografía de la Universidad de Valencia, No.11, 1972, pp.27-77; and M. Marín Cantalapiedra, Movimientos de Población y Recursos de la Provincia de Zaragoza, 1860-1967, Instituto de Geografía Aplicada, C.O.S.A., Zaragoza, 1973.
- (209) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.44.
- (210) E.M. Boix Selva and R. Vidal Folch, Investigación Sociológica del Sector Urbano de Sant Genís dels Agudells, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Monografías Sociológicas, No.12, Barcelona, 1965, pp.153-154.
- (211) This ignores Madrid's function as capital of Spain, sending managerial and white-collar class migrants to other provinces, although de Miguel and Linz have been able to show that Madrid has a net in-migration of industrialists. See A. de Miguel and J.J. Linz, "Movilidad geográfica de los empresarios españoles", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.25, No.94, Feb., 1964, p.15.
- (212) E.G. Ravenstein, 1885, op. cit., p.199.
- (213) R. Philip Jones, "Recent inter-provincial migration in Spain", unedited paper, 1967, p.2.
For details of migration in Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife see E.L. Burriel de Urqueta, "Evolución moderna de la población de Canarias", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.138-139, Feb.-May, 1975, p.170 ff.
- (214) The "ratio of stream to counterstream or the net redistribution of population effected by the opposite flows". E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.203.

- (215) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 13, p.46.
 (216) The exceptions are Ciudad Real, Logroño and Santa Cruz de Tenerife provinces.
 (217) That is the relationship between total out-migrants and in-migrants for the 1962-1965 period which was as follows:
 (a) Madrid: $\frac{21,468}{169,629} \times 100 = 12.66\%$

(b) Barcelona: $\frac{31,253}{385,272} \times 100 = 8.11\%$

The statistics were extracted from Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.43 and 45.

- (218) "Assimilation" will be dealt with in detail in PART FIVE.
 (219) Zaragoza gains in this way. See A.M. Higuera Arnal, 1967, op. cit., p.77.
 (220) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.226.
 (221) J.A. Michener, op. cit., p.544.
 (222) G. Fofi, op. cit., p.273.
 (223) Forasteros (strangers, foreigners). Here translated as non-natives.
 (224) A. Redford, op. cit., p.186.
 There is a correlation also with increased rates of economic progress even in backward provinces.
 (225) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censo de la Población y de las Viviendas de España 1960, Madrid, 1969, Vols.III and IV; Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Estadística de la Población de España, 1965, (Padrón), Madrid, 1969.
 (226) See f.169.
 (227) See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.110 ff., concerning problems of regional delimitation in Spain. See also H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., pp.79-92; and J.R. Boudeville, Rapport sur l'Analyse de l'Aménagement de Territoire en Espagne, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1974.
 (228) For Old Castile's role see J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., pp.348-349 and 351.
 (229) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., pp.47-48.
 (230) M. Sigüán Soler, "La emigración y su influencia sobre el desarrollo del campo", Revista de Estudios Acrosociales, Vol.14, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967 (a), p.62.
 (231) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., p.51.
 (232) Since García Barbancho's regions for the 1931-1960 period differ from those in Migración y Estructura Regional for the 1962-1965 period it is difficult to be precise, moreso since the former uses the net balance method, the latter directly-recorded statistics.
 This apparent intensification of inter-regional migration made Spanish rates comparable with those of other West European countries. Inter-regional mobility in 1964 affected 0.94% of the 1960 population, compared with 1.3% for West Germany (1962), 1% for Italy (1960) and 1% for France (1954-1962 average). See Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.3.2.2, p.73; and L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.46.
 (233) The percentages for inter-regional migration may be extracted from Table XV, p.118, by subtracting the figures given there from 100.
 (234) As defined by "life-time migrants", e.g. the percentage of "non-natives" within a province's population.
 (235) Cf. the findings for the United States by D.O. Price, op. cit., p.51; and M.L. Bright and D.S. Thomas, 1941, op. cit., pp.782-783.
 (236) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.2.3.4, p.54.
 (237) M.L. Bright and D.S. Thomas, 1941, op. cit., p.702.
 (238) A term mockingly used for those who return rich from America usually to retire. See A.M. García Terrel, 1961, op. cit., p.72.
 (239) Defined as "someone who goes abroad to earn as much money as possible, as quickly as possible to return home". See W.R. Böhning, 1972, op. cit., p.62.

- (240) Ibid., p.70.
- (241) According to Sánchez López (working with admittedly crude statistics) the percentage of returnees to permanent migrants from Spain to Europe in the 1960-1965 period was 23.64. See F. Sánchez López, 1969, op. cit., p.345.
- According to L.A. Martínez Cachero, 1969, op. cit., p.143, the percentage of returnees to migrants from Spain to overseas countries in the 1964-1977 period was 124.22%.
- (242) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.39.
- (243) Reduced here to crude statistical terms e.g., urban municipios with more than 10,000 population, and rural ones with less than that total.
- (244) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., pp.294-295.
- (245) T. Hågerstrand, "Innovations för loppet ur demografisk synpunkt", Modellanden Från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution, Vol.25, 1953, p.174 ff. See also T. Lynn Smith, Population Analysis, McGraw Hill, New York, 1943; and Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 population Censuses, op. cit.
- R.J. Fryor, 1975, op. cit., Table 1.2, p.30, should also be consulted for patterns and characteristics of migration during "mobility transition phases".
- (246) V. Pérez Díaz, 1967, op. cit.; p.74.
- The actual percentage is 20.01. My calculation is from Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Anuario Estadístico de España 1965 (edición manual), Madrid, 1965, Table 3.2.1, p.54.
- By way of comparison, rural-to-rural migration represented 30% of total flows in Bulgaria during the 1961-1965 period and 36% in Poland between 1960 and 1967. See L.A. Kosiński, "Interregional Migration in East-Central Europe", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), op. cit., p.236 (1975 (b)).
- According to Gosal and Krishan, 73.7% of all life-time migrants enumerated in the Census of 1961 in India were rural-to-rural ones. See G.S. Gosal and G. Krishan, op. cit., Table 13.3, p.139.
- (247) The three-fold subdivision of municipios into:
- rural (under 2,000 population),
 - intermediate (2,000-9,999 population) and
 - urban (over 10,000 population),
- adopted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística is abandoned here. Following V. Pérez Díaz, 1967, op. cit., the intermediate category is incorporated within "rural" (or, to be more precise, "non-urban") population. Some justification for this statistical departure is derived from the difficulty of defining "rural" and "urban" in Spanish conditions. Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.551, for example, defines the rural sector as "localities of under 5,000 inhabitants in the North and under 20,000 in the South". For the problem of defining "urban" population see J. Díez Nicolás, "determinación de la población urbana en España en 1960", in Centro de Estudios Sociales, "La Concentración Urbana de España", Anales de Moral Social y Económica, Vol.20, Madrid, 1969, pp.3-67.
- Small land-owners are much less mobile than landless labourers. In the United States approximately one-third of farm labourers and foremen change their residence each year. See United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P.20, No.127, Washington D.C., Jan., 1964. See also T. Hågerstrand, "Introduction to Rural Demography", in Rural Migration, Proceedings of the First Congress of the European Society for Rural Sociology, Bonn, 1959, p.38.
- (248) My calculations from Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.3.6, p.464.
- (249) For example the movement of rural population from the Lecrín valleys and the vega of Granada to newly-irrigated areas in the Guadalquivir valley; movements towards the Ebro delta which affected 28,000 people

(according to Capel Sáez) between 1900 and 1960 and which caused the population density (according to Houston) to rise from under 5 per sq. mile in 1857 to over 75 in 1950; movements also to the much publicized pueblos de colonización of the Plan Badajoz. See Consejo Económico Sindical Provincial, Perspectivas de Desarrollo Económico de la Provincia de Granada (en los Próximos Cinco Años), Gabinete Técnico de Consejo Económico Nacional, Madrid, 1962; H. Capel Sáez, 1967, op. cit., p.85; J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., pp.230-231; M. Sigüán, Colonización y Desarrollo Social, Estudio en el Marco del Plan de Badajoz, Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Industria, Secretaría Gestora del Plan de Badajoz, 4 Vols., Madrid, 1963, (especially Vol.3); and J. Maylon, "An appraisal of Spanish irrigation and land-settlement policy since 1939", Iberian Studies, Vol.2, No.1, Spring, 1973, pp.12-18.

There is some evidence that the Instituto Nacional de Colonización preferred forasteros to local inhabitants as settlers within the new I.N.C. villages of the Plan Badajoz. See J.M. de Peralta y Sosa, "Aspectos Urbanos del Plan Badajoz", in Aportación Española al XX Congreso Geográfico Internacional, op. cit., p.267.

- (250) R. Sancho, Estudio Sociológico del Medio Rural Segoviano, Caja de Ahorros de Segovia, Segovia, 1971, p.70.

- (251) It is assumed here that most in-migrants into a rural municipio with less than 2,000 population must be rural-to-rural migrants, especially if they come from within the province (as 34% did in this instance).

- (252) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table.8.32, p.581.

- (253) The percentage was quoted for municipios with less than 2,000 population to allow comparison with Sancho (who unlike Fundación FOESSA interviewed married people of both sexes). "Life-time migration" into all centres with less than 10,000 population according to Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.581, was 31.5%.

- (254) V. Pérez Díaz, 1967, op. cit., p.75.

José Redondo calculated that seasonal agricultural migrants at harvest-time in the late 1950s represented only about 6.25% of the labour force. See J. Redondo Gómez, op. cit., p.119.

Since the late 1950s there has been a serious decline in the demand for seasonal harvest labour, notably in the rice-growing areas of Castellón, Tarragona and Valencia provinces, due to the increased use of labour-intensive machinery after 1960. See A. López Gómez, "La mecanización en los regadíos Valencianos", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.29, Nos.112-113, Aug.-Nov., 1968, pp.703-704; and J.F. Pena, "Contribución al estudio del poblamiento de la comarca de Tortosa", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.25, No.94, Feb., 1964, p.49.

For the recent decline of seasonal labour migration to the United States from Mexico see G.T. Trewartha, The Less Developed Realm. A Geography of its Population, Wiley, New York, 1972, p.65.

Increasing use of mechanization has also reduced the demand for seasonal harvest labour in the Mezzogiorno. See R.E. Dickinson, The Population Problem of Southern Italy. An Essay in Social Geography, Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York, 1955, p.74.

According to Arán only 25% of Spanish sheep were transhumant in the 1940s compared with over 80% in the past. See S. Arán, La Producción de Ganado Merino en España, Ministerio de Agricultura, Madrid, 1944, p.36, quoted in M.R. Miralbés Bodega, "La trashumancia soriana en el momento actual", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.17, No.56, Aug., 1954, p.341. See also J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.209.

- (255) V. Pérez Díaz, 1967, op. cit., p.75.

This type of migration corresponds to Egerstrand's "replacement movements". See T. Egerstrand, 1963, op. cit., pp.65-67; and T. Egerstrand, 1975, op. cit., p.208.

- (256) La Vanguardia, 20th Aug., 1970.

- (257) J.D. Chambers and G.E. Mingay, *op. cit.*, p.187.
- (258) C. Abollado, "Examen Particular del Problema Emigratorio en la Zona Andaluza", in Los Problemas de la Migración Española, *op. cit.*, pp.325-329.
- (259) About 100,000 seasonal harvest workers migrate to France each year. See Ministerio de Trabajo, Instituto Español de Emigración, Emigración Española Asistida: Estadística del Año 1968, Madrid, 1969, p.1; L.A. Martínez Cachero, 1969, *op. cit.*, Table 3.3, p.55; and M.G. Tapinos, "Migrations et particularismes régionaux en Espagne", Population, Vol.21, No.6, Nov.-Dec., 1966, pp.1143-1144.
- According to G. Kade and J.J. Linz, *op. cit.*, Table 24, p.70, seasonal (assisted) migration from Spain to Continental Europe increased from 24,055 in 1950 to 108,712 in 1965.
- Ferras has shown that Spanish immigrant labour in the vine-growing areas of Languedoc are mainly from the coastal huertas of the Mediterranean littoral. See R. Ferras, "L'implantation espagnole dans le Canton de Lunel", Société Languedocienne de Géographie Bulletin, (3rd series), Vol.1, No.1, Jan.-Mar., 1967, pp.9-10.
- (260) V. Pérez Díaz, 1967, *op. cit.*, pp.78-81.
- (261) La Vanguardia, 19th Aug., 1970.
- (262) R. Courtot, "Geografía de las migraciones de trabajadores en la provincia de Valencia", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.29, Nos.112-113, Aug.-Nov., 1968, p.524; J. García Fernández, 1964, *op. cit.*, p.151; and P. Pérez Puchal, "Estado actual de las investigaciones sobre población valenciana", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.140-141, Aug.-Nov., 1975, p.965.
- (263) La Vanguardia, 22nd Aug., 1970.
- For an account of rural-to-rural migration to the Llano de Carchuna (Granada) and the Campo de Dalias (Almería) see J. Bosque Maurel, "El Cultivo en Huertas 'Enarenados' en la Costa Mediterránea entre Almería y Málaga (España)", in Aportación Española al XX Congreso Geográfico Internacional, *op. cit.*, pp.219-226.
- (264) R. Mir de la Cruz, Movimiento Migratorio en la Provincia de Castellón de la Plana durante el Período 1955-1959, Consejo Provincial de F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S., Comisión de Trabajo para el Estudio de los Movimientos Migratorios, Castellón de la Plana, Jan., 1961, p.22.
- (265) E.L. Burriel de Orueta, "Desarrollo urbano de Castellón de la Plana", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.32, No.123, May, 1971, p.239.
- (266) A. Monferrer Barquero, Villahermosa del Río, un Municipio de Cuenca del Mijares, unpublished thesis (Memoria de Licenciatura), University of Valencia, Valencia, 1970, pp.140-141, cited in E.L. Burriel de Orueta, 1971, *op. cit.*, p.239.
- (267) H.S. Shryock, Population Mobility within the United States, Community and Family Study Centre, Chicago, 1964, p.319.
- (268) See p.101; and S. Moreno Sánchez, *op. cit.*, pp.300-301.
- For the importance of the aldeas as an unit of settlement see J. García Fernández, Organización del Espacio y Economía en la España Atlántica, Siglo Veintiuno de España Edit., Madrid, 1975.
- (269) N. Ortega Cantero, *op. cit.*, pp.296-297.
- (270) Casildo Ferreras, "La Aldea del Puente, estudio geográfico de una localidad leonesa de la Rivera Alta de Esla", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.32, No.125, Nov., 1971, p.696.
- For an interesting parallel see D. Jenkins, "Aberporth. A Study of a Coastal Village in South Cardiganshire", in E. Davies and A.D. Rees, (ed.), *op. cit.*, p.3.
- (271) Casildo Ferreras, *op. cit.*, p.696.
- Cavalli Sforza, in a study of "matrimonial migration" in the Parma valley (Italy), found that between 51.3 and 64.2% of the marriage partners had "travelled" less than 1.56 kilometres from their places of birth, the percentage varying according to the altitudinal grouping of the parishes in his study. See L. Cavalli Sforza, "The Distribution of

Migration Distances: Models, and Applications to Genetics", in J. Sutter, (ed.), op. cit., pp.146-147.

G. Kulldorf, op. cit., pp.1-45, has shown that at least one-third of all migrations in Sweden occur within parishes and as such go unrecorded. See also T. Elgerstrand, 1957, op. cit., p.23.

(272) J.L. Ugarte del Río, op. cit., p.304.

(273) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.58; and A. Higuera Arnal, "Geodenografía de la provincia de Logroño 1900-1950", Geographica, Vol.3, Nos.9-12, Jan.-Dec., 1956, pp.87 and 91. See also J. Valcarél Ortega, La Transformación de un Espacio Rural: las Montañas de Burgos. Estudio de Geografía Regional, Departamento de Geografía, Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid, 1974..

(274) There is some evidence that gaps in the western border regions are partly filled by migrants from Portugal, especially in the provinces of Orense, Pontevedra, León (where they are rarely rural migrants) and Huelva. An estimated 5,000 migrants from Portugal arrived in the province of Huelva between 1961 and 1970. Many were clandestine immigrants and most settled in the rural, western area of the province - mainly in the municipios of Ayazonte, El Ahendo, Isla Cristina, Sanlúcar de Guadiana, Villanueva de los Castillejos, Puebla de Guzmán, Paymogo, Encinarda and Rosal de la Frontera. See A.B.C., 15th July, 1970.

(275) R. Courtot, 1968, op. cit., p.502.

(276) The figure of 85% in ibid., p.502, is corrected to 80.34% to tally with statistics extracted from p.504.

(277) V. Pérez Díaz, 1967, op. cit., p.70.

There is some evidence of limited upward social mobility in the Mesa de Ocaña region of the province of Toledo, some agricultural workers obtaining jobs in cement factories, their places in agriculture being taken by rural-to-rural migrants from the province of Cuenca stopping to work in the region for one or two years en route to Madrid. See Plan C.C.E., op. cit., Vol.3, Madrid, 1968, pp.154 and 174-175.

(278) See the Ley 54/1968 dealing with Ordenación Rural, 27th July, 1968. Under this law the Servicio was re-named the Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, one of the re-named organization's most important new functions being the provision of social amenities in rural areas. See G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.449; and Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Situación de los Trabajos al 31 de Diciembre de 1967..., Ministerio de Agricultura, Madrid, 1967, p.5.

(279) Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, 1972-1975, (master volume), Madrid, 1971, p.105.

(280) R. Sancho Mazak, "La Sociedad Rural Hoy", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.236.

(281) III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, 1972-1975, op. cit., p.175.

See also M. Cavira la Barta, L. Amat Escandell and M. Bueno Gómez, La Comarca en la Re-estructuración del Territorio, XI Seminario de Investigación, Instituto de Estudios de Administración Local, Madrid, 1972.

(282) III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, 1972-1975, op. cit., p.174. For a discussion on the amalgamation of mini administrative municipios in Granada see F. Villegas Molina, "Concentración de municipios en la provincia de Granada", Estudios Geográficos, op. cit., Vol.34, Nos.132-133, Aug.-Nov., 1973, pp.715-718; and for the amalgamation of municipios in Spain generally between 1961 and 1970, see A. Melón, "Modificación del mapa municipal de España en el intercensal de 1961-1970", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.35, No.134, Feb., 1974, pp.107-116; and A. Melón, "Nueva nomenclatura municipal", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.140-141, Aug.-Nov., 1975, pp.767-777.

(283) M. Kenny, 1972, op. cit., p.32.

Until recently the comarca was not studied in Spain largely because of

the fragmentation of municipios. See N. de Fuentes Sanchis, op. cit., p.57.

Notwithstanding, village studies continue to appear. See, for example, E. Inague Baena, Estudio Antropológico Social de un Pueblo del Sur, Semilla y Surcio, Madrid, 1974.

See also A. Rovenga Carbonell, Comarcas Geográficas de España, Madrid, 1960.

- (234) Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Vivienda. III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 1972-1975, Madrid, 1972, p.64 ff.
- (235) Provinces having more than the national average of 67.1% of their population living in progressive municipios of expanding population. Ibid., p.65.
- (236) The two exceptions in the interior were the provinces of Alava and Madrid.
- (237) Ferdinand VI reigned from 1746 to 1759. In 1749 an attempt was made to settle Irish, Dutch, German and French colonists in the Sierra Morena. See J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., pp.489-490.
- (238) See J. Naylon, "Irrigation and internal colonization in Spain", Geographical Journal, Vol.133, Jun., 1967, p.181 ff. (1967 (b))
- (239) N. Ortega Cantero, op. cit., p.290; M. Siguan, 1963, op. cit., Vol.3, pp.306-311.
- (290) N. Ortega Cantero, op. cit., pp.294-295; A.M. Maqueda, "Influencia de las migraciones de la mano de obra agrícola en la empresa agraria", Revista de Estudios Agrosociales, Vol.14, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967, p.140.
- (291) N. Ortega Cantero, op. cit., p.307; A.M. Higuera Arnal, 1967, op. cit., p.50; and G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.446.
- (292) Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Desarrollo Regional. III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 1972-1975, Madrid, 1972, p.153.
- Naylon has argued that irrigation and land-settlement schemes like the Plan Badajoz and the Plan Jaén have "acted too slowly to cure pressing unemployment problems". See J. Naylon, "A challenge to the Rock - the Campo de Gibraltar Development Plan", Geography, Vol.57, No.254, Jan., 1972, p.4.
- (293) Literally to "ask permission to leave". See f.2.
- (294) Casildo Ferreras, op. cit., p.695.
- (295) See S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., pp.57-58; and R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.63.
- (296) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.41.
- (297) R. Sancho Hazak, 1972, op. cit., Table 1, p.229, quotes the following statistics from the Censo de la Población y de las Viviendas de España 1960, op. cit., Vol.1:

Type of Municipio	1950 Census	1960 Census
Rural	16.7%	14.5%
Intermediate	31.1%	23.7%
Urban	52.2%	56.8%

The 1970 figures extracted from Censo de la Población de España Año 1970. Poblaciones de Derecho y de Hecho de los Municipios, op. cit., Table II 2. a), p.124, indicate that the actual population (población de Hecho) in 1970 was distributed amongst the different categories of municipio as follows:

Size of Municipio	1970 Census
Under 2,000	11.01%
2,001- 10,000	22.50%
10,001- 20,000	11.14%
20,001-100,000	18.57%
100,001-500,000	18.84%
Over 500,000	17.94%

- (298) Compare, for example, migrant arrival statistics for this category of municipio with those for larger non-urban municipios. See Table XXI, p.129.

- (299) This population group could be expected to make the largest contribution to out-migration since it was still the most populous group in 1970, although its percentage of the national population had fallen from 40.27% in 1900 to 22.50% in 1970.
- (300) In 1964, for example, in-migrants to urban municipios from rural ones were as follows:
- | | |
|--------|---|
| 60.28% | of total in-migration to <u>municipios</u> with 10,001-20,000 population, |
| 63.71% | " " " " " " " 20,001-100,000 " |
| 60.15% | " " " " " " " 100,001-500,000 " |
| 62.00% | " " " " " " " Over 500,000 " |
- The corresponding percentages for 1969 were 45.18, 53.76, 43.72 and 52.51 respectively. The data was extracted from Table XXII, p.131.
- (301) T.H. Elkins, op. cit., p.27.
- (302) Ibid.
- (303) The exception was for movements of migrants to and from municipios with 10,001-20,000 population in 1969 (see Table XXII, p.131). Many of these are not fully urbanized but "agro-towns", especially in Andalucía.
- (304) See Table XXII, p.131. The figures as a percentage of total in-migration into population groups of 10,001-20,000, 20,001-100,000, 100,001-500,000 and Over 500,000 in 1964 and 1969 were 54.82, 46.24, 51.23, 47.49; and 39.02, 36.30, 39.85 and 38.00 respectively.
- (305) Twenty-eight in 1965 and twenty-three in 1970. See Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., p.440; and Censo de la Población de España Año 1970. Poblaciones de Derecho y de Hecho de los Municipios, op. cit., p.126.
- (306) Valencia also came within this category in 1960 but not Bilbao. Ibid., p.126.
- (307) See Table XXII, p.131.
- (308) See pp.105-106.
- Kayser has shown that while the city of Sevilla attracts rural in-migrants, out-migration of its native-born elements increased dramatically between 1965 and 1967. See B. Kayser, op. cit., pp.106-107.
- (309) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., pp.37-38.
- (310) My calculations based on ibid., Table 6, p.33.
- (311) The importance of counterstreams cannot be exaggerated. Between 1955 and 1959, for example, the work-force at Avilés expanded by 1,500%, but by the latter date 23.1% of the migrant arrivals had been forced to return to their places of origin. See J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., pp. 158-159, quoted from Servicios Provinciales de Empleo de Oviedo, Encuesta sobre la Migración, Oviedo, 1959, pp.9-11.
- (312) R. Sancho, "La estructura social de las comunidades rurales ante la reconversión de los núcleos de población", Revista de Estudios Demográficos, No.67, Apr.-Jun., 1969, p.163.
- According to S. del Campo Urbano, 1972, op. cit., Table 4, p.21, rural municipios (under 2,000 population) and semi-urban ones (2,001-10,000 population) experienced their greatest population losses of the century, losing 3.6% and 6.3% respectively of their 1950 populations by the end of the decade.
- (313) R. Sancho Hazak, 1972, op. cit., Table 2, p.234; and Censo de la Población de España Año 1970. Poblaciones de Derecho y de Hecho de los Municipios, op. cit., Table 2 b), p.124.
- (314) "Encuesta a la población de las Comarcas de Ordenación Rural", Boletín de Estudios, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Madrid, 1969, cited in R. Sancho Hazak, 1972, op. cit., p.307.
- The twelve comarcas studied were Atienza and Molina de Aragón (Guadalajara), Río Cea and Río Esgueva (Valladolid), Río Pirón (Segovia), Ciudad Rodrigo and Peñaranda (Salamanca), El Cerrato (Palencia), La Bureba (Burgos), Río Mayor (Cuenca), El Burgo de Osma (Soria) and El Páramo (León).

PART FOUR

INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN SPAIN - CAUSE AND EFFECT

INTRODUCTION

- (1) "The coefficient of rank correlation is the product-moment coefficient of correlation calculated from the ranks of x and y instead of from their absolute values". See W.H. Theakstone and C. Harrison, The Analysis of Geographical Data, Heinemann, London, 1970, p.80. For the advantages and disadvantages of the Spearman rank-correlation test see R. Loveday, A Second Course in Statistics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1951, p.111 ff.; H.T. Hayslett, Statistics Made Simple, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1968, pp.132-135 and 182-184; I.K. Vesselo, How to Read Statistics, Harrap, London, 1962, pp.161-164; H.J. Halstead, An Introduction to Statistical Methods, Macmillan, London, 1960, p.141 ff.; T.W. Lewis and R.A. Fox, Managing with Statistics, Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1969, pp.279-282; S. Siegel, Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences, McGraw-Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo, 1956, pp.204-213; The Open University, Social Sciences: A Second Level Course, An Introduction to Psychology Statistical Tests Handbook, prepared by P. Morris, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, 1974, pp.24-25; J.P. Cole and C.A.M. King, Quantitative Geography: Techniques and Theories in Geography, Wiley, London, 1968, pp.136-138; R. Dalton, J. Garlick, R. Minshull and A. Robinson, Correlation Techniques in Geography, Philip, London, 1972, pp.23-27; D.M. Smith, Patterns of Human Geography. An Introduction to Numerical Methods, David & Charles, Newton Abbot, and Coane Russak, New York, 1975, pp.247-249; R.J. Robinson, Latin America's Economic Situation. The Use of the Rank Correlation Coefficient, Teaching Geography Series No.15, The Geographical Association, Sheffield, 1970; J.J. O'Brien and J.F. Griffiths, "The rank correlation coefficient as an indicator of the product-moment correlation coefficient for small samples (10-100)", Journal of Geophysical Research, Vol.70, 1965, pp. 1,995-1,998; R. Hammond and P.S. McCullagh, Quantitative Techniques in Geography: An Introduction, Oxford University Press, London, 1974, pp. 196-200; and W.H. Theakstone and C. Harrison, op. cit., pp.79-82.
- (2) La Contabilidad Nacional de España, Madrid, 1958, p.16, quoted in L.A. Martínez Cachero, 1969, op. cit., p.67; Equipo de Estudios de Cáritas Diocesana, Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, Publicaciones de Cáritas Barcelona, No.15, Barcelona, 1965, p.6; G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., pp.29 and 54; Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., pp.1626-1634 (especially p.1631); N. Salas, Andalucía: Los Siete Círculos Viciosos del Subdesarrollo, Edit. Planeta, Barcelona, 1972, pp.22,31 and 33; and J. Ramón Lasuén, "Política Regional", in M. Alonso García, et. al., España Ante la Integración Económica Europea, Ariel, Barcelona, p.166, quoted in A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.25.
- There is a distinct tendency in some Spanish sources to inflate returns for reasons of political advantage or prestige. See, for example, Ero, "La calle y su mundo", in La Vanguardia Española, 13th March, 1971, quoted in N. Salas, op. cit., p.32. See also the comments on data collection in developing countries in The Open University, Understanding Society: A Foundation Course, Units 32-36, The Population Explosion - An Interdisciplinary Approach, The Open University Press, Walton Hall, Bletchley, 1971, p.27.
- For the justification of the use of ranked statistical data in Spain because of inaccuracies in the original data see H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., f.9, p.77, and pp.22,23 and 76.

- (3) S. Gregory, Statistical Methods and the Geographer, Longmans, London, 3rd ed., 1975, p.202. McCullagh has pointed out that generalized estimates of correlation are sufficiently rigorous for most geographical problems. See P. McCullagh, Data Use and Interpretation, Oxford University Press, London, 1974, p.31.

The method has been used in works of a geographical and sociological nature including J.P. Gibbs and W.T. Martin, "Urbanization, Technology, and the Division of Labour: International Patterns", in G. Dreesse, (ed.), 1965, *op. cit.*, p.318 (reprinted from American Sociological Review, Vol. 27, Oct., 1962, pp.667-677); M.A. Hirst, "Population Growth in Mainland Tanzania, 1948-57", in S.H. Ominde and C.N. Ejiogu, (ed.), Population Growth and Economic Development in Africa, Heinemann, London, 1972, pp. 151-156; E.V.T. Eghmann, "Some Consequences of Population Movements", in S.H. Ominde and C.N. Ejiogu, (ed.), *op. cit.*, pp.173-187; R.S. Mathieson, "Urbanization Processes in Developing Countries: A Markov Chain Approach", in D.J. Dwyer, The City as a Centre of Change in Asia, Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong, 1972, pp.67-68; and R.J. Robinson, *op. cit.* Alonso has argued that where data is less accurate the current practice of building complex models for predictive purposes is not to be recommended. See W. Alonso, "The quality of data and the choice and design of predictive models", Urban Development Models, Highway Research Board Special Report 37, Washington D.C., 1968, p.173.

- (4) The statistics were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1970, *op. cit.*, Table A.2, pp.65-66; and Migración y Estructura Regional, *op. cit.*, Table 1.2.2, column C, pp.41-42.

The correlation between the Instituto Nacional de Estadística's net directly-recorded data for the 1961-1965 period and the percentage of provincial population ten years and over changing municipio residence between 1961 and 1970 (according to the 1970 Census), was also significant at the 99% level of confidence, when calculated at the scale of fifty provinces ($R_s = +0.780$). If intra-provincial moves are ignored, the correlation is slightly lower, although still significant at the 99% level of confidence ($R_s = +0.779$). The base statistics were extracted from Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970, *op. cit.*, Table 1.1., pp. 78-79.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A/ RURAL-TO-URBAN OUT-MIGRATION STREAMS. "PUSH" FACTORS OPERATING IN OUT-MIGRATION AREAS

1) AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

- (1) See Table XIX, p.127.
- (2) See Table XVIII, p.127.
- (3) See Table XXI, p.129.
- (4) Approximately 20% of all out-migrants in Spain are rural-to-rural ones. See Table XX, p.128.
- (5) See Table XVIII, p.127. In the peak out-migration year of 1964 the percentage was 64.49. See Table XXI, p.129.
There is confirming evidence from registered in-migration into Vitoria (Alava). During the 1961-1963 period, for example, 73.37% of the in-migrants arriving in the city came from non-urban municipios. See J.M. López de Juan Abad, A.M. Campo, I. Ibarrondo and J.A. Dezarte, "Vitoria: aspectos de su crecimiento urbano", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.26, No.100, Aug., 1965, p.363.
- (6) See, for example, H. Krier, Rural Manpower and Industrial Development, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1961, pp.16-27.
- (7) S.H. Franklin, Rural Societies, Macmillan, London, 1971, p.26.
Ahlberg has shown that two-thirds of Swedish males who left agriculture between 1941 and 1945 continued to reside in the same parish as before. See G. Ahlberg, op. cit., p.16.
- (8) R. Courtot, 1971, op. cit., p.343; and Productividad, op. cit., p.129.
The numbers leaving agriculture during the 1961-1965 period may have been between 150,000 and 200,000 annually. See A. López Muñoz, "La crisis agrícola", Cuadernos para el Diálogo, No.IV Extraordinario, Oct., 1966, p.14; F. Ruiz de Lobera y Tombelle, "Movilidad de la mano de obra agrícola", Revista de Estudios Agrosociales, Vol.14, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967, p.44; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., p.27.
For worker-peasants in Spain see J. Anlló, op. cit., p.52.
- (9) Anuario Estadístico de España (various years), op. cit.
- (10) See f.103, PART THREE.
It must be emphasized that the definition of "rurality" adopted in this section (see f.62, PART TWO) is a minimum one. Of the 253 "urban" municipios with 10,001-20,000 population in Spain in 1950, only 78 had more than 50% of their economically active populations engaged in non-agricultural activities. See R. Majoral and M. Serrats, "Estructura funcional de las ciudades españolas de 10,000 a 20,000 habitantes en 1950", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.31, No.113, Feb., 1970, Table 2, p.84.
- (11) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.92.
- (12) Banco de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1964, Bilbao, 1967.
- (13) Censo de la Población y de las Viviendas de España 1960, op. cit., Vols. III and IV.
- (14) It must be emphasized that not all rural out-migrants are internal ones. Much higher degrees of correlation are obtained in Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 3.2, pp.110 and 111. It appears that the calculations were made using regional rather than provincial indices (as in our computations), and employing the Pearson coefficient of product-moment correlation. It should be emphasized that the values of the two sets of correlation cannot be compared.
- (15) See Tables XX and XXI, pp.128 and 129.
While estimates of the total number of persons employed in agriculture vary considerably from source to source (see Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.49, p.163), by using statistics from a constant source (Productividad, op. cit., p.69),

it is possible to arrive at some rough approximation of the strength of out-migration from agriculture. The indices are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Annual number leaving primary sector}}{\text{Total number of annual internal out-migrants}} \times 100$$

The indices for 1961-1969 are published here without comment:

1961	27.43	1966	29.44
1962	39.23	1967	13.20
1963	32.90	1968	3.13
1964	41.54	1969	24.11
1965	66.01		

- (16) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 13.8, R 50-60 and R 60-67, p.1274; and ibid., Table 3.50, p.164. See also J. Angelot, "Interregional migration movements in Spain: a quantitative analysis of economic, urban and spatial characteristics", (mimeo), 1974, cited in H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., p.69.
- (17) H.S. Shryock, "Survey statistics on reasons for moving", International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, General Conference, London, Sept., 1969, p.810.114.
- (18) Las Migraciones en España, op. cit., pp.43-44.
- (19) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.552.
- (20) Delegación Provincial del Trabajo (y Consideraciones al Fenómeno Emigratorio), La Emigración en Orense, Orense, Dec., 1964.
- (21) Ministerio de Trabajo, Instituto Español de Emigración, Encuesta sobre Determinantes de la Emigración, Año 1966, Madrid, 1968. Seventeen motives are listed, and assisted emigrants to Europe are given the opportunity of multiple answers, with the result that 92.2% chose "to help the family", while 91.2% gave "to improve one's salary" as their motive.
- (22) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 43, p.96.
- (23) Only 15% of Muñoz Anatol's sample gave the desire to save as their motive for emigrating to France, while a survey conducted by Deutscher Caritasverband E.V. in 1967 gave 79.95% of the men and 50% of the women as migrating to West Germany for this motive. See J. Muñoz Anatol, La Familia Española Migrante en Francia, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1971, p.58; and S. del Campo Urbano, 1972, op. cit., f.92, p.117.
- (24) Angels Pascual does not attribute the desire to save as a motive for emigrating to West Germany to his ninety return migrants interviewed in Barcelona. See Angels Pascual, op. cit., p.108.
- (25) J.B. Acoves, "Planning ideologies, world banks and castilian peasants", Iberian Studies, Vol.2, No.2, Autumn, 1973, p.96.
- (26) P. Briggs, 1973, op. cit., p.2.
- (27) The statistics were extracted from Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Tables 1.2.2, and 2.3., pp.41-42 and 92. The source of net internal migration statistics 1961-1965 will not be given in future calculations except where it differs from the above.
- (28) Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1964, op. cit.
- (29) R. Porter, "Approach to migration through its mechanism", Geografiska Annaler, Vol.33, 1956, No.4, p.320. Our intention is not to use simple correlation techniques "rather indiscriminately on a mass of data in the hope of revealing some hitherto unsuspected relationships", but rather to evaluate the relative importance of the most important factors controlling and regulating out-migration within the agricultural control sub-system through the testing of specific hypotheses. Quoted from D.M. Smith, 1975, op. cit., p.278.
- (30) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.58.
- (31) Quoted in S. Aznar Eubrid, Despoblación y Colonización, Edit. Labor, Barcelona, 1930, p.36.
- (32) B.I.R.F.-F.A.O., El Desarrollo de la Agricultura en España, Ministerio de Hacienda, Madrid, 1966, p.92.

- (33) J. Díez Nicolás, Tres Estudios para un Sistema de Indicadores Sociales, Euramérica, Madrid, 1967, p.219. (1967 (a))
- (34) J. Anlló, op. cit., p.40.
- (35) P. Carrión, Los latifundios en España, Gráficas Reunidas, Madrid, 1932 (reprinted by Edic. Ariel, Barcelona, 1972); and R. Tanames, 1965, op. cit., p.164. (1965 (a))
- (36) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.237; and J. Bosque Maurel, "La distribución de la explotación agraria en Andalucía", Anales de Sociología, Nos.4-5, 1963-1969, p.13. In Bosque Maurel's definition latifundios must also cover more than 50% of municipal areas.
- (37) J. Iano de Espinosa, "Los latifundios y el desarrollo agrario", Información Comercial Española, No.403, Mar., 1967, p.73; and J. Iano de Espinosa, "Tipología Regional de las Grandes Explotaciones", in II Reunión de Estudio sobre la Adaptación de la Empresa Agraria Española al Desarrollo Económico y Social, A.E.E.S.A., Madrid, 1968, p.69.
- (38) P. Carrión, op. cit. According to this source, latifundios occupied 33.29% of the twenty-seven provinces surveyed although only accounting for 0.12% of the total farm units. Ibid., p.50.
- (39) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Primer Censo Agrario de España, Año 1962. Resultados Provisionales. Primera Parte: Totales Provinciales, Madrid, 1963; and G. Mills, 1970, op. cit., p.444. See the conflicting statistics in F.A.O., Mediterranean Development Project, United Nations, Rome, 1959, pp.122-123. These were based upon the far from complete statistics supplied by the Servicio de Catastro de Riegos for 1954. See J. Anlló, op. cit., p.37.
- (40) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Primer Censo Agrario de España, Año 1962. Resultados Nacionales, Madrid, 1963; and G. García Badell, "La distribución de la propiedad agrícola de España en las diferentes categorías de fincas", Revista de Estudios Agrarios, Vol.9, No.31, Jan.-Mar., 1960, pp.7-32.
- (41) R. Tanames, 1962, op. cit., p.129.
- (42) J. Anlló, op. cit., p.97.
- (43) P. Carrión, op. cit., p.43.
- (44) E. Malefakis, Reforma Agraria y Revolución Campesina en la España del Siglo XX, Edic. Ariel, Barcelona, 1971, p.123.
- (45) R. Sancho Hazak, 1972, op. cit., p.257.
- (46) J. Maestre Alfonso, Hombre, Tierra y Dependencia en el Campo de Gibraltar, Ciencia Nueva, Madrid, 1963, p.36; and G. Brennan, op. cit., p.120. Only 38% of the land-surface of the province of Badajoz was cultivated according to P. Carrión, Medida de Índice Económico-social para Intensificar la Explotación del Suelo, n.d., p.13, quoted in S. Aznar Ebrid, op. cit., p.34. Plantation owners (in Brazil, for example) have similarly under-utilized land as a device to control labour. See G.L. Beckford, Persistent Poverty. Underdevelopment in Plantation Economies of the Third World, Oxford University Press, New York, London and Toronto, 1972, p.173.
- (47) J. Martínez Alier, La Estabilidad del latifundismo, Edic. Ruedo Ibérico, Paris, 1963, pp.46-47. See also A. Marvaud, op. cit., pp.169-183 (especially pp.176-179).
- (48) D. Warriner, "Land Reform and Economic Development", in C.K. Eicher and L.W. Witt, (ed.), op. cit., p.291.
- (49) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54.
- (50) F. Ortega Alba, "Evolución de la utilización del suelo en el subbético de Córdoba", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.34, Nos.132-133, Aug.-Nov., 1973, p.615.
- (51) See the excellent chapter on agrarian anarchism in C.E. Lida, Anarquismo y Revolución en la España del Siglo XIX, Siglo Veintiuno de España Edit., Madrid, 1972. See also J. Sánchez Jiménez, El Movimiento Obrero y sus Orígenes en Andalucía, Madrid, 1967; and A.M. Bernal, La Propiedad de la Tierra y las Luchas Agrarias Andaluzas, Edic. Ariel, Barcelona, 1974.

- (52) G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.67; and G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., pp.59 and 61.
- (53) J. Díaz del Moral, Historia de las Agitaciones Campesinas Andaluzas, Córdoba, Alianza Edit., Madrid, 1967 (originally published in Madrid, 1929). See also A. Marvaud, op. cit., p.96; C.E. Lida, Antecedentes y Desarrollo del Movimiento Obrero Español (1835-1888), Siglo Veintiuno de España Edit., Madrid, 1973; F. Romeu Alfaro, Las Clases Trabajadoras en España, 1898-1930, Madrid, 1970; and Comisión de Reformas Sociales, La Clase Obrera Española a Fines del Siglo XIX, Algorta, 1970.
- (54) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.59.
- (55) The "hostility of the average environment". See L.A. Martínez Cachero, 1969, op. cit., pp.68-69 and 156.
- (56) V. Pérez Díez, 1966, op. cit., p.156.
- (57) O.E.C.D., Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, Edit. Nova Terra, Barcelona, 1971, f.36, p.72 (originally published as Le Développement de L'Agriculture en Europe Meridionale. Espagne, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1969).
- (58) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., p.159.
- (59) G. Brenan, op. cit., p.91.
- (60) S. de Madariaga, op. cit., p.112.
- (61) J. Martínez Alier, op. cit., p.46.
- (62) Literally "the masters". A term much used in Andalucía with reference to rich land-owners.
See the concept of "grandeza y servidumbre" (grandeur and service) in A. Burgos, Andalucía, ¿Tercer Mundo?, Edic.29, Madrid, 1961.
- (63) For the "black legend" of the Andalusian señorito see N. Salas, op. cit., pp.227-232.
- (64) I. Moreno Navarro, Propiedad, Clases Sociales y Hermandades en la Baja Andalucía, Siglo Veintiuno de España Edit., Madrid, 1972, p.116.
Moreno Navarro distinguishes five categories within the agricultural social hierarchy:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Fuerte propietario</u> | (Rich land-owner) |
| <u>Propietario</u> | (Land-owner) |
| <u>Agricultor autónomo</u> | (Small land-owner) |
| <u>Jornalero-propietario</u> | (Labourer-small land-owner) |
| <u>Jornalero sin tierra</u> | (Landless labourer) |
- The significant socio-economic divide comes between the agricultor autónomo and jornalero-propietario classes.
- (65) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.239.
The "índice de concentración" is defined as provinces where estates of 300 hectares or over occupy more than 50% of the total land area. The "índice de concentración-desaprovechamiento" is refined so as not to include uncultivated, irrigated and forested-unpastured zones within the total land area. Ibid., p.237.
- (66) J. Bosque Maurel, "Latifundio y minifundio en Andalucía oriental", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.34, Nos.132-133, Aug.-Nov., 1973, pp.457-500; and J. Bosque Maurel, 1968-1969, op. cit., pp.8-15
- (67) The statistics were extracted from Primer Censo Agrario de España, Año 1962, op. cit., quoted in J. Anlló, op. cit., pp.226-251, for the first calculation; and ibid., quoted in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.5, p.308, for the second calculation.
- (68) Quoted in S. Aznar Embrid, op. cit., p.36.
- (69) H.J. Habakkuk, 1960, op. cit., pp.167-168.
- (70) J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., p.169.
For a detailed study of migration in Galicia see F. Sánchez López, Movimientos Migratorios de Galicia, Premio Edit. Compostela, Vigo, 1967.
- (71) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., p.159.
- (72) A recent survey found that the average farmer working an area of 5 acres or less in Western Europe spends a third of his entire working hours in

transit. See P. Clough, "Counteracting mass migration from the mountains", The Times, 14th May, 1974.

Dovring has shown that the theoretical average distance to plots is three to six times greater in Spain than in four other West European countries. F. Dovring, Land and Labour in Europe, 1900-1950, n.p., 1956, Chap.2, cited in M. Chisholm, Rural Settlement and Land Use, Hutchinson, London, 1962, pp.50-51. See also the examples extracted from Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, 1953-63, Madrid, 1964, Vol.1, pp.30-31, cited in G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.448.

- (73) An interesting sidelight into "bovine litigation" (a branch of the law which owes its raison d'être to straying beasts) was given by P. O'Flanagan, "Factors promoting intra-peninsular migration from Galicia", paper read at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Iberian Social Studies Association, University of Southampton, 15-18th April, 1971.
- (74) See O.E.C.D., Les Faibles Revenus dans l'Agriculture, Paris, 1964, p.217, quoted in J. Anlló, op. cit., pp.49-50.
- (75) Seigniorial rights. See S. de Madariaga, op. cit., p.114. For the problems of rural Galicia see also J.M. Beiras, El Problema de Desarrollo en la Galicia Rural, Vigo, 1967; J.M. Beiras, Estructuras y Problemas de la Población Gallega, La Coruña, 1970; J.M. Beiras, O Atraso Económico de Galicia, Vigo, 1973; A. Taboada Arceo, Galicia Económica y Social, La Coruña, 1966; and V. Paz Andrade, La Marginación de Galicia, Madrid, 1970.
- (76) J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., p.39. The classification sometimes employed is:
- 0-5 hectares,
 - 5-20 hectares,
 - 20-50 hectares,
 - 50-200 hectares,
 - Over 250 hectares.
- (77) According to A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.4. The relevant statistics were extracted from Primer Censo Agrario de España, Año 1962, 1966, op. cit., pp.5-6.
- (78) M. Siguán Soler, El Medio Rural Castellano y sus Posibilidades de Ordenación, Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Madrid, 2nd ed., 1967 (b), p.23. Siguán suggests that the owner either cultivates the 2 hectares as a supplement to some other occupation or emigrated some time ago (and by implication either rented or sold his land to another). Martín Sánchez-Juliá has calculated that the minimum sized economic farm unit in the secano zones of Spain was between 14 and 30 hectares. See F. Martín Sánchez-Juliá, "La Empresa Agrícola", in Semanas Sociales de España (XXII Semana, 1962), Madrid, 1963, cited in Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.3, p.163.
- (79) L. García de Oteyza, Algunos Aspectos sobre la Rentabilidad de las Inversiones en Concentración Parcelaria, Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Madrid, 1963.(a).
- (80) L. García de Oteyza, Estudio sobre el Tamaño de la Propiedad y de la Explotación en la Cuenca del Duero, Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Madrid, 1963,(b). Table 11, p.32. In the Sierra Ministra (of the provinces of Soria and Guadalajara), although theoretically land is equally divided between the sons on the death of a father, in practice the entire estate is usually farmed by one son who pays rent to his siblings for this right. See S.T. Freeman, "Corporate village organisation in the Sierra Ministra: an Iberian structural type", Man, Vol.3, No.3, Sept., 1968, p.477.
- (81) Le Développement de l'Agriculture en Europe Meridionale, op. cit., p.21, cited in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.32, p.323.

- (82) Primer Censo Agrario de España, Año 1962, 1963, op. cit.
- (83) Cf. latifundismo where thirty-seven provinces had more than one third of the total land surface occupied by estates of over 300 hectares in 1962.
- (84) Servicio de Catastro Rural 1959, quoted in J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., p.38.
- (85) L. García de Oteyza, "El parcelamiento de la propiedad y de la explotación. La concentración parcelaria y la ordenación rural", Boletín de Estudios Económicos, No.61, 1964, p.15.
Sancho Hazak distinguishes between the primitive subsistence type of minifundio and the subsidized, cereal-secano type of Old Castile and León. See R. Sancho Hazak, 1972, op. cit., pp.251-252.
- (86) In some minifundist zones it has been customary for the sons of small land-owners, shopkeepers and the like to migrate on growing-up. In some villages it is a tradition for the eldest son to inherit the estate, the second son say to make the army his career, the third to become a priest and so on. See M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (a), op. cit., p.52; and A. Abascal Garayoa, "Los orígenes de la población actual de Pamplona", Geographica, 1950.
For the factor of the derecho del hereu (land-inheritance rights) in migration in Cataluña see J. Ros Jimeno, 1966, op. cit., p.112.
For the tradition of "religious out-migration" in La Aldea del Puente (León), see Casildo Ferreras, op. cit., pp.695-696.
- (87) J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.351.
Despite relatively high birth-rates the provinces of Old Castile are characterized by weak population growth thanks to migration. Between 1900 and 1950 the population of Old Castile increased by only 25.6% compared with 69.7% for the nation as a whole. See M. de Terán, Geografía de España y Portugal, Vol.4 (1st Part), Montaner y Simón, Barcelona, 1958, p.246.
- (88) This is the "índice de segregación-parcelación" perfected by Fundación FOESSA. This index shows moderately significant degrees of correlation with six agricultural variables ($r = +0.65$ to $+0.42$). See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.243 and Table 4.11, ni 62, p.312.
- (89) J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., pp.165-166 and 174.
García Fernández's conclusions based on the number of campesinos per cultivated hectare are false. He claims that Galicia, Andalucía and Canarias - regions with less than 2 hectares per active agricultural person - are regions where migration is most favoured. But all of the provinces of peripheral Spain (according to his map on page 166) have similar indices. Moreover, following his line of thought, it would seem logical that the interior provinces would have the lowest out-migration rates!
- (90) See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.5, v 64, p.308.
- (91) The statistics were extracted from Anuario Estadístico de España, 1970, op. cit., Table 1.3.3, pp.13-14; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.68.
- (92) The quick, rough and ready method for defining rural population in Spain which is usually employed is the provincial totals minus the population of the capitals. See A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., pp.402-403.
- (93) The statistics were extracted from Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 1.3.3, pp.13-14; and A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1941, op. cit., pp.402-403.
- (94) J. García Fernández, 1960, op. cit., p.266.
- (95) J. Anlló, op. cit., p.177; M. Siguán, 1968, op. cit., p.49; and G. Beijer, 1963, op. cit., p.55.
- (96) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit.,

p.125.

The calculations are, in fact, wrong. One in four of the total national economically active population in 1950 of 10,773,000 was a salaried agricultural worker, and one in ten in 1965. See ibid., Table 3.60, p.170. In 1950, 48.75% of the agriculturally active population was salaried (i.e., one in two of the active population in the primary sector, not one in four as stated); in 1965, 34.97% (i.e., one in three, not one in ten).

(97) Ibid., Table 3.60, p.170.

It would be wrong to read too much into these statistics. From 1964, for example, there is a change in the system of classification - which causes the salaried agricultural labour force to fall from 51.76% in 1963 to 34.83% twelve months later, with a proportional rise occurring in the number of land-owners.

According to statistics issued by the Mutualidad de Revisión Agraria the number of affiliated salaried agricultural labourers fell by 52.21% between 1963 and 1964 compared with an almost parallel decline in the number of autonomous workers (e.g. small land-owners) of 47.79%. There is reason, therefore, from these statistics quoted in Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Memoria sobre la Ejecución del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Año 1964, Madrid, 1965, p.136, to doubt the more rapid decline of landless labourers noted by Fundación FOESSA above.

Moreover, by taking statistics from different sources (always a dangerous practice in Spain), it is possible to show that the number of salaried agricultural labourers as a percentage of the total agriculturally active economic population hardly declined between 1950 and 1964:

1950	48.75%	(<u>Dirección General de Empleo</u>)
1964	47.14%	(<u>Mutualidad de Previsión Agraria</u>)

See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op.cit., Table 3.60, p.170; and Memoria sobre la Ejecución del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Año 1964, op. cit., p.136.

(98) That is land-owners and self-employed agriculturalists.

(99) The statistics were extracted from Banco de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1962, Bilbao, 1965, pp.66-67.

(100) That is hired labourers and agricultural wage-earners.

(101) Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1962, op. cit., pp.66-67.

(102) Fundación FOESSA, Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, Edit. Euramérica, Madrid, 1966, p.52.

(103) Statistics taken from a constant source show that the number of landless labourers as a percentage of the total active agricultural population declined from 37.6% in 1960 to 31.3% in 1971. See Banco de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1960, Bilbao, 1963, p.50; and Banco de Bilbao, Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1971, Bilbao, 1973, pp.121-122.

(104) Values above 0.280 and 0.369 are significant at the 95 and 99% levels of confidence respectively. The statistics were extracted from Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, 1966, op. cit., p.52.

(105) Primer Censo Agrario de España, Año 1962, 1966, op. cit., pp.8 and 14.

(106) In the Primer Censo Agrario all agricultural labourers were simply classified as remunerados or no remunerados. See J. Anlló, op. cit., p.87.

(107) The original correlation using Spearman's formula was $R_s = -0.278$. The coefficient was really unsuitable in this instance since tied values affected 41 provinces in one variable thus causing the square of the rank difference (D) to be too low. A correction factor (T) was applied and produced a corrected $R_s = -0.310$.

The correction factor (T) has been applied in all calculations of the coefficient of rank correlation in this thesis where there have been

tied values.

For the use of the correction factor (T) see W.H. Theakstone and C. Harrison, op. cit., pp.80 and 82.

- (108) Memoria sobre la Ejecución del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social. Año 1964, op. cit., p.136.

- (109) Ibid. The exact figure was 67,510 or 38.02%.

- (110) D. Warrimer, "Problems of rural-urban migration: some suggestions for investigation", International Labour Review, May, 1970, p.442. See also Banco de Bilbao, Informe Económico, 1962, Bilbao, 1963, p. 111.

- (111) A. Floristán and J. Bosque, 1957, op. cit., p.395. See also M. Sáenz Iorite, "Gador. Un municipio naranjero del bajo Andarax (Almería)", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.34, Nos.132-133, Aug.-Nov., 1973, pp.683-684.

- (112) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., p.164.

- (113) M. Capelo Martínez, Fundamentos del Desarrollo Económico de Andalucía, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1963, pp.91-92. The statistics were extracted from the Encuesta Agropecuaria, 1956. See A. González Galindo, "Disminuye la población activa agrícola", Revista Sindical de Estadística, 1st quarter, No.53, 1959, pp.4-5. According to statistics quoted by G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.93, from A. González Galindo, "Resultado de la encuesta agropecuaria, 1953", Revista Sindical de Estadística, 2nd quarter, No.34, 1954, pp. 2-10; and A. González Galindo, 1959, op. cit.:

In 1953, 15.57% of the salaried agricultural workers in España del Sur (Andalucía plus Badajoz) had permanent jobs compared with 26.15% for the Rest of Spain.

In 1956, the comparable figures were 15.34% (España del Sur) and 28.70% (Rest of Spain).

- (114) "The labour market in the Seville region", from the Report of Mr. Drain (MS/M/404/302, circulated in the O.E.C.D., 7th, July, 1969), in B. Kayser, op. cit., pp.46-47. See also J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.354.

- (115) M. Brugarola, El Problema Social en el Campo Español, Agencia General de Librería y Artes Gráficas, Madrid, 1950, pp.47-56.

- (116) That is including the unemployed from the non-primary sectors. An average of 84.98% of the total number unemployed in the province of Jaén during the 1941-1950 period, according to demandas de colocación (or job-demand statistics) were from the agricultural sector. See R. Gómez Quevedo, "El paro obrero en Jaén", Suplemento to Revista Sindical de Estadística, Nos.27 and 28, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952, 38pp.

- (117) Cited in M. Capelo Martínez, op. cit., p.317; and J. García Fernández, "La atracción demográfica de Madrid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.17, No.62, Feb., 1956, p.90.

In the very bad agricultural years of 1945, 1946 and 1954 an average of 13,600, 20,900 and 18,700 respectively were unemployed monthly in the province of Jaén. See Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Reseña Estadística de la Provincia de Jaén, Madrid, 1956, p.517.

According to a sample survey conducted by the Servicio de Encuadramiento y Colocación, an average of 17,000 workers (including non-agricultural ones) were unemployed in Jaén province during the 1956-1960 period, compared with 15,000 in both Badajoz and Córdoba. See Consejo Social de la Organización Sindical Española, Campo (2), Madrid, 1959, p.225.

Martín Sanz has estimated that a total of 11,206,031 work-days are lost annually by the agricultural population of Jaén province. If we divide this figure by 230 (the number of utilizable work-days in the year according to J. Anlló, op. cit., p.92) then 48,722 represents

the number underemployed in agriculture within the province. See D. Martín Sanz, "Paro obrero", paper read at the Primer Pleno del Consejo Económico Sindical de Jaén, 1954, p.72, quoted in A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.473.

According to D. Martín Sanz and C. García de Oteyza, 20.89% of the national total of unemployed agricultural workers in 1946 were in the province of Jaén, compared with 16.44% in Badajoz and 6.30% in Córdoba. See D. Martín Sanz and C. García de Oteyza, El Paro Estacional Campesino, Sindicato Vertical del Olivo, Madrid, 1946, pp.6-7. See also J.M. Fontana, Información sobre el Paro Agrícola en España, Granada, 1946, pp.28-29.

During the 1956-1960 period Jaén province had the highest number of workers unemployed - an average of 11,238 monthly. See ———, "Paro obrero registrado en España", Revista de Trabajo, 1962, pp.769-770.

- (118) The term was invented by Joan Robinson to describe workers who accepted inferior occupations as a result of being laid off from more highly paid industrial jobs, but has been used by Kao and others to describe underemployment in the agricultural sector. See J. Robinson, "Disguised unemployment", Economic Journal, Vol.46, Jun., 1936, pp. 225-237; and C.H.C. Kao, K.R. Anschel and C.K. Eicher, "Disguised Unemployment in Agriculture: A Survey", in C.K. Eicher and L.W. Witt, (ed.), op. cit., pp.129-144.

For a theoretical analysis of disguised unemployment see H. Leibenstein, "The theory of underdevelopment in backward economies", Journal of Political Economy, 65, Apr., 1957; and P. Wonnacott, "Disguised and overt unemployment in underdeveloped economies", Quarterly Journal of Economics, 76, May, 1962.

Disguised unemployment is part of a traditional social security system in agriculture, whereby people who would have been unemployed and who would have starved in a wage economy are maintained by their relatives (by sharing part of the total output of the extended family), even though their own output is below subsistence level. See H. Myint, "The Expansion of Exports and the Growth of Population", in A.B. Mountjoy, (ed.), Developing the Underdeveloped Countries, Macmillan, London, 1971, p.67 (First published in The Economics of the Developing Countries, Hutchinson, London, 1967).

- (119) R. Tamames, Problemas Fundamentales de la Agricultura Española, Edit. ZYX, Madrid, 1965 (b), pp.7-11.

Houston gives a figure of 2 million for 1950. See J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.365.

- (120) Mediterranean Development Project, op. cit., p.43.

- (121) R. Gómez Quevedo, op. cit., pp.15-25; and G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.60.

- (122) Consejo Económico Sindical de la Provincia de Badajoz, Perspectivas de Desarrollo Económico de la Provincia de Badajoz (en los Próximos Cinco Años), Organización Sindical, Consejo Económico Nacional, Gabinete Técnico, Madrid, Mar., 1962, p.23.

In Córdoba, underemployment in agriculture affected 24,000 workers in 1961, while a further 6,000 on average were seasonally unemployed in the province. See J. Anlló, op. cit., pp.94-95. The statistics were extracted from Consejo Económico Sindical de la Provincia de Córdoba, Perspectivas de Desarrollo Económico de la Provincia de Córdoba (en los Próximos Cinco Años), Organización Sindical, Consejo Económico Nacional, Gabinete Técnico, Madrid, Mar., 1962. See also II Pleno del Consejo Económico Sindical de la Provincia de Córdoba, Memoria, Córdoba, Nov., 1956, pp.32-35.

- (123) Campo (2), op. cit., quoted in J. Anlló, op. cit., p.91.

- (124) According to ibid., only 42.04% of the lost work-days fell to casual agricultural labourers; self-employed agriculturalists losing 52.98%

of the total and permanently-employed agricultural labourers the remaining 4.98%.

- (125) Assuming 230 utilizable work-days in the year (see f.117). G. Hermet, op. cit., p.60, assumes that there are 240 utilizable work-days in the agricultural year.
- (126) Ministerio de Trabajo, Dirección General de Empleo, El Empleo Agrícola, Madrid, 1967, 2 Vols., p.341.
- (127) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.203.
- (128) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Anuario Estadístico de España 1960, Madrid, 1960, p.641, gives 104,197 officially unemployed, against Campo (2), op. cit., quoted in M. Capello Martínez, op. cit., pp.93 and 321, which gives 280,005.
- (129) In B. Kayser, op. cit., p.36.
Spanish registered unemployment statistics are based solely upon demandas de colocación (job-demand statistics). Casual agricultural labourers seasonally unemployed are not likely to be recorded - there being little chance of them obtaining alternative permanent employment in the localities where they reside.
- (130) Registered unemployment for the 1960-1964 period was as follows:

Year	A *	B †
1960	35.39%	-
1961	42.20%	34.19%
1962	39.43%	34.11%
1963	31.03%	32.63%
1964 •	42.43%	29.00%

* Agriculture, forestry and fishing;

† Agriculture and fishing.

• Average of first three quarters.

The statistics were extracted from Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., p.265; and O.E.C.D., Spain, 1965, op. cit., Table 4, p.48.

Note the figures given in Campo (2), op. cit., give 73.23% for unemployment in the primary sector. See M. Capelo Martínez, op. cit., p.321.

- (131) The statistics for estimated registered unemployment were extracted from Ponencia de Desarrollo Regional, II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., Table 14, p.164.
Registered unemployment during the 1964-1968 period averages about 75% of estimated unemployment, although both sets of statistics produced by the Oficinas de Encuadramiento y Colocación de la Organización Sindical under-estimated reality probably by quite a substantial margin. See J. Antonio Pereda, "Política Sociolaboral", in M. Martínez Cuadrado, Anuario Político 1970, Edicusa, Madrid, 1972, pp.357-439.
- (132) Three examples will illustrate this point:
- (a) The officially registered unemployed in the province of Seville at the end of January 1967 totalled 3,008, or 0.23% of the 1970 population. The actual number of unemployed farm workers at the same date (according to local union officials later corroborated by interviews in the field) in one provincial village (Lebrija) was 2,102, or 9.68% of the 1970 population of the province. B. Kayser, op. cit., p.47.
- (b) The percentage of the economically active population unemployed in twelve western countries compared with Spain averaged:

	1953	1958	1963	1967
Twelve western countries	4.54%	4.16%	2.82%	2.92%
Spain	1.60%	1.10%	1.10%	1.40%

See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.1054 and Table 15.1, p.1073.

Spain's registered unemployment statistics would thus appear to be artificially low, averaging only 1.5% of the economically active population during the 1962-1969 period. See O.E.C.D., Etudes Economiques. Espagne, Paris, Jan., 1972, p.72.

- (c) Official unemployment statistics in Spain have fallen quite dramatically since the change of régime in 1940:

1935	7.5%
1940	5.6%
1950	1.6%
1969	1.7%

Reproduced in Ya, 18th Jul., 1970.

The rate of unemployment is an important factor determining the rate of transfer of labour from agriculture to the other two sectors of the economy in the United States. See C.E. Bishop, "Economic Aspects of Changes in Farm Labor Force", in Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture, Iowa State University Press, Iowa City, 1961.

- (133) J. Giménez Mellado, op. cit.

Should there be those who would criticize Giménez Mellado for linking unemployment in one specific year and life-time internal migration, in defence it has been stated by Brennan:

"Lower Andalusia is probably the only region in Europe where the condition of the agricultural workers has not improved in the last hundred and fifty years".

See G. Brennan, op. cit., f.2, p.122. The percentage of day-labourers in agriculture in Andalucía has changed little since 1797, unemployment being an endemic problem down the centuries. See R. Herr, op. cit., p.94; and L.A. Martínez Cachero, Absentismo y Emigración en España, Madrid, 1965.

- (134) J. Hinderink, op. cit., p.141; and M. Santaolalla, "El Paro Forzoso Agrícola", in Semanas Sociales de España, (XIII Semana Córdoba, 1953), Los Problemas Sociales del Campo Andaluz, Madrid, 1954.

- (135) E.J.T. Collins, op. cit., p.78.

- (136) Ibid., p.77.

- (137) R. Gómez Quevedo, op. cit., pp.15-25.

- (138) Ibid., p.25; and A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.490.

It must not be assumed that there is full employment at harvest time. Francisco Bergasa has estimated that 18% of the agricultural workers in the province of Granada were unemployed at harvest time (circa. 1970). See La Vanguardia, 20th Aug., 1970. Other regions suffer from a chronic shortage of labour at harvest time. See F. Benítez Cano, "La emigración en la comarca extremeña conocida con el nombre de 'La Siberia'", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.29, No.108, Aug., 1968, p.371.

- (139) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., p.168. See, however, an opposite view expressed in J. Redondo Gómez, op. cit., p.118.

- (140) Banco Urquijo, Servicio de Estudios en Barcelona, Desarrollo Económico de Cataluña 1967-1970. Un Plan de Inversiones para el Sector Privado, Vol.2, Informes de las Comisiones y Anexos Técnicos, Sociedad de Estudios y Publicaciones, Barcelona, 1967, p.330; and J. Anlló, op. cit., pp.86 and 91.

- (141) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.61.

- (142) The statistics were extracted from ibid., p.61; and Ponencia de Desarrollo Regional; II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., p.166.

- (143) Ibid., p.167; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.61.

- (144) B. Gómez, "Movimiento migratorio regional años 1964-1967", Estudios de Deusto, Jan.-Apr., 1971, p.59.

- (145) *My italics.* See M. Siguán Soler, "Desarrollo Económico y Evolución Social. Repercusiones sobre el Campo Español", in Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación

Rural, El Factor Humano en el Desarrollo Económico y Comunitario, Madrid, 1964, p.19.

For the development of highly mechanized estates of over 30,000 hectares see G. Hermet, "Estructura agraria y progreso técnico en tres provincias españolas (Burgos-Huelva-Sevilla)", Anales de Sociología, Nos.4-5, 1968-1969, p.157.

The tractor has made peasants unnecessary almost in the case of sunflower cultivation. See A. Miguel Bernal, "Actualidad del secano andaluz; el cultivo del girasol en la provincia de Sevilla", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.35, No.135, May, 1974, pp.318-319.

(146) F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, op. cit., p.622.

(147) M. Wolfe, "Some implications of recent changes in urban and rural settlement patterns in Latin America", paper for the United Nations, World Population Conference, 1965, (A.8./I/E 66.), cited by R.M. Morse, "Recent Research on Latin American Urbanization: A Selective Survey with Commentary", in G. Breese, 1969, (ed.), op. cit., p.483.

(148) R.E. Dickinson, 1955, op. cit., p.74; and O.E.C.D., Geographic and Occupational Mobility of Rural Manpower, (report prepared by C.E. Bishop), O.E.C.D., Paris, 1965, p.9.

(149) S. Moreno Sánchez, op. cit., pp.300-301.

(150) O.E.C.D., Spain, 1965, op. cit., p.30. See also ———, "La producción agraria ante las tendencias futuras de la demanda", Boletín de Estudios Económicos, No.61, 1964, p.133.

Among the voluminous literature on Spanish agricultural conditions some of the most recent works to be published include R. Campos Nordmann, Estructura Agraria en España, Madrid, 1967; J. Gorosquieta, El Campo Español en Crisis, Bilbao, 1973; J.M. Naredo, La Evolución de la Agricultura en España, 2nd ed., Barcelona, 1974; J. López de Sebastián, Reforma Agraria y Poder Social, Guadiana de Publicaciones, Madrid, 1968; J. López de Sebastián, Política Agraria en España, 1920-1970, Madrid, 1970; J.L. García Delgado, (ed.), La Cuestión Agraria en la España Contemporánea, Edicusa, Madrid, 1976; and J.L. Leal, J. Leguina, J.M. Naredo and L. Tarrafeta, La Agricultura en el Desarrollo Capitalista Español (1940-1970), Siglo Veintiuno de España, Madrid, 1975.

(151) V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., p.165.

(152) Banco de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, "España ¿país agrícola?" Revista de Información Económica Mundial, Boletín de Londres, No.248, Jan.-Mar., 1973, p.8.

(153) R.P. Bradshaw, 1969, op. cit., p.13. See also G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.297.

Agriculturalists have been able to buy gas-oil at specially reduced rates (precio desgravado) See Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.147.

Under the 1st Economic and Social Development Plan (1964-1967) big credits were made available to certain groups of agriculturalists to mechanize their farms. Ibid., pp.147-151; and G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.326.

(154) Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.97.

(155) Ministerio de Agricultura, Dirección General de Agricultura, Censo de Maquinaria Agrícola Inscrita en la Dirección General de Agricultura 1959, 1960 and 1961, Madrid, 1960, 1961 and 1962 respectively; and Ministerio de Agricultura, Avance de Existencias de Tractores Inscritos en las Jefaturas Agrícolas en 31-XII-1962, Madrid, 1963.

(156) Servicio Sindical de Estadística de Segovia, Productividad y Empleo Agrario; una Investigación en la Provincia de Segovia, Segovia, 1964, p.52.

(157) J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., pp.141-143, feels that the disastrous agricultural year in 1960 was a factor leading to mechanization. Land-owners could dispense with labour and save costs,

tractors being obtained mainly on long-term credit agreements. Significantly, the harvesting of wheat (which had previously been the most labour-intensive agricultural operation) was the first to be mechanized in the comarca de Calatrava (Ciudad Real). A 62% fall in the number of casual labourers contracted at harvest time in Cañada de Calatrava between 1960 and 1970. See D. Marquez Fernandez, "Cañada de Calatrava. Un municipio rural", Estudios Geográficos, Vol. 35, No.136, Aug., 1974, pp.454-455.

(158) V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., p.165.

(159) The statistics were extracted from J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., p.73.

(160) A. López Muñoz, op. cit., p.15.

(161) Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., pp.428 and 546; and A. López Muñoz, op. cit., p.15.

(162) Ibid., p.15. The statistics refer to a 47.79% decline in the number of agricultural workers registered by the Mutualidad de Previsión Agraria between 31st December, 1963 and 31st December, 1964.

(163) S.G. Payne, Franco's Spain, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1968, p.53.

(164) A. Pina González, "Problemas de la mecanización", Información Comercial Española, No.378, Feb., 1965, p.57.

(165) L.A. Rojo Duque, "La crisis agraria", Información Comercial Española, No.378, Feb., 1965, pp.16-17. According to this source, 59.88% of the decline in the active agricultural population in the biennial 1963-1964 could be attributed to small proprietors and their families.

(166) R.P. Bradshaw, 1972, op. cit., p.73; and A. Herrero Alcón, Agricultura Asociativa en España, Hermandad Nacional de Labradores y Ganaderos, Madrid, 1971, p.17.

(167) The measure of agricultural mechanization was the amount of horse-power (of tractors and motor-cultivators) per 100 cultivated hectares. The statistics were extracted from Ministerio de Agricultura, Dirección General de Agricultura, Censo de Maquinaria Agrícola 1964, Madrid, 1965.

(168) See, for example, R.P. Bradshaw, 1972, op. cit., Map 5, p.73. The most rapid fall in the active agricultural population as a percentage of the total active population (1950-1966) took place in the most industrialized regions of Spain. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.52, p.166.

(169) A. López Muñoz, op. cit., p.15.

(170) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.28.

The Ley de 20 de diciembre de 1952, re-inforced by the Decreto de 10 de agosto de 1955, had laid down that before consolidation of land could begin, a minimum of 60% of the proprietors of the ayuntamiento (municipal area) concerned, possessing at least 60% of the total land-surface, should request such reforms. Rural exodus simplified the operation by reducing the number of potentially dissident proprietors. Incidentally the Ley de 8 de noviembre de 1962 reduced the minimum percentage of proprietors to 50, although they had to own at least 75% of the total land-area of the ayuntamiento (50% if land was exploited communally). See Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.163; and J. Anlló, op. cit., pp.71-72.

(171) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.174.

In Western Europe, rural exodus together with an increasing use of mechanization in agriculture, resulted in a sharp decrease in the number of farm holdings and an increase in their average size. See O.E.C.D., Low Incomes in Agriculture, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1964, p.29.

(172) R. Tamames, Estructura Económica de España, Sociedad de Estudios y Publicaciones, Madrid, 1965 (c), pp.53-57.

(173) L. García de Oteyza, M. Bueno Gómez and F. Cruz Conde, Variación de los Factores de la Producción Agrícola como Consecuencia de la

- Concentración Parcelaria, Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria, Madrid, 1962, appendix 4 and 6.
- (174) As a result of the Decreto de 17 de noviembre de 1963, the S.N. de C.P. y O.R. became concerned not only with land consolidation and purely economic measures, but also with improving the professional status of agriculturalists, and with the provision of services, teleclubs and cultural centres in the affected areas (comarcas de ordenación rural).
- (175) IRYDA consisted of the fusion of two previously separate agencies for agricultural reform - the S.N. de C.P. y O.R. and the Instituto Nacional de Colonización. The I.N.C. could never have been accused of limiting its colonization/irrigation schemes to Castile (see f. 179). Between 1942 and 1971 it was responsible for the construction of 298 new villages in 29 provinces of Spain (23 of which were non-Castilian ones. See Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto Nacional de Reforma y Desarrollo Agrario, Mejora del Medio Rural, Serie Boletín de Información, No.8, 1973, pp.6-8; and J. López de Sebastián, 1968, op. cit., p.140.
- (176) Flores claimed (in 1965) that the S.N. de C.P. y O.R. at its then current rate of progress would take until 1995 to complete the land consolidation of 10 million hectares within the minifundist zones of Spain. See X. Flores, op. cit., p.193.
- (177) In the sense that the legal measures of November 1963 (see f.174) were panic measures - and an attempt to do more for social reform, including the attempt to restore a "feeling of community" in the pueblo - in response to massive éxodo rural.
- (178) See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., pp.245-246, for a criticism of the Castilian "priority" of the S.N. de C.P. y O.R. programme.
- (179) Including León, Salamanca and Zamora which historically, although not physically, form a separate region. Ibid., p.246.
- (180) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 12, p.177.
- (181) M. Bueno Gómez, F. Cruz Conde, R. Gómez Manzanares, J. Iamo de Espinosa and I. Sánchez de la Nava, Clasificación Económica de las Explotaciones Agrarias de la Alta Meseta, Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Madrid, 1967. See also M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., pp.14-37. Similarly, between 1955 and 1963 no less than 384,000 cultivators of wheat with farms smaller than 2 hectares disappeared. See J. Anlló, op. cit., p.60.
- (182) Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto Nacional de Reforma y Desarrollo Agrario, Capitalización de Empresas Agrarias, Serie Boletín de Información, No.9, 1973, pp.10 and 14.
- (183) Ibid., p.16.
- (184) A. Herrero Alcón, op. cit., p.15. See, for example, R. Tamames, 1965 (c), op. cit., pp.172-174.
- (185) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., pp.48-50.
- (186) Servicio Nacional de Trigo, La Estructura de las Explotaciones Triqueras según Datos Estadísticos de la Cosecha 1963, Publicaciones Específicas, No.14, Madrid 1965, cited in J. Anlló, op. cit., Table 13, p.59.
- (187) Since its creation in 1937, the Servicio Nacional de Trigo (renamed the Servicio Nacional de Cereales in 1968) has had a complete monopoly in purchasing wheat from the farmers at a guaranteed price and supplying wheat to the flour-millers. See The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.296.
- (188) L. de Hoyos Sainz, La Densidad de Población y el Acrecentamiento en España: Hechas, Causas, Aplicaciones e Interpretaciones, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1952, p.177.

- (189) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.39.
- (190) J. Utrillo Morlius, "El éxodo rural en Cataluña y zonas limítrofes. Reacciones de los centros nucleares", Revista Internacional de Sociología, Vol.9, Nos.1 and 1S, 1951, pp.389-420 and 107-138, and Vol.10, No.1, 1952, pp.391-439.
- (191) The unnamed village studied by Pérez Díaz is nicknamed Camino Viejo by him. Our calculations suggest that it is probably Pozo de Almo-guera. See V. Pérez Díaz; 1966, op. cit., p.72.
- (192) The statistics were extracted from Ibid., Table 7-3, p.190, and Table 2-4, p.196.
- (193) Cited in B.H. Slicher van Bath, op. cit., p.95.
- (194) Quoted by H.K. Habakkuk, 1971, op. cit., p.8, from E.F. Heckscher, "Swedish population trends before the Industrial Revolution", Economic History Review, (2nd series), Vol.2, 1949, p.268.
- (195) E.A. Wrigley, 1969, op. cit., pp.69, 77 and 165.
- (196) D. Swaine Thomas, 1941, op. cit., pp.82-84.
- (197) See f.142.
- (198) Especially during the period of autarchy (1942-1951). See N.F. Bruce, op. cit., pp.76-77; and C. Giménez de la Cuadra, op. cit., p.88. Until 1967 there was little change in the areas devoted to wheat. The restructuring of prices for cereals for the 1966-1967 harvest saw the first radical change in government policy concerning wheat production for nearly thirty years. See Información Sociológica sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.192.
- (199) Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 2.2.1, p.76. See also G. García Badell, "Las producciones agrícolas y nuestra renta nacional", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.12, No.45, Nov., 1951, pp.671-700, for an account of the effect of the Civil War, the economic blockade which followed it, and drought had on crop yields in Spain.
- (200) R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., Table XXVII, p.111, and pp.108-110.
- (201) Ibid., p.36.
- (202) The electricity statistics were obtained from Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., p.122; ibid. 1970, op. cit., p.166; and ———, "Industria", Revista de Información Económica Mundial, Boletín de Londres, No.248, Jan.-Mar., 1973, p.18. The migration statistics were extracted from Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., p.546.
- (203) The indices used were annual changes in the índices de la producción final agraria 1960/61-1968/69. The statistics were extracted from Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 1, p.75.
- (204) I.R. Vesselo, op. cit., p.156; and R. Dalton, et. al., op. cit., p.27.
- (205) For the use of Kendall's correlation coefficient see P. McCullagh, 1974, op. cit., pp.77-79.
- (206) M.G. Kendall, Rank Correlation Methods, 4th ed., Charles Griffin, London, 1948, Appendix Table 1, p.173.
- (207) In 1960, twenty-eight Spanish provinces were in the pre-industrial stage (with 50% or over of their economically active populations employed in agriculture). By 1967, the number had shrunk to 17 (with another 18 provinces in the developing stage with 35-49% of their economically active populations employed in agriculture). See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.54, p.167, and the two maps on p.119. The definitions of pre-industrial, developing etc., are based on the United Nations, Demographic Year Book 1966, New York, 1966.
- (208) J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., pp.141-142.
- (209) The statistics are for 1962. See J. Anlló, op. cit., Table 3, p.85; and Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., p.246.
- (210) My italics. See The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.307.
- (211) Ibid., p.140.
- (212) Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., Table 23, p. 120. The statistics were extracted from Presidencia del Gobierno,

Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, 1964-1967, Madrid, 1963; and Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Memoria sobre la Ejecución del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Año 1967, Madrid, 1968.

- (213) Ibid. These official statistics quoted from the Comisaría del Plan are not necessarily correct. See J. Anlló, op. cit., p.85.
- (214) This resulted in a fall of nearly 10% in the Gross Agricultural Product which affected the sale of tractors. See Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., pp.21-22.
- (215) Ibid., pp.119-120.
- (216) Ibid., p.117.
- (217) Agricultural salaries rose in real terms by 4.4% between 1957 and 1958, 8.8% between 1958 and 1959, and 9.6% between 1959 and 1960. See A. Camilleri Lapeyre, 1967, op. cit., p.120; J. Anlló, op. cit., p.173; and G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.316.
- (218) The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.401.
- (219) G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.449.
- (220) According to J. Anlló, op. cit., p.31, as a result of the successful completion of irrigation schemes a large landowner can treble or quadruple his net income, as well as receiving substantial sums in cash for secano land expropriated by the Instituto Nacional de Colonización.
- (221) G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., pp.326 and 449.
- (222) In this instance estates of 200 hectares or over. See Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.87.
- (223) In 1964, of all the internal migrants assisted by the Ministerio de Trabajo no less than 35.62% were intra-provincial migrants moving within the province of Badajoz. In 1965, internal movements within the province of Badajoz increased to 60.95% of the national total of assisted internal migrants. See G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 34, p.86.
- (224) J. Prado Arrarte, "Panorama Económico", in España Perspectiva 1970, Guadiana de Publicaciones, Madrid, 1970, p.127.
- (225) J.B. Aceves, 1973, op. cit., p.96.
- (226) Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, 1964-1967, op. cit., p.145. See also ibid., p.35, where a figure of "nearly 1%" is quoted. According to G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.394, the real rate for the 1964-1967 period was a 3.9% decrease per annum; and over 4% per annum according to Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.147.
- (227) J. García Fernández, 1964, op. cit., p.140.
- (228) The statistics for the net migration of workers were extracted from ibid., pp.144 and 161-162.
- (229) J.L. Rivera y Sánchez-Chaparro, op. cit., p.19.
- (230) Ibid., pp.22-23. The statistics extracted refer to the net migration of workers as a percentage of the active population.
- (231) The statistics were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A3.
- (232) The statistics were extracted from R. Tamames, 1962, op. cit., p.119. As a matter of interest, the degree of correlation between García Barbancho and Tamames's statistics (both obtained by the vital statistics method) was $R_s = +0.821$, which was significant at the 99% level of confidence.
- (233) D. Lowenthal and L. Comitas, "Emigration and depopulation: some neglected aspects of population geography", Geographical Review, Vol. 52, 1962, p.196.
- (234) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.1154.
- (235) Ibid., Table 17.3, p.1165.

- (236) J. Saville, 1957, op. cit., pp.22 and 30; and J. Saville, "Internal Migration in England and Wales during the past Hundred Years", in J. Sutter, (ed.), op. cit., p.5.
- (237) H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.15 and J. Saville, 1957, op. cit., p.31.
- (238) G.M. Trevelyan, History of England, Longmans, London, 3rd ed., 1945, pp.608-609 and 612; and E.J.T. Collins, op. cit., p.66.
- The depressed economic condition of the agricultural labourer was partly due to the loss of extra income earned by his wife and children in cottage craft industries. See G.P. Hirsch, "Migration from the land in England and Wales", The Farm Economist, Vol.6, No.9, 1951, pp.270-280.
- For the "agriculturalisation" of the countryside see S.H. Franklin, op. cit., p.24.
- (239) M. Mendoza Ruiz, "Two economic phases in cattle production", Spain: An Economic Survey, Statist., 7th June, 1963, p.103.
- According to C. Giménez de la Cuadra, op. cit., p.88, the 1939-1949 period in Spain was characterized by a subsistence level of economy. The first lorries carrying chemical fertilizers arrived in the backward agricultural areas of Alcoba-Horcajo de los Montes (Ciudad Real) only in 1945. See F. Giménez de Gregorio, "La población en la zona suroccidental de los Montes de Toledo", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.28, No.108, Aug., 1967, p.320.
- (240) H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.12.
- (241) Although not in percentage terms.
- The population of all municipios under 10,000 population was in:
- | | |
|------|--------------|
| 1900 | 12.6 million |
| 1960 | 13.2 million |
| 1970 | 11.4 million |
- See Estudios sobre la Población Española, op. cit., p.111; and Censo de la Población de España. Año 1970. Poblaciones de Derecho y de Hecho de los Municipios, op. cit., Table II, 2.a), p.124.
- (242) The percentage decline of population contained in municipios with under 2,000 population was as follows:
- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1901-1910 | 0.61 |
| 1911-1920 | 2.57 |
| 1921-1930 | 2.21 |
| 1931-1940 | 1.59 |
| 1941-1950 | 1.44 |
| 1951-1960 | 5.67 |
| 1961-1970 | 15.85 |
- See ibid., p.124; and Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., p.111.
- (243) W.H. Nicholls, "The Place of Agriculture in Economic Development", in C.K. Eicher and L.W. Witt, (ed.), op. cit., p.13.
- (244) J. Hinderink, op. cit., p.189.
- (245) J.B. Aceves, 1973, op. cit., p.96.
- (246) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.122.
- (247) J. Ruiz Almansa, Análisis Estadístico de los Municipios Minúsculos de España, Instituto de Estudios de Administración Local, Madrid, 1950, p.45.
- (248) ———, "Les caractères généraux de l'économie espagnole", Bulletin S.E.D.E.I.S., No.10, Feb., 1966, quoted in M.G. Tapinos, 1966, op. cit., p.1141. See also Geographic and Occupational Mobility of Rural Manpower, op. cit., pp.19-20, for the situation in O.E.C.D. countries.
- (249) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.125.
- (250) Ibid., p.126.
- It is the ambition of many small proprietors to obtain some form of security before emigrating. Employment as a conciERGE is ideal for the post is permanent and pensionable with free living accommodation provided. Fixed salaries are low but were doubled by Government Decree

in the early 1960s to the author's knowledge (and have most likely risen considerably since).

- (251) M. Wolfe, op. cit., p.484.

As an example, the number of farmacias (chemist shops) fell by 18.60% in the province of Segovia, 22.22% in Guadalajara, 24.72% in Palencia and 31.25% in Soria, between 1941 and 1961 in each case. See Consejo de Colegios Farmacéuticos de España, La Oficina de Farmacia en España, Madrid, 1964, cited in Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, p.61.

For "ruralization" and depopulation in France see P. Pinchemel, France: A Geographic Survey, Bell, London, 1969, pp.125-127 (originally published as Géographie de la France, Armand Colin, Paris, 1964).

- (252) B. Kayser, op. cit., p.146.

- (253) J.A. Pitt-Rivers, op. cit., p.4.

- (254) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1950, op. cit., pp.11 and 21-28.

- (255) Ibid., pp.29-57.

- (256) ———, "Envejecimiento de la población activa agraria", Pueblo, 24th Aug., 1972.

According to the president of the Sección de Trabajadores de la Hermandad Sindical Nacional de Labradores y Ganaderos, in a press conference quoted in La Vanguardia, 22nd May, 1965, nearly 70% of the labour-force remaining in the countryside was over 50 years old.

- (257) As a percentage of the economically active agricultural population. Pueblo, op. cit.

- (258) Ibid.

The percentage of youngsters (10-14 years old) in all sectors of the economically active population in Spain fell from 9.8% in 1950 to 4.9% in 1966. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.71, p.176.

- (259) Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., Table 1.2, p.3. See also Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.69, p.175.

According to a sample survey conducted by the I.N.E. in 1968, women accounted for 20.12% of the agricultural labour-force in the second semester. Only 6.21% of the females employed in agriculture were salaried, 70.85% being classified under ayuda familiar (unpaid family help). See Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Encuesta sobre Población Activa. Año 1968, Madrid, 1969, Table 2.2.3, p.7.

See also S.H. Franklin, 1971, op. cit., p.35, for a comparison with Italy; and Geographic and Occupational Mobility of Rural Manpower, for the affect of mechanization in reducing the number of jobs done by females in agriculture. Ibid., p.21.

- (260) H.E. Bracey, 1970, op. cit., p.24.

- (261) M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.161.

- (262) S. del Campo Urbano, 1972, op. cit., p.132.

- (263) Information privately supplied by the I.N.E.

Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.2.a), p.29, gives a sex discrepancy of 3.21% in favour of male migrants for the 1961-1965 period. This could be expected in view of the greater under-registration of female in-migrants. See f.2, PART THREE.

- (264) Migration abroad is male-dominated. Regions with high rates of external (including seasonal) migration tend to have proportionally more females employed in agriculture. See P. Dovring, Problems of Manpower in Agriculture, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1964, p.97.

Local areas where the "worker-peasant" phenomenon is common also have proportionally higher percentages of women employed in agriculture. See E. García Manrique, "Un ejemplo de paisaje agrario de la Vega Alta del Segura: Abarán", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.136-138, Feb.-May, 1975, p.420, and Table 1, p.421.

- (265) A. García Barbancho, "Las migraciones interiores españolas y su repercusión sobre la población agraria", Revista de Estudios Agro-sociales, Vol.14, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967, p.20.
- (266) A. Miguez, Galicia: Exodo y Desarrollo, Edit. Cuadernos para el Diálogo, Madrid, 1967, p.59. The term is often reserved for Galicia, the most ruralized region of Spain.
- (267) A. Martín Gamero, op. cit., p.41.
- (268) In this instance, 35.59% of the houses were built before 1860 and 25.67% between 1861 and 1900. Ibid., p.66. See also Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 16.11, p.1124.
- (269) United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, Annual Bulletin of Housing Statistics and Construction for Europe, New York, 1967, Table 9, quoted in ibid., p.75. The statistics are for dwellings per thousand population. (ibid. refers to A. Martín Gamero)
- (270) C. de Castro, n.d., cited in R. de Roda y Jiménez, op. cit., p.32.
- (271) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1950, op. cit., pp.97-98 and 100.
- (272) Instituto de Estudios de Administración Local, Anuario Estadístico de las Corporaciones Locales, 1962,* cited in A. Martín Gamero, op. cit., Table 2, pp.63-64. (* Vol.2, Madrid, 1965)
- (273) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1950, op. cit., p.105.
- (274) A. Martín Gamero, op. cit., p.46.
- (275) K.N. Medhurst, "The central-local axis in Spain", Iberian Studies, Vol.2, No.2, Autumn, 1973, p.81.
- (276) Consejo Económico Sindical de la Provincia de Guadalajara, Perspectivas de Desarrollo Económico de la Provincia de Guadalajara (en los Próximos Cinco Años), Organización Sindical Consejo Económico Nacional, Gabinete Técnico, Madrid, Mar., 1962, p.3. This source gives the average budget for the small municipio of the province as 204 ptas. per capita, which is quite insufficient even for the provision and upkeep of minimum service facilities.
- (277) Bracey attempted to correlate services with rural depopulation in Somerset (1931-1951) but found that 10% of parishes with increasing population were poorly served. See H.E. Bracey, "A note on rural depopulation and social provision", Sociological Review, Vol.6, 1958, pp.67-74, cited in H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.20.
- (278) A. Martín Gamero, op. cit., f.25, p.40.
In this context, mechanization by relieving enforced separation results in the humanization of the countryside, as well as its "dehumanization" as Rodrigo Rubio, 1966, op. cit., would have us believe.
- (279) A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., p.79.
- (280) F. Murillo, et. al., op. cit., p.220.
- (281) F. Benítez Cano, op. cit., p.365.
- (282) M. de Terán, "Niveles de vida en el campo español", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.24, No.93, Nov., 1963, p.599.
- (283) W. Zelinsky, L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1970, op. cit.
- (284) P. Sen Gupta, "Population and Resource Development", in ibid., p.424; and R.E. Dickinson, 1955, op. cit., p.90.
- (285) P.D. Simpkins, "Migration as a Response to Population Pressure; The Case of the Philippines", in W. Zelinsky, L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., pp.259-267.
- (286) W.S. Thompson, Danger Spots in World Population, n.p., 1929, quoted in Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1964, op. cit., Vol.15, p.463.
- (287) Ibid.
- (288) H. Lind, op. cit., p.77; and G. Tapinos, "Emigration and economic development", Migration News, Vol.19, No.4, Jul.-Aug., 1970, p.10.
- (289) K.C.W. Kammeyer, op. cit., p.192; H.J. Habakkuk, 1971, op. cit., p.14; and L. Kosiński, 1970, op. cit., p.7.

- (290) A. Maris, "Agricultural population pressure in Europe", Research Group for European Migration Problems Bulletin, Vol.3, No.2, Apr.-Jun., 1955, p.49 (Reprinted from Netherlands Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol.8, No.1, Feb., 1955). Lack of population pressure on resources in the French countryside resulted in comparatively little ou-migration. Conditions in both agriculture and industry were stagnant, almost fossilized. See T. Judt, "A society in stagnation", No.4 in series "France from Waterloo to World War II", Geographical Magazine, Vol.48, No.4, Jan., 1976, p.239.
- (291) A. Maris, op. cit.
- (292) W.H. Nicholls, op. cit., p.13.
- (293) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54.
- (294) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., pp.617-619; J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., pp.13-18 and W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., p.12. The first important decline in the mortality rate, however, did not occur until about 1900. See J. Daric, "Evolution demographique en Espagne", Population, Jan.-Mar., 1956, p.93; J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.17.
- (295) W. Zelinsky, 1971, op. cit., p.222. In our opinion, the five stages of the "mobility transition" in Spain can be dated approximately as follows:
- I Pre-1830
 - II 1830-1910
 - III 1910-1939
 - IV 1945-1965
 - V 1965-----
- (296) B. Thomas, Migration and Economic Growth: A Study of Great Britain and the Atlantic Community Economy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1954.
- (297) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54. Thus Spain's share of 18 European countries' intercontinental emigration increased from 1.3% (1866-1870) to 1.9% (1870-1875). See W.F. Willcox and I. Ferenczy, op. cit., Vol.1, Tables 1 and 2. One of the results of unrestricted emigration was a fall in the average annual population increase from 1.14% (1833-1860) to 0.47% (1860-1900), as we have shown in Table XXX of this thesis.
- (298) M. González-Rothvoss y Gil, op. cit.
- (299) C. Martí Bufill, op. cit., p.289.
- (300) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.18.
- (301) R. Carr, op. cit., p.413.
- (302) C. Martí Bufill, op. cit., p.289.
- (303) J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit.; and J.W. Leasure, "Factors involved in the decline of fertility in Spain 1900-1950", Population Studies, Vol.16, No.3, 1963, p.272.
- (304) Mediterranean Development Project, op. cit., p.19; S.G. Payne, op. cit., Table 5, p.53; J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.347; G. García Badell, op. cit., p.680; and X.A. Flores, op. cit., p.210.
- (305) X.A. Flores, op. cit., p.210. According to Ministerio de Agricultura statistics cited in S.G. Payne, op. cit., Table 5, p.53, per capita agricultural production fell by 24.9% between 1931-1935 and 1950. The Mediterranean Development Project, op. cit., p.19, gives a decline of 14% when average per capita agricultural production statistics for the 1934-1938 and 1952-1956 periods are compared.
- (306) Cited by R. Tamames, 1965 (c), op. cit. according to R. Rubio, 1966, op. cit., pp.45-46.
- (307) A. Maris, op. cit., pp.42 and 48-49.
- (308) J. Cazorla Pérez, 1965, op. cit., p.50; A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., p.101; A. de Miguel, "Movilidad Social y Geográfica en España", in Centro de Estudios Sociales de la Santa Cruz del Valle

- de los Caídos, Anales de Moral Social y Economía, Vol.8, Problemas de los Movimientos de Población en España, Madrid, 1965; F. Murillo Ferrol, "La Emigración y el Sistema Valorativo", in ibid., 1965; J. de la Cueva Alonso, op. cit.; S. del Campo Urbano, "Los Procesos Ecológicos y Sociales en la Inmigración a Barcelona", in Conversaciones sobre Inmigración Interior, op. cit., p.66; and R. Tamames, 1965 (c), op. cit., p.15.
- (309) J. Díez Nicolás, "Evolución y Previsiones de la Natalidad en España", in Centro de Estudios Sociales de la Santa Cruz del Valle de los Caídos, Anales de Moral Social y Economía, Vol.10, La Familia Española, Madrid, 1967, pp.48-49. (1967 (b))
- (310) A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., p.110. See also J. Ruiz Almansa, "Reproductividad neta de las provincias y regiones de España con referencia al año 1930", Revista Internacional de Sociología, No.3, 1943, pp.387-393; and J. Ruiz Almansa, "Indices de reproductividad de las provincias españolas en 1943", Revista Internacional de Sociología, No.18, 1947, pp.536-539.
- (311) G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.67.
- (312) See A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1951, op. cit., pp.203-281. Fourteen provinces grew in population at rates above the national average during the 1921-1930 period, but not Badajoz. See J. Díez Nicolás, "Componentes del crecimiento de la población en España, 1900-1960", Revista Internacional de Sociología, No.117, 1971. (a) Population statistics for Badajoz are often different from those of nearby provinces. During the 1931-1935 period, for example, adjoining Cáceres had the highest birth-rate in Spain while Badajoz was nineteenth. Between 1948 and 1960, the rate of natural increase of population in Badajoz fell from the second highest to the second lowest of nine southern provinces. In the 1962-1964 period, the rate of natural increase in Cáceres was above the national average, in Badajoz below it. See A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., p.110; G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.33; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 3.1, p.103.
- (313) A.M. Higuera Arnal, 1967, op. cit., p.51.
- (314) II Pleno del Consejo Económico Sindical de la Provincia de Córdoba, Memoria, op. cit., p.82.
- (315) G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.316; The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.307; J.B. Aceves, 1973, op. cit., p.95; and L. Kosiński, 1970, op. cit., p.98. See also C.P. Kindleberger, Europe's Post-War Growth: The Role of Labour Supply, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1967, p.197, for population trends in Europe, including the forecast that migrant flows from the Mediterranean countries to the industrialized countries of the north-west will increase considerably in the near future on the evidence of age structures in both regions.
- (316) O.E.C.D., Etudes Economiques. Espagne, Paris, 1972, p.48.
- (317) B. Segal, "Urbanization in Tropical Africa", in S.H. Ominde and C.N. Ejiogu, (ed.), op. cit., p.288. See also Why Labour Leaves the Land, op. cit.; and G.A. Reparaz, "Notes sur les migrations de la population espagnole durant les vingt dernières années", Méditerranée, Revue Géographique des Pays Méditerranéens, No.4, Oct.-Dec., 1962, p.89.
- (318) Infant mortality rates per thousand live births decreased by 41.28% between 1940 and 1950. (Deaths during the first twenty-four hours after birth are not included in Spanish statistics). See J. Díez Nicolás, 1967, op. cit., pp.48-49; and A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.9. This pattern was followed in many developing countries. See, for example, N.L. Muller, "Brazil", in R. Jones, (ed.), op. cit., pp. 212-222.

- (319) Avance de Movimientos Migratorios en el Decenio 1960-1970, Table 10, (information collected for Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970, op. cit., and privately supplied by the I.N.E.) gives a majority of migrants over the age of ten, who had changed their municipio of residence 1961-1970, in the 25-34 age group. They represented 26.01% of the total.
- (320) Bishop has shown that the rate of "implied migration" decreases rapidly as the age of males employed in agriculture increases. He estimated that 59.1% of the farm population of the United States within the 5-14 age group in 1960 would migrate, compared with 73.7% for the 15-24 age group and only 15.7% for the 35-44 age group. See Geographic and Occupational Mobility of Rural Manpower, op. cit., Table 10, p.41.
- (321) The statistics concerning birth-rates 1931-1935 were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., p.110.
- (322) O.E.C.D., Observer, No.26, Feb., 1967, pp.19-26 and 37, cited in A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.14.
- (323) Net migration statistics 1956-1960 were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., p.110.
- (324) J.I. Clarke, 1965, op. cit., p.110.
- (325) J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., pp.227-231.
- (326) L. de Hoyos Sainz, op. cit., p.19.
- (327) D.H. Wrong, op. cit., p.97.
- (328) M. Livi Bacci, "Fertility and nupciality changes in Spain from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century", Population Studies, Vol.22, No.1, Mar., 1968, p.229.
- (329) J.I. Clarke, 1965, op. cit., p.109.
- (330) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.8.
- (331) Ibid., p.10.
- (332) P. Pinchemel, Structures Sociales et Depopulation Rurale de la Plain Picarde de 1836 á 1936, Armand Colin, Paris, 1957, quoted in H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.9.
- (333) J. Ros Jimeno, "La natalidad y el futuro crecimiento de la población de España", Boletín de Estadística, No.17, 1943; and J. Ros Jimeno, "La natalidad en España después de la guerra y la población futura", Revista Internacional de Sociología, Jul.-Dec., 1946.
- (334) J.W. Leasure, op. cit., p.280.
- (335) In municipios with less than 20,000 population. See M. Capelo Martínez, op. cit., pp.70-71.
- (336) J.I. Clarke, 1971, op. cit., p.48.
- (337) G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., pp.21 and 26.
- (338) M.G. Tapinos, 1966, op. cit., p.1156.
- (339) R. Vance, "Research Memorandum on Population Redistribution within the United States" Bulletin 42, Social Science Research Council, New York, 1938, cited by M. Fried, "Deprivational Migration: Dilemmas of Causal Interpretation", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), Behaviour in New Environments: Adaptation of Migrant Populations, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills Cal., 1969, p.38.
- (340) The statistics were extracted from Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.41, p.159.
- (341) Ibid.
- (342) K. Davis, 1969, op. cit., p.13.
- (343) See, for example, Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 3.2, p.110.
- (344) The statistics were extracted from J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., p.76.
- (345) The statistics were extracted from A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1962, op. cit., p.346; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3.
- (346) The statistics were extracted from Vivienda, op. cit., Table 2, p.65.
- (347) Cited by V. López Gómez, 1946, op. cit., p.705.
- (348) The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.209.
- (349) R.J. Johnston, Urban Residential Patterns, Bell, London, 1971, p.317.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A/ RURAL-TO-URBAN OUT-MIGRATION STREAMS. "PUSH" FACTORS OPERATING IN OUT-MIGRATION AREAS

2) AT A REGIONAL / PROVINCIAL LEVEL

- (1) The choice of regions has been dictated by three criteria:
- (a) The changing pattern of migration.
 - (b) The recognition of Old Castile-León and Extremadura-New Castile as valid demographic regions by Houston (see J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.349).
 - (c) The extension of New Castile-Extremadura to include Andalucía in order to create a sample where N is greater than 10, so that the Spearman rank correlation coefficient may be safely used at regional as well as at national level. Justification for the inclusion of Andalucía within a larger region comes from the changing pattern of massive out-migration described in PART THREE.
- (2) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., p.159.
- (3) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 12, p.177.
- (4) For a criticism of Spanish agricultural statistics see A. Cabo Alonso, "Algunas precisiones sobre estadísticas y rendimiento del campo español", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.138-139, Feb.-May, 1975, pp.221-245.
- (5) J.M. Houston, 1965, op. cit., p.349.
- (6) The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.89.
- (7) The statistics were extracted from Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 17.5, p.1164, but only for the twenty provinces with more than one hundred small municipios listed in J. Ruiz Almansa, 1950, op. cit., p.11. Values above 0.377 are significant at the 95% level of confidence when N = 20.
- (8) The critical values of Rs were as follows:
- | | <u>Levels of significance</u> | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| | <u>.05</u> | <u>.01</u> |
| National level (N = 50) | 0.28 | 0.37 |
| Andalucía-New Castile-Extremadura (N = 15) | 0.44 | 0.62 |
| Old Castile-León (N = 11) | 0.53 | 0.72 |
- (9) The statistics were extracted from P. Carrión, 1932, op. cit., pp.54-55; A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1; A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.1; Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.41-42; and ———, "Los movimientos migratorios", Revista de Información Económica Mundial, Boletín de Londres, No.248, Jan.-Mar., 1973, p.113.
- (10) J. Cazorla Pérez, 1965, op. cit., pp.56-57.
The correlation between the percentage of the active population in agriculture 1957 and the percentage of the active population which was working-class in 1957 was $r = +0.84$.
- (11) The statistics were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., p.110; and A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.1, pp.39-64.
- (12) The statistics were extracted from Perspectivas de Desarrollo Económico de la Provincia de Ciudad Real (en los Próximos Cinco Años), op. cit., p.10.
Values above 0.456 are significant at the 95% level of confidence where N = 14 as in this case.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

B/ RURAL-TO-URBAN IN-MIGRATION STREAMS. "PULL" FACTORS OPERATING IN IN-MIGRATION AREAS

1) AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

- (1) L. Reissman, The Urban Process: Cities in Industrial Societies, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1964, p.154; J.A. Quinn, Urban Sociology, American Book Co., New York, 1955, p.371; L. Wirth, "Urbanism as a Way of Life", in P.K. Hatt and A.J. Reiss, (ed.), op. cit., pp.46-63; and P.A. Sorokin, Social and Cultural Mobility, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1959.
- (2) K. Davis, 1969, op. cit., p.11; B.J.L. Berry, "Some Relations of Urbanization and Basic Patterns of Economic Development", in F.R. Pitts, (ed.), Urban Systems and Economic Development, Oregon, 1962, p.15; and G. Sjoberg, "Rural-Urban Balance and Models of Economic Development", in N.J. Smelser and S.M. Lipsett, (ed.), Social Structure and Mobility in Economic Development, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1966, p.237.
- (3) W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., p.12.
- (4) D. Ward, Cities and Immigrants: A Geography of Change in Nineteenth Century America, Oxford University Press, London, 1971, p.3.
- (5) K. Davis, 1969, op. cit., p.16.
- (6) For the total urban population the calculations assume that the national population remained static between 1900 and 1960 but that the proportion of the total which was urban rose (as it did in reality) from 32.17% to 56.56%.

Then:

$$\frac{\text{Theoretical absolute urban pop. 1960} - \text{Actual urban pop. 1900}}{\text{Actual urban pop. 1960} - \text{Actual urban pop. 1900}} =$$

$$\frac{10,516,995 - 5,982,176}{17,211,602 - 5,982,176} = \frac{4,534,819}{11,229,426} \times 100 = 40.38\%$$

For municipios of 100,000 population and over the calculations assume that the national population remained static between 1900 and 1960 while the proportion of the total living in municipios of 100,000 population and over rose from 9.01% to 27.88%.

Then:

$$\frac{5,184,120 - 1,676,348}{8,483,046 - 1,676,348} = \frac{3,507,772}{6,806,698} \times 100 = 51.53\%$$

The original statistics were extracted from J. Díez Nicolás, Tamaño, Densidad y Crecimiento de la Población en España, 1900-1960, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1971 (b), Table 1, p.19.

- (7) D.O. Duncan, "Community Size and the Rural-Urban Continuum", in J.P. Gibbs, (ed.), Urban Research Methods, Van Nostrand, New York, 1961, pp.490-504; R. Redfield, The Primitive World and its Transformations, Cornell University Press, Ithica, N.Y., 1953; R. Redfield, Peasant Society and Culture: An Anthropological Approach to Civilization, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1956; H. Carter, op. cit., p.17; T.G. McGee, The Urbanization Process in the Third World, Bell, London, 1971, pp.42-46; United Nations, Demographic Year Book 1955, New York, 1955, p.16; and H. Capel, "La definición de lo urbano", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.138-139, Feb.-May, 1975, pp.265-301.
- (8) Spain and Portugal, op. cit., p.12.
- (9) Ibid., p.121.
- (10) See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., pp.1194-1195. The statistics were extracted from ibid., Table 18.5, p.1273.

- (11) Ibid.
- (12) Ibid. Díez Nicolás's definition is based on municipios with 10,000 population or over but only considers urban the population which lives in the chief centre together with those living in entidades less than 5 kms. from the centre (10 kms. if the chief centre has a population of more than 50,000). See J. Díez Nicolás, 1969, op. cit.; and J. Díez Nicolás, Especialización Funcional y Dominación en la España Urbana, Publicaciones de la Fundación Juan March, Ed. Guadarrama, Madrid, 1972.
- (13) A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.357.
- (14) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, p.199.
According to this source, 263 urban municipios (excluding provincial capitals) had net migration losses.
- (15) Ibid., p.212.
- (16) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.10.
- (17) A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.5, pp.69-70.
- (18) The statistics were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3, and A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1951, op. cit.
- (19) The statistics were extracted from Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., Table 1.1.2.1., pp.483-484.
- (20) The statistics were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3; and A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1962, op. cit., p.348.
- (21) The statistics were extracted from Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, p.212.
- (22) Ibid., pp.212-221.
- (23) J. Díez Nicolás, 1971 (b), op. cit., Anexo 6, pp.90-108.
- (24) The statistics were extracted from ibid., and Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, pp.212-221.
- (25) Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., Table 4.5, p.184.
- (26) Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., Table 3.3.1., p.515; and Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.3.7., p.464.
These tables list municipios which received more than 500 in-migrants in 1964 and 1969 respectively. It was felt necessary for comparison purposes with the 1956-1960 period to restrict our attention to municipios which received over 1,000 migrants. There were no municipios receiving between 500 and 1,000 in-migrants in 1964, but Bilbao received 521 and Cornellá 574 in 1969.
- (27) See pp.128-130.
- (28) The statistics were extracted from Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 18.1, p.1271.
- (29) B.J.L. Berry, "City size distributions and economic development", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.9, 1961, pp.573-588; B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., pp.74-80; N.S. Ginsburg, Atlas of Economic Development, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1961, pp.34-37; J.P. Gibbs, "The evolution of population concentration", Economic Geography, Vol.39, 1963, pp.119-129; I.B.R.D., Urbanization, Sector Working Paper, Washington D.C., June, 1972, Table 1, p.9; J.R. Lasuén, A. Lorca, and J. Oria, "Desarrollo económico y distribución de las ciudades por tamaño", Arquitectura, 1968, p.6; and J.R. Lasuén, "On growth poles", Urban Studies, Vol.6, No.2, 1969, p.141.
- (30) This was entirely due to the lack of correlation between urbanization (which increased) and industrialization (which decreased) during the unique economic, social and political conditions of the 1931-1940 period. The statistics were extracted from J. Díez Nicolás, 1971 (b), p.30; Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., pp.12-14; Consejo Economía Nacional, quoted by C. Trías Bertrán, 1966, op. cit., p.97; and Productividad, op. cit., p.70.
- (31) The statistics were extracted from ibid., A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table 2.13, p.84; and ———, "Los movimientos migratorios", op. cit., p.113.
- (32) Ibid.

- (33) B.F. Hoselitz, "Urbanization and Economic Growth", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op. cit., p.10.
- (34) S. Kuznets, "Population and economic growth", Population Problems, Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol.3, No.3, Jun., 1967, p.170; S. Kuznets, "Present Underdeveloped Countries and Past Growth Patterns", in S. Kuznets, (ed.), Economic Growth and Structure: Selected Essays, W.W. Norton, New York, 1965, p.157 ff.; and S.Kuznets, Modern Economic Growth, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1966.
- (35) Urbanization, op. cit., Table 1, p.9, and Table 5, Annex 1, p.81.
- (36) A. Bonasewicz, "Population Pressure in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil", in W. Zelinsky, L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.566.
- (37) T.G. McGee, The South-East Asian City. A Social Geography of the Primate Cities of South-East Asia, Bell, 1967, p.17.
Also referred to as "over-urbanization". See P. Bairoch, The Economic Development of the Third World since 1900, Methuen, London, 1975, f.11, p.234 (originally published as Révolution Industrielle et Sous-Développement, Paris, 1963); and Camacho de Pinto, Colombia: El Proceso de Urbanización y sus Factores Relacionados, Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia, Tunja, Colombia, 1970, p.99, quoted in C. Stadel, "Colombian", in R. Jones, (ed.), op. cit., p. 254.
- (38) W.E. Moore, "Changes in Occupational Structures", in N.J. Smelser and S.M. Lipsett, (ed.), op. cit., p.203; K. Davis, 1965, op. cit., p.52; D. Grigg, 1973 (a), op. cit., p.5; and B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.75.
For contrasts between 19th century development in the developed world and the fundamental imbalance which characterizes 20th century development in lesser developed countries see R.S. McNamara, One Hundred Countries, Two Billion People. The Dimension of Development, Praeger, New York, Washington and London, 1973, pp.51-52; and G. Myrdal, Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, an abridgement by S.S. King, The Twentieth Century Fund, London, 1971, p.68.
The author of this thesis found a higher degree of correlation between the "index of urbanization" and the "index of tertiary labour force" in Colombia 1964 ($R_s = +0.839$), than between the former and the "index of secondary labour force" ($R_s = +0.735$), although both were significant at the 99% level of confidence at the scale of seventeen departments. The statistics were extracted from Camacho de Pinto, op. cit., p.40, cited in C. Stadel, op. cit., Table 32, p.246.
- (39) Censo de la Población y de las Viviendas de España 1960, op. cit., Vols.III and VI; and A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.150.
- (40) Ibid., Table 5, p.77; and Urbanization, op. cit., Table 5, Annex 1, p.81.
- (41) B.F. Hoselitz, 1955, op. cit.
- (42) P.M. Hauser, (ed.), 1961, op. cit., pp.23-24; P.M. Hauser, "Urbanization: An Overview", in P.M. Hauser and L.F. Schnore, (ed.), op. cit., pp.4-7; and E.E. Lampard, op. cit., pp.103-104.
- (43) E. Estalella and E. Gubern, op. cit., pp.22-23.
- (44) W.E. Moore, "The Social Framework of Economic Development", in Braibanti and Spengler, (ed.), Traditional Values and Socioeconomic Development, Duke University Press, Durham, North Car., 1961, p.74, quoted by G. Breese, 1966, op. cit., p.54.
- (45) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 6, p.38; and Productividad, op. cit., p.69.
- (46) Ibid.
- (47) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 22, p.252; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3.

- (48) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 22, p.252; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.41-42.
- (49) H.G. Kariel, op. cit., p.214.
- (50) The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., p.4; and J.B. Aceves, 1973, op. cit., p.95.
- (51) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op.cit., Table 6, p.38; and Productividad, op. cit., p.69.
- (52) Ibid.
- (53) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 6, pp.86-89; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.3.
- (54) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 6, pp.86-89.
- (55) The statistics were extracted from Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 18.7, p.1275.
- (56) Ibid.
- (57) The statistics refer to the number of women employed in manufacturing centres of over fifty employees in twenty provinces accounting for 92.31% of the female industrial labour force. The statistics were extracted from Organización Sindical Española, Servicio Sindical de Estadística, El Trabajo Femenino en Centros de más de Cincuenta Productores, Madrid, 1959, 46pp.; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op.cit., Table A.3.
- (58) O.E.C.D., The Electrical Supply Industry - 17th Enquiry, Paris, 1962, p.5.
The consumption of electricity in Spain grew by an average of 10.4% annually between 1953 and 1960 compared with an annual increase of 4.6% in the G.N.P. See Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Energía. Anexo al Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 1964-1967, Madrid, 1964, p.129.
- (59) Energía, op. cit., p.169. See also J.P. Gibbs, and W.T. Martin, op. cit., p.316.
- (60) Industrial users consumed 78.69% of the electricity in Spain in 1963 and 77.84% in 1964. See Presidencia del Gobierno, Ministerio de Industria, Secretaría General Técnica, Estadística de la Industria de Energía Eléctrica, 1963 and 1964, Madrid, 1964 and 1965.
- (61) Notwithstanding, Jukes has tried to correlate Rostow's four phases of economic development with the per capita production/consumption of electricity. According to Martínez, Spain entered the third "mature" stage in 1964, so that this would account for the rapid expansion in electricity consumption. See J.A. Jukes, op. cit.; F. Pascual Martínez, op. cit., pp.181-183 and Fig.6; W.W. Rostow, 1960, op. cit.; R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., pp.139-140; and J. Cazorla Pérez, Problemas de Estratificación Social en España, Edicusa, Madrid, 1973, p.131.
- (62) The statistics were extracted from Presidencia del Gobierno, Ministerio de Industria, Secretaría General Técnica, Estadística de la Industria de Energía Eléctrica 1966, Madrid, 1967.
- (63) The statistics were extracted from Consejo de Economía Nacional, quoted in R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., Table XXIII, p.82.
The relationship between the G.N.P. per capita, 1962 and electricity consumption per capita, 1966 was $r = +0.689$, which was significant at the 99% level of confidence.
- (64) The statistics were extracted from Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., pp.466-468; and ———, "Los movimientos migratorios", op. cit., p.113.
- (65) The statistics were extracted from Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, Análisis de la Economía Vizcaína y su Proyección 1968-1971, Vol.2, Análisis Sectorial, Bilbao, 1968, pp.99-100.

- (66) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.226.
- (67) The statistics were extracted from Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, Análisis de la Economía Vizcaína y su Proyección 1968-1971, Vol.3, Análisis Sectorial: Actividades Industriales Vizcaínas, Bilbao, 1969, p.240.
- (68) Banco de Bilbao, Servicio de Estudios, Informe Económico 1964, Bilbao, 1965, p.248, quoted by A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 10, p.231.
- (69) M. Sigüán, 1959, op. cit., p.46. In this study, 60 out of 98 male migrants (or 61.22% of the total) had obtained work in Madrid as peones de la construcción. Only 10% of the construction workers had permanent jobs.
- (70) The statistics were extracted from Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Table 4.1.1.XI, p.193; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, Table A.3.
- (71) The statistics are extracted from Encuesta sobre Población Activa en 1968, op. cit.
- (72) The statistics were extracted from Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1971, op. cit., p.66.
- (73) A.K. Cairncross, Home and Foreign Investment 1870-1913: Studies in Capital Accumulation, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1953, p.25.
- In Spain a slight economic crisis is immediately reflected in a decline in construction rates results in unemployment and a slackening in in-migration. See F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, op. cit., p.640.
- (74) Brinley Thomas, 1972, op. cit., p.37.
- (75) The statistics were extracted from Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., pp.434 and 546; and A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op.cit., Table 6, p.38.
- Because of the tendency for the number of buildings constructed to increase over the years the procedure adopted was to rank annual percentage changes in net internal migration and buildings constructed.
- (76) N.V. Sovani, "The Analysis of 'Over-Urbanization'", in G. Breese, (ed.), 1969, op. cit., p.324 (reprinted from Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.12, Jan., 1964, pp.113-122).
- (77) J. José Caballero, "Clase Obrera y Relaciones de Trabajo", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et.al., (ed.), op. cit., Table 2, p.608.
- (78) Ibid.
- (79) J. Díez Nicolás, 1972, op. cit., p.171. He concedes that urbanization was also very rapid during the 1931-1940 period, mainly due to 1940 Census errors and dislocation caused to the economy by the Civil War. One aspect of industrialization in Spain was the 1445% increase in electricity production 1915-1917. See F.F. Sintés Olives and F.Vidal Burdils, La Industria Eléctrica en España, Montaner y Simon, Barcelona, 1933, p.60.
- (80) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.66.
- (81) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.59, p.169.
- (82) Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., p.73.
- (83) The statistics were extracted from A. García Barbancho, 1967, op.cit., Table A.3; and A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 23, p.253.
- (84) These findings support Richardson's view that the major shift out of agriculture into industry took place in the 1950s, with the 1960s characterized by a movement into services. See H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., p.3.
- (85) The statistics were extracted from Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 18.7, p.1275.
- (86) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., pp.86-90.

- (87) No statistics relevant to the sector are given, for example, in Encuesta sobre Población Activa, Año 1968, op. cit., and only partial ones in Anuario Estadístico de España, 1970, op. cit., Table 1.5, p.351.
- (88) Turismo, op. cit., Table 7.27, p.96.
- (89) Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial, 1971, op.cit., p.111.
- (90) Allowing for an active net migrant influx of 38% (the average for the 1961-1970 period) of the total net migrant inflow, this would give:

$$\frac{118,710 \text{ (new jobs created in tourism 1968-1971)}}{510,273 \text{ (net active migrants 1968-1971)}} \times 100 = 23.26\%$$
- (91) Ibid., pp.108 and 111.
- (92) Percentage annual changes in net internal migration and tourist visitors to Spain 1962-1970 were ranked for this calculation (which proved to be statistically significant at the 94% level of confidence). The statistics were extracted from Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Turismo e Informaciones y Actividades Culturales. III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, 1972-1975, Madrid, 1972, p.14; and Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., p.546.
- (93) ———, "Análisis económico de las actividades turísticas", Revista de Información Económica Mundial, Boletín de Londres, No.248, Jan.-Mar., 1973, p.57.
- (94) Ibid. See also M. & R. Beckinsale, Southern Europe. The Mediterranean and Alpine Lands, University of London Press, London, 1975, p.110; and H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., p.165.
- (95) According to Naylon, tourist income exceeded the deficit on foreign trade in 1959 for the first time in the 20th century. See J. Naylon, 1967 (a), op. cit., pp.32-33.
- (96) Quoted by ibid., p.33 (see f.108, PART THREE).
- (97) Ibid., p.26. See also M. Fraga Iribarne, "Tourism and its possibilities", in Spain: An Economic Survey, Statist report, op. cit., p.41; and Turismo, op. cit., pp.96-98.
 Tourism is being made the starting point for the economic development of new areas designated as "centres of national tourist interest". See A.J. García Rodríguez-Acosta, Financial Times, supplement on Spain, 25th April, 1969.
- (98) The calculations were based on statistics extracted from Table XXXIX; and Turismo e Información y Actividades Culturales, op. cit., p.14.
- (99) See, for example, the case of Peñíscola (Castellón) in P. Pérez Puchal, 1970, op. cit., p.277.
- (100) The statistics were extracted from Turismo, op. cit., Table 1.14, p.21.
- (101) D. J. Dwyer, 1968, op. cit., p.359; T.G. McGee, 1967, op. cit., p.17; T.G. McGee, 1971, op. cit., p.64; and Emigrant Workers Returning to their Home Country, op. cit., p.15.
 According to Buchanan, Those employed in the tertiary sector outnumber those in industry in the Third World by 2:1 or 2.5:1. See K. Buchanan, "Profiles of the Third World", in A.B. Mountjoy, (ed.), 1971, op.cit., p.30 (reprinted from Pacific Viewpoint, Vol.2, Sept., 1964, pp.97-126).
- (102) R. Jolly, E. de Kadt, H. Singer and F. Wilson, (ed.), Third World Employment. Problems and Strategy, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1973, p.9.
 According to International Labour Organization quoted by McNamara, 24.7% of the population in developing countries (excluding mainland China) were underemployed or unemployed in 1970. See R. S. McNamara, op. cit., pp.54 and 60-61. See also P.L. Lawrence, "Radicalization and the Breakdown of Democracy", in D.E. Schmitt, (ed.), Dynamics of the Third World: Political and Social Change, Winthrop, Cambridge, Mass., 1974, p.88.

- (103) D. Turnham, "Empirical Evidence of Open Unemployment in Developing Countries", in R. Jolly, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.53 (reprinted from D. Turnham and I. Jaeger, The Employment Problem in Less Developed Countries: A Review, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1971).
- (104) B. Herrick, Urban Migration and Economic Development in Chile, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1965, p.102.
- (105) Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico, Encuestas Urbanas de Empleo y Desempleo, Análisis y Resultados, Facultad de Economía, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, 1969, quoted by D. Turnham, op.cit., Table 6, p.52.
- There is also a close relationship between employment and the degree of formal education. See Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas, Sub-empleo en las 7 Principales Ciudades del País (según el Censo de 1964), Imprenta Nacional, Bogotá, 1969, pp.7-9, cited by C. Stadel, op. cit., p.254.
- (106) J. Isaac, op. cit., p.34.
- An I.L.O. survey of migration in Thailand found that over half of the persons interviewed succeeded in finding some form of employment within three days of arrival, only 14% taking more than two weeks. See International Labour Office, Regular Programme of Technical Assistance, Report to the Government of Thailand on Internal Migration, Geneva, 1965, p.51.
- (107) Encuesta sobre Población Activa, Año 1968, op. cit., p.37.
- (108) R. Jolly, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.9.
- (109) J. Weeks, "Does Employment Matter?", in ibid., p.62 (reprinted from Manpower and Unemployment Research in Africa, Centre for Developing Area Studies, Montreal, 1971, Vol.4, No.1).
- See also R.S. McNamara, op. cit., p.60.
- (110) C.G. Clarke, "An Overcrowded Metropolis: Kingston, Jamaica", in W. Zelinsky, L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., pp.315-316.
- (111) B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., pp.91-92.
- For a definition of the "bazaar economy" see C. Geertz, Peddlers and Princes: Social Change and Economic Modernization in Two Indonesian Towns, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1963, p.28.
- See also P. Wilsher and R. Righter, op. cit., pp.152-165.
- (112) Encuesta sobre Población Activa, Año 1968, op. cit., pp.xv and 37.
- (113) Ibid., pp.xvii-xix.
- (114) Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, 1967, op. cit., Table II.1.13., p.114, calculates that the "urban low class" socio-economic group represented 16.90% of the total economically active population in 1965, and "street" and "bazaar-type" traders must be mainly contained within this group.
- (115) Cited in V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.239.
- (116) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.27, p.60. Nationally the figure was 10.84%. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, 1966, op. cit., Table 1.89.
- (117) Cited in J.L. Ugarte del Río, op. cit., p.794.
- (118) Quoted from V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.31.
- (119) Ibid., p.33.
- (120) Ibid., pp.43 and 236.
- Mesoneros Romanos op. cit., p.176, refers to the Calle de la Paloma (in the La Latina district) having 31 blocks of flats containing nearly 1,000 people (circa. 1861). They consisted of typical gente baja - artisans, day-labourers, pimps, hawkers, vagabonds and mal-efactors.
- (121) The occupation of the heads of household in the Arganzuela sample survey were as follows:
- Porter, central heating engineer, shopkeeper, representative, taxi-

owner, retired widow, musician, journalist, bus-driver, business-man, office worker, antique dealer. There was also a ground-floor tavern and a first-floor ladies' hairdressers.

In the Carabanchel survey the occupations were as follows:

Porter / part-time tailoress, barber, widow / part-time dressmaker, Shopkeeper, tavern-owner, bookshop salesman / representative, dental mechanic, teacher, two office workers, two retired widows, two builders, a lawyer and a professional soldier.

(122) Rastro means flea-market.

(123) K. Hart, "Informal Income Opportunities and Urban Employment in Ghana", in R. Jolly, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.67 (an extract from a paper read at a Conference on Urban Unemployment in Africa, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, 12th-16th Sept., 1971).

This classification also suggests itself in early 20th century Salford. See R. Roberts, The Classic Slum: Salford Life in the First Quarter of the Century, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1973, p.21 (first published by Manchester University Press, 1971).

(124) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.405 and 409.

There are 410 bars and taverns in the barrio chino in an area of about 50 hectares.

(125) Pipas are toasted, salted sunflower seeds.

(126) This function of Spanish plazas is ignored by D. Brandis, "Forma y función de las plazas de Madrid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos. 138-139, Feb.-May, 1975, pp.125-155.

(127) The calculations although made in 1965 remain relatively constant. Some kiosks had disappeared by 1976.

Prostitution is most common in the bars and clip-joints of the Centro. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de Madrid, op.cit., p.325.

For prostitution in migrant communities see Director of Information, South African Embassy, "A place called Dimbaza", Report from South Africa, Vol.12, No.4, 1974, p.5; and A.R.H. Baker, "A nation of peasants", No.1 in series "France from Waterloo to World War II", Geographical Magazine, Vol.48, No.1, Oct., 1975, p.27.

(128) Cámara Oficial de Comercio e Industria de Madrid, La Economía de Madrid en 1971. Memoria Comercial e Industrial, Madrid, 1973, p.341.

(129) The calculations were based upon a población de hecho of 3,146,071 and an assumed economically active population of 40.8%. See Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Vicesecretaría General, Sección de Estadística, Resumen Estadístico. Año 1971, Madrid, 1973, Table 14, p.21; and V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.237.

(130) The known crime-rate (delitos apreciados) in Barcelona province in 1968 represented 0.149% of the 1960 population, compared with 0.166% in Madrid province. See Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 1.2.2.3., p.726.

(131) M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., p.311.

(132) F. Candel, 1965, op. cit., pp.119-120.

(133) Free accommodation is often offered peones de la construcción in Barcelona. See La Vanguardia, 26th Aug., 1972.

(134) J. García Fernández, "La atracción demográfica de Madrid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.17, No.62, Feb., 1956, p.88.

(135) M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., p.46.

(136) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op.cit., p.699.

(137) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.224.

(138) Ministerio de la Vivienda, Servicio Central de Publicaciones, Resúmenes, Monográficos de Documentos, No.33, Absorción del Chabolismo: Teoría General y Actuaciones Españolas, Madrid, 1969, p.39.

(139) H.J. Gans, op. cit., 1962 (b), pp.629-630.

(140) Ibid.; and H.J. Gans, 1962 (a), op. cit.

- (141) Quoted by J.F.C. Turner, 1969, op. cit., p.528, from Stokes. See also A.A. Laquian, "The Asian City and the Political Process", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op. cit., p.49.
- (142) Literally "means of livelihood which do not give them a living". Quoted from J. Picazo, El Folklore Español, Hirschfeld Brothers, London, 1953, p.102.
- (143) A. Serrano Gómez, "Criminalidad y movimientos migratorios", Revista de la Opinión Pública, No.17, Jul., 1969, p.50 ff.
- (144) See, for example, the opinion of Spanish housewives concerning delinquent groups in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Tables 10.2-10.8, pp.665-667.
- (145) M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.152.
Churros are strips of dough fried in oil rather in the manner of doughnuts. Horchata is a cold, milky, nutty-flavoured drink made from chufas (tiger-nuts) or almonds.
- (146) Feria means feast. A verbena is an open-air fair and festival celebrated on the eve of a Saint's day. Each barrio bajo had its traditional verbena.
- (147) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., Table 4, p.60.
- (148) My calculations based upon statistics in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, 1966, op. cit., p.55.
- (149) D. Turnham and I. Jaegar, op. cit., cited in B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.91.
- (150) K. Davis, 1969, op. cit., p.15; and K. Davis, World Urbanization 1950-70, University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif., 1969.
- (151) B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.91. See also G.M. Meier, "Development without Employment", in G.M. Meier, (ed.), Leading Issues in Economic Development, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1971, pp.430-439.
- (152) This is achieved for each period by calculating the active population as a percentage of the total population of the country, and then allotting this percentage to the total urban population of the country to calculate the theoretical urban active population.
- (153) The anticipated annual, accumulative growth-rate for the number of international tourists visiting Spain during the 1964-1967 period was 14.8%. The actual annual, accumulative growth-rate during the 1963-1966 period was 16.4%. See Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Oficina de Relaciones Públicas, Summary of the Spanish Economic and Social Development Plan 1964-1967, Madrid, 1964, p.92; and Turismo, op. cit., p.14, and Table 1.4, p.15.
Notwithstanding, the evidence is conflicting. Only 68.3% of the extra hotel capacity to be provided for under the I Plan had been completed by the end of 1966. The number of new restaurants, night-clubs, travel agencies, apartments, chalets and holiday bungalows completed greatly exceeded the number forecast to be built under the I Plan (although it still had a year to run). See Turismo, op. cit., Table 1.12, p.19, pp.21-22, and Table 1.19, p.24.
- (154) Statistics for the April 1965 - March 1966 period show that the number of hotel employees in the "low season" (Jan.) represented only 58.48% of those employed in the "high season" (Jul.). See Turismo, op. cit., Table 1.23, p.27.
- (155) While in Calpe (Alicante) in 1972, the author came across a vendor of cigarettes, sweets and pipas who had come down from Madrid for the season. In Blanes (Barcelona) and Calpe there were many villagers from Lagartera (Toledo) selling embroidered tablecloths (which they make themselves during the winter months) - which are a speciality of the village - to tourists.
- (156) C. Clark, 1951, op. cit.
- (157) J.J. Caballero, "Clase Obrera y Relaciones de Trabajo", in M.Fraga

- Iribarne, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.610, suggest that the "tertiarization" of the Spanish economy will gather momentum from 1971. See also A. de Miguel, Estructura de la Población Activa Española, unpublished work extracts of which are included in A. de Miguel, "Estructura y dinámica de la población activa española", Revista Española de la Opinión Pública, No.19, Jan.-Mar., 1970
- (158) See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.131, and Table 3.65, p.173.
- (159) In all ten instances the percentage of the active populations engaged in services in the provincial capital (or metropolitan area) in 1960 was greater than that in the provinces as a whole in 1971 (as estimated in 1968). See A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 6, pp.86-90; and Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., Table 9, p.160.
- (160) The statistics were extracted from ———, "Los movimientos migratorios", op. cit., p.113; and Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.65, p.173.
- (161) B. Kayser, op. cit., pp.41 and 43-44.
- (162) The base statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 6, pp.86-90. Municipios whose population fell below 20,000 between 1965 and 1970 were excluded, as were municipios which gained over 1,000 population during this period, and ones with less than 50% of their active populations engaged in agriculture in 1960. Finally Cangas de Narcea (Oviedo) was omitted because it was a mining town.
- (163) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.39.
- (164) See, for example, G. Brenan, op. cit., p.120.
- (165) M.R. Hollnsteiner, "Becoming an Urbanite: The Neighbourhood as a Learning Environment", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op. cit., p.39.
- (166) Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Table 11.3, p.706.
- (167) Out of a national total of approximately 7,600,000 families. See M. Perceval, op. cit., p.66.
- (168) See D.J. Dwyer, 1968, op. cit., p.359; and T.G. McGee, 1967, op. cit., p.18.
- (169) See J.J. Caballero, op. cit., f.6, p.617, and p.666; and B. Kayser, op. cit., p.43.
- (170) In 1970, for example, the number of workers in the province of Madrid affected by redundancies, short-time working, modification of working conditions, transfer to other work centres or reductions of the establishment, only totalled 1.49% of the provincial labour force. In 1971 it was 0.89%. See la Economía de Madrid en 1971, op. cit., Table 10, p.495. See also M. Perceval, op. cit., p.118.
- (171) N.V. Sovani, op. cit., p.324.
- (172) A.B. Mountjoy, "March of the peasants from land to city", Geographical Magazine, Vol.46, Nos.3-5, Dec.-Feb., 1974, p.210.
- (173) The statistics were extracted from Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.108-109.
- (174) The statistics were extracted from Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., pp.365-414.
- (175) The statistics were extracted from J. Díez Nicolás, 1972, op. cit., pp.187-189.
- (176) The attractions of FIAT of Turin for southern Italian migrants, of Ford of Cologne for Turkish immigrants, or of Barreiros Diesel S.A., of Madrid for returned emigrant workers from Western Europe. See G. Fofi, op. cit., pp.270 and 273-274; B. Kayser, op. cit., pp.167-168 (based on a report by D. Frohlich and Mrs. Kaupen-Haas on "Immigrant workers within the Cologne region"); and Emigrant Workers Returning to their Home Country. Final Report, op. cit., p.44 (based on a report by J. Farina Jamardo, "Evolution of Spanish emigration in Europe", in O.E.C.D., Emigrant Workers Returning to

- their Home Country, International Management Seminar, Athens 18th-21st Oct., 1966, Supplement to Final Report, Paris, 1967).
- (177) The statistics were extracted from Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Estadística Industrial de España 1963, Madrid, 1965.
- (178) The statistics were extracted from Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial en 1962, op. cit.
- (179) W. Petersen, 1961, op.cit., Table 20-5, p.619.
- (180) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 18, p.321.
- (181) The statistics were extracted from Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial en 1962, op. cit.
- (182) The statistics were extracted from A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 18, p.321.
- (183) Ibid.
- (184) E. Pinilla de las Heras, Immigració i Mobilitat Social a Catalunya, Vol.1, Primera Fase de la Investigació; Mostra General, Institut Catolic d'Estudis Socials de Barcelona, Barcelona, 1973, p.107.
- (185) S. Giner, Sociologia, Edic. Península, Barcelona, 4th rev. ed., 1973, p.266. See also A.L. Mabogunje, "Systems Approach to a Theory of Rural-Urban Migration", in E. Jones, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.210 (reprinted from Geographical Analysis, 2, 1970, pp.1-18); and T.Fox and S.M. Miller, "Occupational Stratification and Mobility", in R.L. Merritt and S. Rokkan, (ed.), Comparing Nations: The Use of Quantitative Data in Cross-Cultural National Research, Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1966, p.217.
- (186) J.K. Galbraith, The Affluent Society, 2nd rev. ed., Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1968 (first published by Hamish Hamilton, London, 1958).
- (187) F. Murillo Ferrol, "Los Problemas Específicos de la Clase Media Española", in Actas del Congreso Internacional del Instituto de Clases Medias, Vol.2, Madrid, 1960; A. Perpiñá Rodríguez, "Cuantificación de las Clases Medias Españolas", in ibid.; J. Cazorla Pérez, "Un ensayo de estratificación social española para 1957", Revista Española de la Opinión Pública, No.1, 1965, pp.91-119; J. Cazorla Pérez, "Familia y Estratificación Social", in La Familia Española, op. cit., pp.139-145; Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, 1966, op. cit., pp.55-56; Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.537; S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.61; and A. de Miguel, "Primer Estudio", in Fundación FOESSA, Tres Estudios para un Sistema de Indicadores Sociales, op. cit., p.58.
- (188) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., pp.54 and 65; and S. Giner, Continuity and Change: The Social Stratification of Spain, Graduate School of Contemporary European Studies, University of Reading, 1968, pp.5-19.
See, for example, Ponencias de Factores Humanos y Sociales, 1967, op. cit., Table II.1.13., p.114.
For a study of rural social classes see V. Pérez Díaz, Pueblos y Clases Sociales en el Campo Español, Madrid, 1974.
- (189) J. Anlló, op. cit., p.34; and S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.59. See also J.L. Díaz Plaja, Las Elites Españolas, Cuadernos para el Diálogo Supplement, Madrid, 1973.
- (190) J. Costa, Oligarquía y Caciquismo como Forma Actual de Gobierno de España, "Encuesta", Ateneo de Madrid, Madrid, 1901; and A. Míguez, 1967, op. cit., pp.86-87.
For the importance of "personalism" and the "patrón" in Latin American society see G.E. Poitras, "Continuity and Change in an Institutionalized Revolution", in D.E. Schmitt, (ed.), op. cit., pp.139-140.

- (191) See J. Anlló, op. cit., p.37.
- (192) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.66. See also recent published works including A. de Miguel, Manual de Estructura Social de España, Bibl. Universitaria, Madrid, 1974; A. Jutglar, Ideologías y Clases en la España Contemporánea. Aproximación a la Historia Social de las Ideas, 2 Vols., Divulgación Universitaria, Madrid 1973; A. Jutglar, La Sociedad Española Contemporánea. Ensayo de Aproximación a una Problemática Polémica, Bibl. Universitaria, Guadiana, Madrid, 1973; R. López Pintor and R. Buceta, Los Españoles de los Años 70: Una Versión Sociológica, Madrid, 1975; J. Cazorla Pérez, Estratificación Social en España, Cuadernos para el Diálogo, Madrid, 1973; J. Maestre Alfonso, Modernización y Cambio en la España Rural, Madrid, 1975; and DATA, S.A., Estructura Social Básica de la Población de España y sus Provincias, Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorro, Madrid, 1973.
- (193) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., pp.65-66.
- (194) J.J. Linz and A. de Miguel, "Within-Nation Differences and Comparisons: The Eight Spains", in R.L. Merritt and S. Rokkan, op. cit., pp.267-319.
- (195) The base statistics were homes or heads of household possessing a washing-machine, refrigerator, vacuum-cleaner, radio, television set, record-player, telephone, car, motor-cycle and bicycle. The statistics were extracted from Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, Vol.1, Madrid, 1968.
See also the concept of a "consumption class" in S.M. Lipset and H.L. Zetterberg, "A Theory of Social Mobility", in R. Bendix and S.M. Lipset, (ed.), Class, Status and Power. Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 2nd ed., 1967, (reprinted 1974), pp.562-563.
- (196) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.60.
It is our contention, nevertheless, that the upper working class of industrial Spain are often better-off than the rural middle class. See, for example, Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.534; and T.B. Bottomore, Classes in Modern Society, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1975, p.29 ff.
- (197) Confirmation of our rankings comes from Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, 1966, op. cit., Table 1.88, p.88.
- (198) R. Sancho Hazak, 1972, op. cit., p.301; and A. de Miguel, "Social and geographic mobility in Spain", Journal of International Affairs, Vol.19, No.2, 1965, Table 2, p.270, and p.271.
- (199) T. Fox and S.M. Miller, op. cit., p.228.
- (200) Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, Vol.1, op. cit., p.91. Fundación FOESSA estimate 40%. See Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, 1970, op. cit., p.555.
- (201) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.65.
Notwithstanding, Spain in recent years has been characterized by high rates of upward social mobility, especially from the manual to non-manual jobs. According to Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España, 1966, op. cit., p.90, 38% of sons with non-manual jobs had fathers with manual ones. Cf. intergenerational mobility rates between manual and non-manual sectors in other western, industrialized countries in S.M. Lipset and R. Bendix, op. cit., p.19 ff.
- (202) Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, op. cit., Vol.1, p.92.
- (203) They are confirmed in a broad and general way in Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., Tables 8.39-8.41, pp.586-588; and R. Sancho Hazak, 1972, op. cit., pp.301-303.
- (204) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.60.

This is supported by A. de Miguel's "index of net inheritance" which increased between 1960 and 1969. See A. de Miguel, "Análisis de la Movilidad Social en España", in Centro de Estudios Sociales de la Santa Cruz del Valle de los Caídos, Anales de Moral Social y Economía, Vol.11, La Promoción Social en España, Madrid, 1966, p.83 ff.; and Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.555, and Tables 8.39-8.41, pp.586-588.

- (205) E. Pinilla de las Heras, Immigració i Mobilitat Social a Catalunya, Vol.2, Sub-Població de Directius d'Empresa, Tecnics i Caps Administratius, Institut Catolic d'Estudis Socials de Barcelona, Barcelona, 1973, pp.112-113.
Inter-generational mobility rates vary considerably between rich and poor provinces. See Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, 1967, op. cit., Table II.3.15., p.210.
- (206) The fifteen classes were apportioned to the five migrant groups as follows (the numbers referring to the classes listed in Tables XII-XLII, pp.220-221).
Empresarios, altos cargos y profesionales liberales - 1,2,3,4, 5 and 7,
Empleados, dependientes y similares - 6,8 and 9,
Personal de servicios - 11,
Jornaleros - 10,12,14 and 15,
Inactivos - 13.
- (207) The method adopted was:
(a) To reduce the inactive group of 60.5% by subtracting from it all those under fifteen years of age (29.3%) and over 65 (3.8%) since these were not normally heads of household. Then to subtract 46.8% (representing the female proportion) from the remaining 27.4%.
This leaves a male, head of household inactive group of 14.6%.
(b) The remaining migrant population (39.5% in the actual survey) thus represented the active proportion (100 -14.6) = 85.4%.
Each active group could then be adjusted using the formula:
$$\frac{x}{39.5} \cdot 85.4$$
, where x represents the particular socio-economic category of active migrant.
- (208) This was done by calculating the migrant proportion from Table XLIII using the formula:
$$\frac{B}{C} \cdot 100$$

giving the following results:

<u>Empresarios...</u>	44.29,
<u>Empleados...</u>	81.51,
<u>Personal de servicios</u>	116.67,
<u>Jornaleros</u>	122.22,
<u>Inactivos</u>	82.05.
- (209) See an opposite view in Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.152.
Newly-arrived migrants from the countryside who undertook a course of instruction (curso de Formación Intensiva Profesional) to help them obtain a job in industry found great difficulty in rising above the rank of peón. Three months after finishing the course 47% were unemployed and only 2.2% had a skilled job. See DATA, Encuesta de Trabajadores FIP, Dirección General de Empleo, Madrid, 1965.
- (210) J.J. Castillo, "¿Es España sociedad de consumo de masas?" Anales de Sociología, No.1, Barcelona, 1966, p.18, quoted by M. Navarro López, "Pautas de Consumo en España y Diferencias Regionales", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.816.
- (211) R. de Roda y Jiménez, op. cit., p.30.
- (212) The statistics were extracted from Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, Vol.2, Madrid, 1968, Tablas provinciales, Tables 2.1-

2.4, pp.16-507.

- (213) Ibid.
- (214) The statistics were extracted from Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.99, p.360.
- (215) Ibid., Table 18.6, p.1274.
- (216) Ibid.
- (217) M. Navarro López, op. cit., Table 3, p.821; and Encuesta de Equipamiento..., Vol.1, op. cit., pp.14 and 17.
- (218) Ibid., pp.14 and 17.
- (219) M. Navarro López, op. cit., Table 3, p.821.
- (220) Ibid., Table 4, p.823.
- (221) R. Tamames, 1968, op. cit., p.119.
- (222) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares (Marzo 1964-Marzo 1965), Madrid, 1965.
- (223) Ibid.
According to Alcaide, 46.1% of Spanish households in 1964 had an annual income of less than 6,000 pesetas. See J. Alcaide Inchausti, "La renta nacional de España y su distribución", Revista Sindical de Estadística, No.86, Apr.-Jun., 1967.
- (224) R. Tamames, 1968, op. cit., pp.160-161.
- (225) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.100-101.
- (226) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.537, and Table 8.11, p.569.
Giner is of the opinion that rapid overseas emigration from 1873 helped to slow down the breakdown of semi-feudal social structures in the countryside. See S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.54.
- (227) M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.125.
- (228) J. Díez Nicolás, "La transición demográfica en España", Revista de Estudios Sociales, Vol.1, No.1, Jan.-Apr., 1971 (c), p.97 ff.
- (229) See J. Gómez Mendoza, "Estructura por edad y sexo de la población Española en 1965: ensayo metodológico de tipología provincial", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.32, No.124, Aug., 1971, pp.409-441; and S. del Campo Urbano, Política Demográfica en España, Madrid, 1974.
- (230) J.W. Leasure, op. cit., p.283; and S. del Campo Urbano, "Componentes del crecimiento de la población de España, 1940-1950", Revista de Estudios Políticos, No.95, Oct.-Dec., 1957.
- (231) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1946, op. cit., p.12.
Madrid province, which was not highly industrialized in 1941, recorded a fall of 43.69% which was below the national average.
- (232) DATA, Comportamiento y Actitudes de las Economías Domésticas hacia el Ahorro y el Consumo, Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros, Madrid, 1968, pp.154-156; and Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.476, and Table 7.2, p.495.
- (233) E.L. Burriel de Orueta, "Estudio demográfico de la huerta de Valencia, zona sur", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.31, No.121, Nov., 1970, p.556; and E.L. Burriel de Orueta, 1971, op. cit., p.234.
- (234) J.M. López de Juan Abad, et. al., op. cit., p.350.
- (235) W. Petersen, 1955, op. cit., pp.194-196 and 202-210.
- (236) W.S. Thompson, Population Problems, 3rd ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1942, p.382, cited by D.H. Wrong, op. cit., p.98.
- (237) E. Pinilla de las Heras, 1973, op. cit., Vol.1, p.103 ff.
- (238) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., Table 4, p.60, and p.61.
- (239) J. Ros Jimeno, 1946, op. cit., pp.165-196.
- (240) S. del Campo Urbano, 1972, op. cit., Table 11, p.40.
The Basques are amongst the most fervent of practicing Catholics.
- (241) J. Díez Nicolás, "Aspectos demográficos del urbanismo", in Cuadernos para el Diálogo, No.19 Extraordinario, Urbanismo y Sociedad en España, April, 1970 (b), p.9.
- (242) A. García Barbancho, "Las estadísticas de natalidad", Documentación Administrativa, Madrid, 1960 (b), No.106.

- (243) Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Vicesecretaría General, Sección de Estadística, Resumen Anual Año 1972. Movimiento Demográfico, Mod. R.P.- 30, Madrid, 31st May, 1973, p.1.
- (244) Resumen Estadístico Año 1969, op. cit., Table 54, p.53; J. Díez Nicolás, 1967 (b), op. cit., pp.48-49.
- (245) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.63; Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, Avance del Boletín de Estadística Municipal, Vol.17, No.234, 1972, p.2; J. Díez Nicolás, 1967 (b), op. cit.; and Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., p.396. See also E. Giralta and J. Abril, La Población en Cataluña y en las demás Regiones Españolas 1857-1960, I.E.E., Barcelona, 1968, cited in Camaras Oficiales de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Region Catalana, Memoria Económica de Cataluña 1968, Barcelona, 1969, p.56.
- (246) Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., p.509; and ibid. 1970, op. cit., pp.64 and 446.
- (247) See p.176.
- (248) Desarrollo Económico de Cataluña 1967-1970, op. cit., Vol.1, p.114.
- (249) Ibid., p.139.
- (250) Ibid., Table 52, p.146.
- (251) Ponencia de Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., Table 20, p.169.
- (252) Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., pp.550-551 and 554-555.
- (253) Desarrollo Económico de Cataluña 1967-1970, op. cit., Vol.1, p.141.
- (254) J. Naylor, Andalusia, in the Problem Regions of Europe series, Oxford University Press, London, 1975 (a), p.7.
- (255) Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., p.70.
- (256) ———, "Spain's development areas, polar strategy", Economist, Vol.211, No.6299, 16th May, 1964, p.743.
- (257) J. Naylor, 1975 (a), op. cit., p.10.
- (258) H.G. Kariel, op. cit., p.210. See also H.M. Mayer, "The United States", in R. Jones, (ed.), op. cit., p.73.
- (259) Increasingly, however, Spanish business-men are retiring to places like Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife - especially from Madrid.
- (260) J. Angelet, op. cit., has postulated that inter-provincial migrants in Spain choose their destinations according to differences in income and leisure opportunities and knowledge about them.
- (262) J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.27.
- (261) Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 2.2.1, p.20.
- (263) C. Cánovas García, "Recent progress in agriculture", Spain, 1963, op. cit., p.37.
- (264) G. Brenan, op. cit., p.91.
- (265) Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto de Estudios Agrosociales, Proyecto de Fomento para la Región Mediterránea; España, (Informe para la F.A.O.), Edic. provisional, Madrid, 1958.
- (266) C. Tamés, "Bosquejo del clima de España según la clasificación de C.W. Thornthwaite", Boletín del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrónomas, 1949, pp.49-123, cited by J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., pp.17-18. See also J. Naylor, "Badajoz Plan - an example of land settlement and regional development in Spain", Erkunde, Vol.20, No.1, Mar., 1966, p.44.
- (267) Informe Sociológico...España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.5, p.308.
- (268) Ibid., Table 4.14, p.313.
- (269) There is a considerable amount of "rimland" development in Spain, to coin a phrase from Friedmann. See J. Friedmann, Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1966.
Sixteen of the first 25 ranked provinces in Fundación FOESSA's índice de H.A.U were coastal ones.
- (270) R. Mir de la Cruz, op. cit., p.22.
- (271) A. Higuera Arnal, 1956, op. cit., pp.87-89. See also J. Dantín Cereceda, "El medio físico aragonés y el reparto de su población",

- Estudios Geográficos, Vol.3, No.6, Feb., 1942, p.162; and S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.58.
- (272) J. Naylor, "A reappraisal of Spanish irrigation and colonization policy", paper read at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Iberian Social Studies Association, University of Southampton, 15th-18th April, 1971, p.5.
- (273) J. Naylor, 1975 (a), op. cit., p.26; and ibid., 1971, op. cit., p.6.
- (274) H. Thomas, "Spain since the Civil War", The Observer Supplement, 10th Jul., 1966, p.23.
- (275) J. Naylor, 1975 (a), op. cit., p.7-8.
- (276) The average cost of irrigation schemes completed during the period of the 1st Plan was 110,000 pesetas per hectare, of which 80% was spent on irrigation and 20% on housing and services. See Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.161; and J. Naylor, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.187.
- According to Naylor, one study of the Badajoz Plan for 1963 arrived at a cost of nearly 1 million pesetas per I.N.C. settler installed, total D.G.O.P. spending per settler installed amounting to 4 million pesetas. See J. Naylor, 1971, op. cit., p.2.
- (277) Ibid., p.7; J. Naylor, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.187; and R. Tamames, 1960, op. cit., pp.51-52.
- (278) J. Naylor, 1975 (a), op. cit., p.24.
- (279) Ibid., 1971, op. cit., p.9.
- (280) Ibid., 1975 (a), op. cit., p.26.
- (281) Ibid., 1966, op. cit., p.58; ibid., 1967 (b), op. cit., p.188; and J. Anlló, op. cit., p.16.
- (282) R. Tamames, 1960, op. cit., pp.51-52; and J. Naylor, 1971, op. cit., p.8.
- (283) Ibid., 1966, op. cit., p.58.
- (284) Ibid., p.48.
- (285) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 2.5.2, p.98.
- (286) J. Naylor, 1966, op. cit., p.51; A. Bolt, "Water for Andalucía", Geographical Magazine, Vol.40, No.10, Feb., 1968, pp.854-857.
- (287) L.M. Cantor, A World Geography of Irrigation, Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1967, p.83; and J. Naylor, 1966, op. cit., pp.45 and 48.
- (288) G. Hernet, 1966, op. cit., p.159; and Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., pp.153, 159 and 169.
- (289) J. Naylor, 1971, op. cit.
- Notwithstanding, the percentage share of the Plan Badajoz in the gross provincial product rose from 4.14% in 1955 to 16.62% in 1970. See Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., p.164.
- (290) G. Hills, 1966, op. cit., p.423.
- (291) J. Naylor, 1971, op. cit., p.10.
- (292) See p.126.
- (293) R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.75; Síntesis del Informe Sociológico sobre la Situación Social de España 1970, op. cit., p.163; and A.M. Higuera Arnal, 1967, op. cit., pp.48-49.
- For a criticism of the failure of the Plan Tierra de Campos to retain population see Instituto de Estudios de Administración Local, La Comarca en la Re-estructuración del Territorio XI Seminario de Investigación, Documento 2, Comunicaciones, Madrid, Oct., 1970, (multi-copied), p.3.
- (294) The price of labour in the irrigated areas of the campo de Cartajena is almost seven times that in non-irrigated areas. See Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Sureste Español. III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Madrid, 1972, p.229.
- (295) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.109.
- This is confirmed by López Ontiveros for the Cordoban campiña. See A. López Ontiveros, Emigración, Propiedad y Paisaje Agrario en la Campiña de Córdoba, Edit. Ariel, Esplugas de Llobregat, Barcelona, 1964, p.84.
- (296) A.M. Higuera Arnal, 1967, op. cit., p.21; and J. Naylor, 1975 (a),

- op. cit., p.12.
- (297) M. Siguán, 1963, op. cit., Vol.3, p.298; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1; A. García Barbancho, 1970, op. cit., Table A.1, p.41.
- (298) Ibid., 1970, op. cit., Table A.1, p.41.
For an opposite view on the virtues of irrigation see T. de Allende y García-Baxter, et. al., Posibilidades de Expansión de la Agricultura Regional del Centro y Noroeste de España, Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Madrid, 1961, p.45; and X.A. Flores, op. cit., p.178. See also M. Gaviria, 1971, op. cit., pp.71-72.
- (299) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1948, op. cit., p.309.
- (300) V. Borregón Ribes, La Emigración Española a América, Vigo, 1952, pp. 32-33, cited in L.A. Martínez Cachero, 1969, op. cit., p.43.
- (301) J. Klein, 1920, op. cit., pp.28-29, and R. Aitken, op. cit., p.197.
- (302) J.M. Casas Torres, "Aspecto geográfico del problema de la propiedad de las tierras arrozales creadas artificialmente en el lago de la albufera de Valencia", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.4, No.11, May, 1943, p.376.
- (303) D. Ramos, "Desplazamientos de población en el Jarama, Henares y Tajo Medio", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.5, No.17, Nov., 1944, pp.815-879.
- (304) See, for example, J. Bosque Maurel, "La uva en Almería. Estudio Geográfico", Geographica, Vol.7, Jan.-Dec., 1960, p.12; P. Deffontaines, "El delta del Llobregat", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.17, No.63, May, 1956, pp.287-288; A. Floristán and J. Bosque, op. cit., pp.384-392; and M. Sáenz Lorite, op. cit., p.682.
- (305) A.M. García Terrel, 1958, op. cit., p.70.
- (306) D. Ramos, "Notas sobre la geografía del bajo Tajuña", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.8, No.26, Feb., 1947, p.148.
- (307) J. Redondo, op. cit., p.119.
- (308) J. Hinderink, op. cit., p.210; and A.F. Pombo, Pueblos de Guadalajara y Soria, Edit. Azur, Madrid, 1972, p.17.
- (309) J.D. Chambers and G.E. Mingay, op. cit., p.187; and J.H. Johnson, "Population and Growth", in H. Carter, J.A. Dawson, D.R. Diamond, K.J. Gregory, J.H. Johnson, A.J. Strachan and D. Thomas, An Advanced Geography of the British Isles, Hulton, Amersham, Bucks., 1974, p.113. See also J. Redondo, op. cit., p.130.
- (310) R.N. Rundle, Britain's Economic and Social Development from 1700 to the Present Day, University of London Press, London, 1973, p.107. See also H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.15.
- (311) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.116.
- (312) G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.449; and J. Naylor, 1975 (a), op. cit., p.11.
- (313) Cotton-picking is still a labour-intensive activity which draws in large numbers of seasonal harvest workers to the campiña of Córdoba. See A. López Ontiveros, op. cit., p.148.
- (314) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.113. See also M. Siguán Soler, El Medio Rural en Andalucía Oriental, Edit. Ariel, Esplugas de Llobregat, Barcelona, 1972, p.99.
- (315) I.M. Hume, Migrant Workers in Western Europe, I.B.R.D., Population and Employment Studies Division, Economics Staff Working Paper No. 102, Washington D.C., Oct., 1970, p.3.
The Instituto Español de Emigración was created on the 17th of July, 1956. See J. Sermet, "La nouvelle emigration espagnole", Revue Géographique des Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest, Vol.31, No.3, Sept., 1960, p.297.
- (316) L'Office National d'Immigration, Bilan de Vingt Années d'Immigration 1967-9 - Statistiques de l'Immigration, Paris, 1969, cited by I.M. Hume, op. cit., Tables III-12 and III-13.
- (317) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.105.

- (318) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., p.71; and M.G. Tapinos, 1966, op. cit., p.1143.
- (319) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., p.69.
- (320) Ibid., p.71.
- (321) M.G. Tapinos, 1966, op. cit., pp.1142-1143.
- (322) J.E. Spencer and W.L. Thomas, op. cit., p.194.
Labour transhumance is used here in the sense of seasonal movements from the plateau secano regions of the interior to coastal tourist centres.
- (323) In 1965, 72.2% of the foreign tourists entering Spain arrived between May and September. See Turismo, op. cit., Table 1.21, p.25.
- (324) A. Kruiderink, "Algunos aspectos de la pesca Mediterránea", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.28, No.106, Feb., 1967, p.102.
- (325) A. Higuera Arnal, 1956, op. cit., pp.97 and 100-101; and M. Gaviria, 1971, op. cit., f.12, p.94, and p.99. See also E. García Manrique, 1975, op. cit., p.420.
- (326) T. Lynn Smith, op. cit., cited in E. Kant, op. cit., p.350.
- (327) Redondo Gómez has argued that there was always an important irrational element in seasonal migrations, namely a desire by the young for adventure. See J. Redondo Gómez, op. cit., pp.120-121 and 127.
- (328) For seasonal migration to France see G. Hermet and J. Marquet, Emigrante saisonniere Espagnols, (multicopied), Paris, 1961; and E. Prado, "La migration saisonniere espagnole des vendages", in L'economie Meridionale, Faculté de Dérétcho et Ciências Economiques, No.54, University of Montpellier, 1966. See also J. Rubio, La Emigración Española a Francia, Horas de España, Barcelona, 1964.
- (329) L.A. Martínez Cachero, 1969, op. cit., p.55; and Informe Sociológico ... España 1970, op. cit., Table 3.60, p.170.
- (330) J.A. Pitt-Rivers, op. cit., p.22.
- (331) H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.140.
- (332) Les Faibles Revenus dans l'Agriculture, op. cit., p.212.
- (333) Cited in N. Salas, op. cit., Table 35, p.100. See also M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.29; J. Anlló, op. cit., pp.170-172; and A.B.C., 19th July, 1970.
- (334) F. Murillo, et. al., op. cit., p.199; M. Siguán Soler, 1972, op. cit., pp.121-124; and E. García Manrique, "El viñedo en la costa Alpujarréña", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.34, Nos.132-133, Aug.-Nov., 1973, p.531.
- (335) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.111.
Localized migration streams from some Andalusian municipios are directed to tourist resorts within Spain. Such streams are mainly confined to young migrants of either sex seeking adventure, prestige and profit from the three or four months experience. See M. Bueno, La Emigración Campesina en España, unpublished personal communication, Madrid, 10th Oct., 1975, p.2; and M. Siguán Soler, 1972, op. cit., pp.127-129.
- (336) T. Lynn Smith, op. cit.
Many terms have been invented for temporary migration. See, for example, "turbulence" (Pierre George), "oscillation" (Beaujeu-Garnier) and "shuttle-pattern" migration. See L.A. Kosiński and R.M. Prothero, 1970, op. cit., p.251; and L.W. Pye, "The Political Implications of Urbanization and the Development Process", in G. Breese, (ed), 1969, op. cit., p.402.
For the distinction between "relatively permanent" migration and "circulation" see J.J. Mangalam, Human Migration: A Guide to Migration in English 1955-1962, Lexington, 1968, p.8; W.T.S. Gould and R.M. Prothero, "Space and Time in African Population Mobility", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.41; and S. Mukherji, "A Spatio-temporal Model of the Mobility Patterns in a Multi-ethnic Population, Hawaii", in ibid., p.327.

- (337) W.W. Rostow, op. cit., p.7. My italics.
- (338) W.H. Nicholls, op. cit., p.12.
- (339) ———, "Análisis económico de las actividades turísticas", Revista de Información Económica Mundial, Boletín de Londres, No.248, Jan.-Mar., 1973, p.55; and ———, "25 años del sector exterior", ibid., p.63 ff.
- (340) Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., p.258. See also M. Aureli Vila, Les Migracions, Mediterrania Edic., Barcelona, 1965, p.23; and A. García Barbancho, "Las migraciones interiores españolas y su repercusión sobre la población agraria", Revista de Estudios Agrosociales, Vol.14, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967, pp.26-27.
- (341) See P.M. Hauser, 1965, op. cit., p.37; and R.C.Y. Ng, "Internal Migration in Southeast Asian Countries", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.189.
- (342) M.P. Pardo Pérez, op. cit., p.97; and J. Gavira, 1947, op. cit., p.411.
- (343) F. Jiménez de Gregorio, "La población de la Jara Toledana", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.16, No.60, May, 1955, pp.593-594; D. Ramos, 1944, op. cit., pp.859-860; and J. Vilar Salinas, 1942, op. cit.
- (344) M. Aznar, Historia Militar de la Guerra de España, Vol.2, Madrid, 1961, p.237; L. Bolín, Spain: The Vital Years, Cassell, London, 1967, p.284; A. Kindelán y Duany, Mis Cuadernos de Guerra, Madrid, 1955, p.21, cited in B. Crozier, Franco, A Biographical History, Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1967, p.464; and H. Thomas, The Spanish Civil War, rev. ed., Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1965, pp.586-593.
- (345) Cámara Oficial de la Industria de Madrid, Memoria Anuario Industrial 1963-1964, Madrid, 1965, pp.21-22.
Barcelona in late 1938 had at least 1 million refugees. See H. Thomas, 1965, op. cit., p.712.
- (346) Ibid.
- (347) G.D.H. Cole, 1967, op. cit., pp.41-43.
- (348) National Service began in Spain in 1927. See C. de Castro, op. cit., p.513. See also C.E. Bishop, 1965, op. cit., pp.64-65.
- (349) Compare the seasonal migration of people from Limousin to Paris. See D.H. Pinkney, op. cit., p.5, quoted by H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.24.
- (350) R. Rubio, 1966, op. cit., pp.82-83 and 123-124.
One notable exception to Rubio's statement was the seasonal migrant.
- (351) F. Candel, 1965, op. cit., p.120.
- (352) Ibid., p.121.
- (353) A.M. Higuera Arnal, 1967, op. cit., pp.69-70. Cf. migration to California in R.L. Morrill, The Spatial Organization of Society, Duxbury Press, 2nd. ed., North Scituate, Mass., 1974, p.160.
- (354) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.41.
- (355) A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.55.
- (356) P.P. Courtenay, "Madrid: the circumstances of its growth", Geography, Vol.44, No.203, Jan., 1959, pp.32-33.
- (357) Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos, op. cit., p.344.
- (358) J.L. García Delgado and A. López Muñoz, "Madrid: capital del capital", in J.L. García Delgado, A. López Muñoz and S. Roldán, Análisis de la Banca Privada Española, Cuadernos para el Diálogo, No.9, extraordinario, Madrid, April, 1968, p.55.
- (359) See R. Tamames, Los Monopolios en España, Editorial ZYX, Madrid, 1967; and J. Muñoz, El Poder de la Banca en España, Edit. Zero, Madrid, 1969.
- (360) J.L. García Delgado, A. López and S. Roldán, op. cit., pp.35-38. See also P. Hall, The World Cities, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1966, p.26, for the location of the "neotechnic office".
- (361) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.35. See also A. Sánchez Trasancos, Historia de la Industria en Madrid, Madrid, 1973.
- (362) The Ley de viviendas bonificables extending the benefits of official "protection" to the private sector of the construction industry was approved in 1944.

- (363) J.L. Ugarte del Río, op. cit., p.794.
- (365) J. Cambre Mariño, El Espacio Regional en el Desarrollo Económico de España. Reflexiones Críticas, Edita. Zero, Madrid, 1970, p.23.
- (364) The Ley de Viviendas de Renta Limitada became operative in 1954 and led to a great increase in the number of cheaper, officially "promoted" flats built.
- (366) See D. Novembre "Il recente sviluppo industriale di Madrid", Bollettino de la Societal Geografica Italiana, (9th series), Vol.5, Apr.-Jun., 1964, p.615; Cámara Oficial de la Industria de Madrid, Memoria Anuario Industrial 1960-1961, Madrid, 1962; and R. Tamames, 1962, op. cit., p.137. See also M. Capella, la Industria en Madrid, 2 Vols., Artes Gráficas y Ediciones, Madrid, 1962.
- (367) See A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.10; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.4.
- (368) A famous saying :
 "From Madrid to heaven and from there a little
 håle in order to be able to see it".
- (369) H. Debelius, "Ambitious remedies are needed in a city choked by traffic", The Times, 2nd May, 1974; and ibid., "Madrid ailing metropolis keeps its charm despite the fumes and the crowds", The Times, op. cit.
- (370) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.80 and 82.
- (371) Vivienda, op. cit., pp.43-44.
- (372) Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., Table 15.4, p.256.
- (373) The statistics refer to the 1941-1945 period. See G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 18, p.56.
- (374) J. Vilá Valentí and M. de Bolós, "Las migraciones y las densidades e índices migratorios", Geographica, Vol.7, Jan.-Dec., 1960, p.93.
- (375) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 18, p.56.
- (376) J. Vilá Valentí and M. de Bolós, op. cit., p.93.
- (377) A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., pp.384-385.
- (378) According to Sevilla de Guzmán, three distinct periods of differing agricultural policies characterized the Spanish countryside under the Franco regime, namely 1939-1951, 1951-1964 and post 1964. The second period was associated with the transformation (usually unplanned) as small land-owners and landless labourers migrated to the towns. See E. Sevilla Guzmán, "The peasantry and the Francoist regime", paper read at the Spain under Franco conference, University of Reading, Graduate School of Contemporary European Studies, 16th-17th Dec., 1974.
- (379) ———, "Industria", Revista de Información Económica Mundial, Boletín de Londres, No.248, Jan.-Mar., 1973, pp.15-29. The national grid was established in 1952. See R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., pp.114-115.
- (380) Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., Table 23, p.120.
- (381) N.F. Bruce, op. cit., p.78.
- (382) M. Siguán, 1964 (a), p.229. See also J. Doublet, "Migrations in Europe", Population Studies, Vol.17, No.2, 1965, p.289; and Human Resources for Industrial Development, op. cit., pp.187 ff., for the importance of social security institutions in E.E.C. countries in attracting international migrants from southern Europe. For the social advantages of urban areas see R. Echarren Ysturiz, op. cit., p.144.
- (383) G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.99; and G. Hills, 1967, op. cit., p.433. See also A. Perpiñá Rodríguez, Sociología de la Seguridad Social en España, Madrid, 1973.
- (384) S.G. Payne, op. cit., p.94.
 A tax on luxury goods was introduced in 1971 to finance a more ad-

- equate social security scheme for agricultural workers. See Barclays Bank Ltd., Economic Intelligence Department, Spain, 10th Sept., 1971; and Presidencia del Gobierno, Comisaría del Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Seguridad Social, Sanidad y Asistencia Social, III Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Madrid, 1972, pp.75-77.
- (385) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.229.
- (386) Banco de Bilbao, Informe Económico 1962, Bilbao, 1963, p.111.
- (387) For example, that paid to construction workers in the province of Sevilla after the convenio colectivo of July 1970. See A.B.C., 25th July, 1970.
- (388) A.B.C., 24th July, 1970.
- (389) J. Saville, 1957, op. cit., p.19.
In the countryside there was, for example, the iniquitous "taxation" of the 1940s when fixed quotas of wheat had to be supplied (even in the lean years) at an average of 37.5% of the "black-market" price. See R. Rubio, 1966, op. cit., p.52.
- (390) M. Chisholm, Geography and Economics, Bell, London, 1966, p.221.
- (391) E. Lluch and A. Giralt, 1964, op. cit., p.25.
- (392) J. Salcedo and A. de Miguel, op. cit., p.41.
- (393) G.M. Myrdal, 1957, op. cit., p.26. *My italics.*
- (394) Banco de Bilbao, Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1969, Bilbao, 1971, p.14; J.L. Hugarte del Río, op. cit., p.367; and G. Tapinos, 1970, op. cit., p.10.
- (395) See Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1955, op. cit.; Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., p.70; H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., pp.72-76; J. Alcaide Inchausti, La Distribución de la Riqueza y de Renta en la Sociedad Española. Balance de Tres Planes de Desarrollo, (mimeo), Madrid, 1974, pp.26-29; and M. Sant, Regional Disparities, Macmillan, London and Basingstoke, 1974, pp.12-16.
- (396) Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1971, op. cit., pp.14-15. See also J. Bosque Maurel, "Subdesarrollo e industrialización: el ejemplo de Andalucía", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos. 138-139, Feb.-May, 1975, p.118; A. López Ontiveros, "Evolución de la renta per capita en las provincias andaluzas", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.140-141, Aug.-Nov., 1975, Table 3, p.655; and J.M. Casas Torres, A. Higuera Arnal and M. Miralbés Bedera, "Algunos aspectos de los desequilibrios regionales españoles en 1967", Aportación Española al XXI Congreso Geográfico Internacional, Madrid, 1968.
- (397) J.R. Lasuén, "Regional income inequalities and the problems of growth in Spain", Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, European Congress, Vol.8, 1962, pp.169-191; and J. Maylon, 1975 (a), op. cit., pp.5-6 and 15-17.
- (398) H. Singer, "International Policy and its Effect on Employment", in R. Jolly, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.417 (first published in R. Robinson and P. Johnston, (ed.), Prospects for Employment Opportunities in the Nineteen Seventies, H.M.S.O., London, 1971).
- (399) This is a characteristic of developing countries as well as of backward regions. See Emigrant Workers Returning to their Home Country. Final Report, op. cit., p.15; P.R. Odell, "Geography and Economic development with special reference to Latin America", Geography, Vol.59, No.264, Jul., 1974, pp.208-222; and P.R. Odell and D.A. Preston, Economies and Societies in Latin America. A Geographical Interpretation, Wiley, London, 1973.
- (400) G.M. Myrdal, op. cit., pp.27-31; A.O. Hirschman, The Strategy of Economic Development, New Haven, Conn., 1958, p.187; and B. Okun and R.W. Richardson, "Regional income inequality and internal population migration", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.9, No.2, 1961, p.132.

- (401) J.B. Azeves, 1973, op. cit., p.93.
- (402) Estimates of the population of the city of Madrid in the year 2,000 A.D. have varied from 5 million to 12 million! See V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.294-296.
- (403) See F. Perroux, "La Notion de Pole de Croissance" in L'Economie de XXeme siècle 2nd ed., Paris, 1964, p.143. See also J. Plaza Prieto, "Regiones Económicas Homogéneas Españolas", in Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de la Industria, Regiones Económicas Españolas, Madrid, 1964, pp.24-25; J. González Paz, "Regiones Socio-Económicas Españolas", in ibid., p.62; J.R. Lasuén, A Generalization of the Growth Pole Notion, Madrid, 1971, (mimeo), p.2, quoted in F. Buttler, Growth Pole Theory and Economic Development, Saxon House/Lexington Books, D.C. Heath, Farnborough and Lexington, Mass., 1975, p.25.
- (404) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.277. In the short-term only the growth-pole centre itself will be transformed. Sáenz de Buruaga has criticized them for being "islands of development" which have not affected provincial or regional development. See A. Pina, "Los polos y la política de desarrollo regional", Información Comercial Española, No.385, Sept., 1965, p.52; and G. Sáenz de Buruaga, "Polos de desarrollo regional ante el III Plan", Información Comercial Española, No.465, May, 1972, p.69.
- (405) H.D. Clout, op. cit., p.142.
- (406) Ya, 29th July, 1970.
- (407) J. Cambre Mariño, op. cit., pp.54-56.
- (408) Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., p.137; and ———, "La industria española en 1970 - 7. Desarrollo", España Hoy, No.12, April, 1971, p.74. See also Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.61, p.339; J. Malquer Sostres, in Conversaciones sobre Inmigración Interior, op. cit., p.159; H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., p.132; and F. Buttler, op. cit., p.174.
- (409) Ponencia de Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., p.181; and H.W. Richardson, Elements of Regional Economics, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1973, p.103.
- (410) Computed from statistics in Desarrollo Regional, op. cit., p.137; and Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.61, p.339. See also F. Buttler, op. cit., p.106.
- (411) Provincial net in-migration statistics are given in each instance.
- (412) Notwithstanding, the population of the city of Zaragoza increased by 18% between 1970 and 1973. See A. Higuera Arnal and M. Molina Ibañez, "Estructura demográfica de la provincia de Zaragoza", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.136-138, Feb.-May, 1975, p.528 and Table 1, p.529.
- (413) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 13, p.46. See also H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., Table 6.5, p.128.
- (414) B. Kayser, op. cit., pp.15-16.
- (415) D.E. Keeble, "Models of Economic Development", in R.C. Chorley and P. Haggett, (ed.), Socio-Economic Models in Geography, Methuen, London, 1967, p.282.
- (416) Between 1963 and 1967 the per capita consumption of cement in the seven "growth poles" increased by 93% compared with a 48% increase in the per capita consumption of electricity. See Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.62, p.340.
- (417) H.W. Richardson, "Regional development policy in Spain", Urban Studies, Vol.8, No.1, Feb., 1971, p.52; and H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., pp.111-154. See also A. Kuklinski, Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Regional Planning, Paris, 1972; and Comisaría del Plan, Evaluación Económica de los Polos de Desarrollo, Instituto de Desarrollo Económico, 2 Vols., Madrid, 1972 and 1973.
- (418) The polígonos de decongestación designated by the Dirección General de Urbanismo for Madrid in 1958 were: Aranda del Duero, Guadalajara, Toledo, Alcázar de San Juan and Manzanares. Those for Barcelona were:

- Lérida, Tarragona, Martorell and Castellón.
- (419) These were Córdoba, Granada, Oviedo, Logroño and Villagarcía de Arosa.
- (420) Resumen del II Plan 1968-1971, op. cit., pp.12-13; and J.B. Aceves, 1973, op. cit., p.95.
- (421) The number of migrants changing their municipio of residence 1968-1971 fell by 16.76% when compared with 1964-1967. See Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., p.546.
- (422) Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., pp.268-269.
- (423) See Ministerio de la Vivienda, Gerencia de Urbanización, Indicadores, Teoría Problemática y Política Metropolitana para el III Plan de Desarrollo, Madrid, 1972.
- (424) Based upon the French concept of metrópoles d'équilibre.
- (425) Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos, op. cit., p.288; Vivienda, op. cit., p.156; and J. Naylon, 1975 (a), op. cit., pp.39-43.
- (426) Fernández Rodríguez believes that one of the aims of the III Plan was to reduce interregional migration. See F. Fernández Rodríguez, "La política regional de los planes españoles de desarrollo", Boletín de Estudios Económicos, Vol.27, 1972, pp.431-447.
- (427) Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos, op. cit., p.288. See also H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., pp.38 and 49; and A. García Barbancho, Las Ciudades Medias, Discurso de Apertura, unpublished paper read at the Facultad de Ciencias Políticas, Económicas y Comerciales, University of Granada, Granada, 1968-1969, cited in F. Buttler, op. cit., p.39.
- (428) G. López Bravo, "Industrial development and its problems", Spain. An Economic Survey, Statist survey, 7th Jun., 1963, p.28.
- (429) ———, "Spain. The challenge of expansion", an advertisement appearing in The Times, 2nd May, 1964.
- (430) J.M. Houston, 1964, op. cit., p.151.
- (431) J.A. Adams, op. cit., pp.302-323. See also R. White, "Mental maps in Britain", New Society, No.327, 2nd Jan., 1969; P. Gould and R. White, Mental Maps, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1974; and R. J. Johnston, "Latent migration potential and the gravity model", Geographical Analysis, 2, 1970, pp.387-397.
- (432) J.D. Chambers and G.E. Mingay, op. cit., p.146.
- (433) D.J. Bogue and K.C. Zachariah, op. cit., p.53. See also G. Singh Gosal, "Demographic Dynamism in Punjab and Increasing Pressure on its Resources", in W. Zelinsky, L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.451.
- (434) Quoted by E.G. Ravenstein, 1885, op. cit., p.167.
- (435) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.845.
- (436) See f.53 Normative Factors at a National Level (Ref. pp.339-342).
- (437) See Anuario Estadístico de España, 1970, op. cit., p.51, for the decline in illiteracy.
- (438) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.858.
- (439) J. Aceves, Cambio Social en un Pueblo de España, Conocimiento de España Barral Edit., Madrid, 1973 (b), pp.153-154 (first published as Social Change in Spanish Village, Schenismann, Cambridge, Mass., 1971), is of the opinion that official courses of technical instruction organized as part of the land consolidation programme prepared peasants for migration, by teaching them not only about agricultural machinery but also T.V. repairing and even building construction methods, for which there was little or no demand in the village.
- (439) Cited in Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table I.2.1., p.30.
- (440) Ibid.
- (441) J. Estébanez Alvarez and R. Puyol Antolín, op. cit., p.123.
- (442) F. Murillo, et. al., op. cit., p.200 ff.
- (443) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 10.9, p.668.
- (444) Resumen Estadístico Año 1968, op. cit., p.81; ibid. 1969, op. cit., p.81; and ibid. 1971, op. cit., p.76.

- (445) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 14.10, p.959.
- (446) S. Aznar Embid, op. cit., p.54.
- (447) S. Aznar Embid, op. cit., p.53.
- (448) E. Jones, 1962, op. cit., p.104.
- (449) See, for example, Casildo Ferreras, op. cit., p.696; and M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (a), op. cit., p.55.
- (450) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., pp.62-63.
- (451) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 14.10, p.959.
- (452) Ibid.
- (453) Ibid., p.855. See also M. Siguán Soler, 1959, op. cit., p.46.
- (454) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.923; and S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., pp.61-63.
- (455) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 14.13, p.960.
- (456) Ibid., Map 14.8, p.860, and Table 14.13, p.960.
- (457) The bachillerato general (secondary education) course has three different levels: elemental, superior and pre-universitario. For details of these courses see Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1972, op.cit., Vol.20, "Spain", p.1115; and A.T. Wright, Spain. An Introduction to the Spanish Nation, University of London Press, London, 1974, pp.68-70.
- (458) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Map 14.10, p.863, and Table 14.14, p.961.
- (459) Ibid., Map 14.4, p.854, and Table 14.10, p.958.
- (460) J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., Map on p.387.
- (461) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Map 14.14, p.904, and Table 14.79, p.990.
- (462) Ibid., pp.449-450, f.51 p.855, and p.923.
Cf. C. Levi, Christ Stopped at Eboli, Harrap, London, 1965.
Clissold relates the lack of basic religious knowledge in Andalucía to the fact that the region has never been sufficiently christianized. See S. Clissold, Spain, Thames & Hudson, London, 1969, pp.149 and 153.
- (463) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.921.
- (464) V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., pp.190-191; and E. Pinilla de las Heras, Vol.2, op. cit., Tables 20A and 20B, p.54.
- (465) J. Elizaga, "A Study on Immigrations to Greater Santiago (Chile)", in G. Breese, (ed.), 1969, op. cit., Table 9, p.346 (reproduced from Demography, Vol.3, No.2, 1966, pp.353-377).
- (466) F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, op. cit., p.622; and V. Pérez Díaz, 1969 op. cit., p.28.
Six per cent of the men and 10.75% of the women questioned in a Delegación Provincial del Trabajo survey in 1964 said they would invest the profits they made from emigration in educating their children. See la Emigración en Orense, op. cit.
- (467) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.538.
- (468) Ibid., pp.943-944, and Table 14.123, p.1037; and A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., p.292.
- (469) There is some evidence from Andalucía that potential migrants with less than primary education feel the pressure of economic "push-pull" factors more than those with primary education and are therefore more likely to migrate. See F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op.cit., p.207.
- (470) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.943, and Tables 14.119-14.122, pp.1034-1036.
- (471) Ibid., Table 14.13, p.960.
- (472) Ibid.
- (473) —, "Encuesta sobre T.V.", Revista Española de la Opinión Pública, No.8, 1967, p.154.
- (474) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.93; and L. González Seara, "Los Medios de Comunicación de Masas y la Formación de la Opinión Pública", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.770.

See, for example, the contrasts between "moderns" and "traditionalists" in D. Lerner, The Passing of Traditional Society, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1958.

- (475) This is because of the lack of secondary education facilities in most rural municipios.
- (476) Servicio Sindical de Estadística, Encuesta Rural. Disfrute de Bienes y Servicios en Municipios hasta Tres Mil Habitantes, Madrid, 1962, cited in M. de Terán, 1963, op. cit., p.599; and V. Pérez Díaz, 1967, op. cit., p.78. See also M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op.cit., p.93; and V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., p.135.
- (477) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., Table 6, p.46.
- (478) Revista Española de la Opinión Pública, No.7, 1966, p.268, cited in L. González Seara, op. cit., p.793. See also J.Ll. Hollyman, "The press and censorship in Franco Spain", Iberian Studies, Vol.3, No.2, Autumn, 1974, p.69.
- (479) Encuesta Rural...., op. cit.
- (480) See United Nations, Compendium of Social Statistics 1967, New York, 1967, Table 40; and United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1968, New York, 1969, Table 213.
- (481) G. Dueñas, la Ley de Prensa de Manuel Fraga, Ruedo Ibérico, Paris, 1969, p.2, cited in J.Ll. Hollyman, op. cit., p.64.
- (482) J. Wolpert, 1972, op. cit., p.374.
In 1964, there were 414 radio stations in Spain of which Radio Nacional de España had only 27, the rest belonging to regional, local and sectorial interests. See Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., Table 3.1, p.353.
- (483) Encuesta Rural...., op.cit.
In 1968, 67% of homes in municipios with less than 2,000 population possessed a radio. See Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, op. cit., Vol.1, Table 9.1, p.143.
- (484) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.97.
- (485) Encuesta Rural...., op. cit.
- (486) As, for example, in hamlet I in the Siguán study of rural Castile. See M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.96.
- (487) R. de Roda y Jiménez, op. cit., p.33.
- (488) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.98.
- (489) Mejora del Medio Rural, op. cit., pp.13-14; and Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., pp.345-346.
- (490) Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, op. cit., Table 1.3.28., p.81; and Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., p.438.
- (491) L. González Seara, op. cit., p.794.
Sixty per cent of Spanish males and 46% of females watched television regularly in 1966. See L. González Seara, Opinión Pública y Comunicación de Masas, Edit. Ariel, Barcelona, 1968, p.288.
- (492) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.105.
- (493) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Encuesta sobre Bienes de Consumo Duradero en las Familias (Marzo 1969), Madrid, 1970, cited in Desarrollo, 19th July, 1970.
- (494) Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., pp.438 and 546.
- (495) D.G. Janelle, "Central place development in a time-space framework", Professional Geographer, 20, 1968, pp.5-10.
- (496) A.F. Weber, op. cit., pp.152 and 222; S. Kuznetz, Modern Economic Growth, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1966; B.J.L. Berry, op. cit., pp.2-3; and E.G. Ravenstein, 1885, op. cit., p.167.
- (497) J. Saville, 1963, op. cit., p.19; and W. Ogle, op. cit., p.231.
- (498) R.E. Dickinson, The West European City. A Geographical Interpretation, 2nd rev. ed., Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1961, p.510.
- (499) R. Price-Williams, 1885, op. cit., p.382.
- (500) A. Redford, op. cit., p.190; and R.A. Buchanan, op. cit., p.61.
- (501) During the 1821-1831 period. London, in contrast, grew most rapidly during the 1841-1851 period. See A.F. Weber, op. cit., Table 118,

- p.244, based on statistics by Sir R.W. Rawson published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol.40, 1880, p.501. See also J. Saville, 1963, op. cit., p.1; and R. Price-Williams, "On the increasing population in England and Wales", Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol.40, 1880, pp.462-496.
- (502) Naval Intelligence Handbook, Spain, op. cit., p.468. See also J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., p.336; and G. Tortella Casares, Los Orígenes del Capitalismo en España. Banca, Industria y Ferrocarriles, en el Siglo XIX, Madrid, 1973.
- (503) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.192-193.
- (504) Naval Intelligence Handbook, Spain, op. cit., p.468; J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., pp.336-337; and J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.687, and the map on p.686.
- (505) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.193.
- (506) Statistics before the first official Census of 1857 must be treated with some respect.
- (507) J.M. Martínez-Marí Odena, op. cit., p.263; and A. Melón, 1951, op. cit. The population of Barcelona grew by 87.02% between 1887 and 1897 (thanks mainly to annexation). See F. Ivern, op. cit., p.35.
- (508) A. Melón, 1951, op. cit., pp.203-281; and J. Nadal, 1966, op. cit., pp.197-200.
- (509) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.687; and Naval Intelligence Handbook, Spain, op. cit., p.468.
- (510) Cheap, subsidized workmen's trains from the suburbs were introduced in London from the 1860s. See Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1972, op. cit., Vol. 14, p.289. See also A. Briggs, Victorian Cities, Oldham Books, London, 1964, p.80; H.J. Dyos, "The growth of a pre-Victorian suburb. South London 1580-1836", Town Planning, Vol.25, No.19, 1954, pp.53-73; and J.R. Kellet, op. cit., chap.11.
- (511) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.687.
- (512) For the concept of the "paleo-technic era" see P.E. Geddes, Cities in Evolution, London, rev. ed., 1949, pp.60-103.
- (513) J. Escudero Solano, op. cit., pp.490-492; and A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1.
- (514) J. Benito Arranz, 1959, op. cit., pp.497-499.
- (515) A. García Barbancho, 1967, op. cit., Table A.1.
- (516) J. García Fernández, "Alcalá de Henares. Estudio de geografía urbana", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.13, No.43, May, 1952, pp.321 and 355.
- (517) Anuario Estadístico de España, 1970, op. cit., Table 1.2.5., p.192, and Table 1.3.1., p.194.
Only 20.66% of coach lines operating in 1964 were inter-provincial ones.
- (518) See A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.469; M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.197; V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., p.34; and A. Miguel Bernal, "Area de influencia urbana de Sevilla según la movilidad de viajeros", Estudios Geográficos, op. cit., Vol.34, No.131, May, 1973, pp.361-363.
- (519) See, for example, Estudio sobre la Población Española, op. cit., Map 7, p.187; Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Map 18.12, p.1242; and The Economic Development of Spain, op. cit., Map 5, p.186.
- (520) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 17.5, p.1164.
- (521) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1950, op. cit., p.98.
- (522) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 17.5, p.1164.
- (523) R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit., pp.21-22 and 94-96.
- (524) S. de Madariaga, op. cit., p.99.
- (525) R.E. Dickinson, 1961, op. cit., pp.462-463; P. Geddes, op. cit.; J.H. Johnson, op. cit., pp.13-14; and P.M. Hauser, 1965, op. cit., p.3 ff.
- (526) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., Map 2A, p.55.
- (527) M. Valenzuela Rubio, "Los orígenes de los transportes urbanos y de cercanías en Madrid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.33, No.130, Feb., 1973, pp.96 and 123.

Compare the expansion of Boston and Chicago in D. Ward, op. cit., pp.5 and 134; and the development of the "Mass suburb" in London in D. Thorns, Suburbia, Paladin, St. Albans, Herts., 1973, pp.37-38 (first published by MacGibbon & Kee, 1972).

These changes in urban communication hardly affected the unskilled and the poor who were still forced to live within walking distance of their work until cheap transport became available. See E.J. Hobsbawm, "The Nineteenth Century London Labour Market", in Centre for Urban Studies, London: Aspects of Change, London, 1964, p.8, quoted in B.T. Robson, 1973, op. cit., p.13.

- (528) R.E. Dickinson, 1961, op. cit., p.512.
The extension of the Metro in Madrid during the 1929-1936 period was seen as a partial answer to unemployment. See A. López Gómez, 1969, op. cit., p.50; and A. Juanola Sagols, El 'Metro' de la República. Solución del Paro Forzoso en Madrid, Madrid, 1931.
- (529) Encuesta sobre Bienes de Consumo Duradero..., op. cit., cited by M. Navarro López, op. cit., Table 7, p.831.
- (530) Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, op. cit., Vol.1, Table 2.3., p.124.
- (531) J. García Fernández, 1956, op. cit., p.90.
- (532) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1950, op. cit., p.98.
- (533) Cited by V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., f.12, p.175.
- (534) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.681.
- (535) J. Pérez de Tudela Bueso and T. Pérez Sáenz, op. cit., p.344; and J. Hinderink, op. cit., pp.2-3.
- (536) J. Vicens Vives, 1969, op. cit., p.682.
- (537) For the "Red de Itinerarios Asfálticos" (REDIA) and "Programa de Autopistas Nacionales Españolas" (PANE) plans see Banco Exterior de España, Last Week in Spain, Vol.10, No.502, 31st July, 1972.
- (538) J. Ruiz Almansa, 1950, op. cit., p.98.
- (539) Servicio Central de Planes Provinciales, in collaboration with the Ponencia de Desarrollo Regional and the Comisión de Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos, Encuesta sobre Infraestructura, Servicios y Equipamiento Municipal de las Cabeceras de Comarca y Núcleos de Expansión, 30th June, Madrid, 1971, published in Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos, op. cit., p.270.
- (540) Ibid., Table 176, p.277.
- (541) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.72.
One village in eastern Andalucía studied by Siguán had two taxis exclusively dedicated to migrant traffic between the village and Tarrasa (Barcelona)! See M. Siguán Soler, 1972, op. cit., p.148.
- (542) "Effective information" is obviously spatially biased. See T. IMgers-trand, Innovation Diffusion as a Spatial Process, Chicago, 1966; and R.J. Johnston, Spatial Structures. Introducing the Study of Spatial Systems in Human Geography, Methuen, London, 1973, pp.39-41.
- (543) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.547, and Tables 8.37-8.38, pp.584-585.
Men are more likely to need to go to town on business or to do their military service. See Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, p.61.
- (544) A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.122. *My italics.*
- (545) W.H. Nicholls, op. cit., p.13.
- (546) A.A. Iaquian, "The Asian City and the Political Process", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op. cit., p.43.
- (547) For example, the myth of the "static society".
- (548) F. Tönnies, Community and Association, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1955, (originally published as Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft, Fues's Verlag, 1887).
Compare the concepts of "vergemeinschaftung" and "vergesellschaftung" in M. Weber, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft, Mohr-Siebeck, Tübingen, 1922, cited in B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.12. See also E. Durkheim, The Division of Labour in Society, The Free Press, Glencoe,

- Illinois, 1947 (originally published as De la Division du Travail Social, Alcan, Paris, 1893).
- (549) Although the predominant form of communication in non-literate society is by word of mouth, personal contact is important in modern society - for example, in the acquisition of housing. See J.E. Goldthorpe, The Sociology of the Third World. Disparity and Involvement, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge and London, 1975, p.205; D.T. Herbert, "The residencial mobility process: some empirical observations", Area, 5, 1973, pp.242-251; and P.E. Rossi, op. cit., p.161.
- (550) K.N. Medhurst, op. cit., p.81.
- (551) The municipal pump or fountain, public washing-place, tavern and main square. See M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., pp.92 and 103.
- (552) Life somewhere else. See R. Rubio, 1966, op. cit., p.125.
- (553) J.A.K. Leslie, A Social Survey of Dar-es-Salaam, Oxford University Press for the East African Institute, 1963, p.33, quoted by A.L. Epstein, "Urbanization and Social Change in Africa", in G. Breese, (ed.), 1969, op. cit., p.256 (originally published in Current Anthropology, Vol.8, No.4, 1967, pp.275-296).
- (554) M. Siguán Soler, 1959, op. cit., p.230. See also M. Begoña Garayo, "Movimientos Migratorios", in Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, p.101; and "Plan Social Baza (Granada)", in ibid., Vol.2, p.331.
- (555) S.T. Freeman, op. cit., p.483. My italics.
- (556) A. Melón, 1945, op. cit., p.110.
- (557) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 14, p.48.
- (558) Ibid.
- (559) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 18.7, p.1275.
- (560) Ibid.
- (561) Ibid.
- (562) Ibid.
- (563) Ibid.
- (564) Ibid.
- (565) Ibid., Table 18.5, p.1273.
- (566) J.J. Forns, op. cit., p.181.
- (567) R.L. Morrill, 1963, op. cit., p.221; M. Siguán, 1964 (a), op. cit., p.112.
- (568) T. Hagerstrand, 1957, op. cit., p.131.
- (569) P.D. Simpkins, op. cit., p.265.
- (570) W.R. Böhning, 1972, op. cit., p.69.
- (571) T. Hagerstrand, 1957, op. cit., p.150; and D.F. Marble and J.D. Nystuen, op. cit., pp.99-110.
- (572) The analogy with a magnetic field is an useful conceptual device. Like a magnetic field the "migration field" is able to attract at a distance. There is a directional as well as a gravitational "pull" in the force involved.
- (573) T. Hagerstrand, 1957, op. cit., p.132.
- (574) Ibid.; P.D. Simpkins, op. cit., p.265; D.J. Bogue, 1961, op. cit., and W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., Table 20-5, p.619.
- (575) T. Hagerstrand, 1957, op. cit., p.132.
- (576) W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., Table 20-5, p.619; G.A.D. Carrothers, "An Historical Review of the Gravity and Potential Concepts of Human Interaction", in P. Ambrose, (ed.), op. cit., p.226; S.C. Dodd, 1953, op. cit., p.410; and G.K. Zipf, 1949, op. cit.
- (577) R.L. Morrill, 1963, op. cit., pp.219 and 221.
- (578) T. Hagerstrand, 1963, op. cit., p.82.
- (579) S.A. Stouffer, 1940, op. cit.; and ibid., 1960.
- (580) E.S. Lee, 1966, op. cit.; and J. Wolpert, 1972, op. cit., p.372.
- (581) The population statistics refer to the city of Madrid and the remaining 49 provinces. The "distance" was taken as that between the centre of Madrid and each provincial capital.

- (582) W.J. Reilly, 1929, op. cit.; and ibid., The Law of Retail Gravitation, New York, 1931.
- (583) T. Hagerstrand, 1957, op. cit., pp.118-119. Courgeau rather surprisingly found that the exponent - 2 remained fairly constant over time in France. See D. Courgeau, Les Courbes Migratoires en France, Paris, 1970, cited in W.J. Fielding, op. cit., p.245.
- (584) J.Q. Stewart, 1947, op. cit.
- (585) G.K. Zipf, 1949, op. cit.
- (586) This pattern may be due to some collective discrepancy in migration statistics. Not all of the provinces are at the same stage of economic development, but all lie in "statistically suspect Spain" (see p.91). There is also a strong possibility that different regional communities perceive distance in different ways. See P.R. Gould, "On mental maps", Michigan Inter-University Society of Mathematical Geographers, No.9, 1966, pp.1-54.
- (587) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.2.3.1., p.45; and Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., Table 1.1.1.2., pp. 481-482.
- (588) The rank-size rule has largely been used in urban geography although this need not be so.
- (589) See D. Harvey, Explanation in Geography, Arnold, London, paperback ed., 1973, pp.110-111 (originally published in 1969). See also B.J.L. Berry and P.J. Schwind, "Information and entropy in migration flows", Geographical Analysis, 1, 1969, pp.5-14.
- (590) When compared with recorded movements during the 1962-1965 period. The exponent - 1 under-estimated in-migration from Toledo by 37.70% and from Santa Cruz de Tenerife by 6.99%.
- (591) See f.587.
- (592) S.A. Stouffer, 1940, op. cit., p.846.
- (593) After Badajoz and Córdoba provinces.
- (594) A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., p.469. Alzina Caules found that there were 53% more migrants from the province of Granada living in Barcelona in 1945 than in 1940. See J. Alzina Caules, op. cit., pp.15-46.
- (595) A. Floristán and J. Bosque, 1957, op. cit., p.380.
- (596) A. Melón, 1945, op. cit., p.115.
- (597) G.A. de Reparaz, 1962, op. cit., Table 1, p.72, and Table 2, p.74. See also A. Muñoz Fernández, op. cit., pp.466 and 488-490.
- (598) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Table 1.2.3.1., pp.43 and 45. See also F. Murillo, 1967, op. cit., p.209.
- (599) According to this method, opportunities are defined as the actual number of persons born in other provinces who were residing in a given province in 1960. Intervening opportunities are defined as the cumulative number of native-born persons settling in all provinces between the province-of-origin and the province-of-destination. Distance is measured in 100 kilometre intervals between the provincial capital of Jaén and every other province in Spain. Where a distance-band boundary dissects a province, the location of the provincial capital was used to allocate all opportunities or intervening opportunities to the distance interval in which it was located. See M.L. Bright and D.S. Thomas, 1941, op. cit., f.6, p.777.
- (600) The statistics were extracted from Table XLV.
- (601) Quoted from M.L. Bright and D.S. Thomas, 1941, op. cit., pp.730-731.
- (602) In-migration was used by Hagerstrand as measure of vacancies. See T. Hagerstrand, 1957, op. cit., Table 65, p.153.
- (603) Recent out-migration from j to i was used by Hagerstrand as a measure of the contact between the two places. See ibid.
- (604) Ibid., p.152.
- (605) The ten provinces in descending order of importance were: Toledo, Badajoz, Ciudad Real, Cáceres, Guadalajara, Cuenca, Jaén, Segovia, Córdoba and Ávila. See Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit.,

Table 1.2.3.1., p.45.

- (606) It was felt that potential migrants would seek out contacts with "life-time migrants" to the city.
In this instance Pj equalled the population of the city of Madrid in 1960.
- (607) Statistics were unavailable for the number of natives of Córdoba residing in Madrid in 1960.
Since the basic calculation involved the use of statistics for the city of Madrid, a corrected figure of 109.49% can be produced for the province. This assumes that the city absorbed 86.63% of in-migration from the nine provinces concerned, as it did for total in-migration from all provinces during the 1962-1965 period. The calculations were arrived at as follows:
- $$\frac{100,786 \text{ (estimated in-migration)}}{106,252 \text{ (observed in-migration)}} \times 100 = 94.86\%$$
- (× into Madrid province)
- but observed in-migration into the city of Madrid was:
- $$\frac{92,046}{106,252} \times 100 = 86.63\%$$
- The corrected figure is thus:
- $$\frac{100,786}{92,046} \times 100 = 109.49\%$$
- (608) In the province of Cuenca with 92.11%.
- (609) Madrid 1964..., op. cit., p.532; J.J. Forns, 1964, op. cit., p.181; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Tables 1.2.3.1. and 1.2.3.2., pp.45 and 48.
When "vacancy-density" was defined as total inter- and intra-provincial in-migration into the province of Madrid during the 1962-1965 period, or the total increase in the active population of the province 1960-1965; and in-migration into the city of Madrid during the 1956-1957 period (as a measure of contacts and information), estimated in-migration was 135.67 and 132.77% of the observed total for the 1962-1965 period. The statistical relationship between the ranked estimated and observed data was significant at the 95% level of confidence at the scale of ten provinces ($r = +0.467$ and $+0.467$ respectively). A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 13, p.321; Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, op. cit., Table 1.1.25, p.39; Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., Tables 1.2.3.1. and 1.2.3.2., pp.45 and 48; and M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., pp.39-40.
- (610) The corrected figure (see f.607) was 162.49%.
- (611) The Andalusian and León regions with 104.38 and 100.34% respectively.
- (612) Madrid 1964..., op. cit., p.532; and Migración y Estructura Regional op. cit., Tables 1.2.3.1. and 1.2.3.2., pp.45 and 48.
- (613) Cf. the gravity model (formula 2) $R_s = +0.845$, the gravity model (formula 1) $R_s = +0.811$; and the intervening opportunity model $R_s = +0.655$. See pp.266 and 268.
- (614) See pp.263-264.
- (615) The feedback mechanism is important in another context. It is the direct, personal contacts associated with urban and sometimes rural control sub-systems which help to account for deviations in expected migration patterns. See, for example, variations in seasonal migration to France from seven Andalusian municipios in 1967. M. Siguán Soler, 1972, op. cit., pp.121-123 and 127-128.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

B/ RURAL-TO-URBAN IN-MIGRATION STREAMS. "PULL" FACTORS OPERATING IN IN-MIGRATION AREAS

2) AT A REGIONAL / PROVINCIAL LEVEL

- (1) Eleven of the fifteen provinces did in fact form one compact group.
- (2) It was decided to have five provinces in each group for purposes of comparison and contrast. Cataluña-Baleares was a logical choice, Lérida being included even though it was an out-migrant province. Navarra could clearly be included with the three Basque provinces (T. Rawkins and L. Smith, "Seven Basque provinces on a mountain frontier", Geographical Magazine, Vol.43, No.5, Feb., 1971, p.362; and T.L. Rawkins, "The geographical background of Basque nationalism", Iberian Studies, Vol.1, No.2, Fig.1, p.91, and Fig.3, p.93). Zaragoza was included within this group partly in recognition of its axial function linking up the two regions.
- (3) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., pp.59-60.
- (4) Eight of the thirteen most significant correlations at national level are listed in Tables XLVI-LI. They are variables No.: 46, 47, 61, 43, 23, 24, 1 and 2.
- (5) The thirteen most significant correlations at "macro-regional" level listed in ibid., were variables No.: 6, 59, 65, 49, 5, 50, 2, 18, 4, 55, 47, 3 and 68.
- (6) See variables No.: 5, 18, 49, 53, and 54 in ibid.
- (7) See variables No.: 3, 5, 57 and 2 in ibid.
- (8) See O.E.C.D., Spain, O.E.C.D. Economic Surveys, Paris, April, 1974, p.9; and Barclay's Bank, Economic Intelligence Department, Spain, London, 31st Dec., 1968.
- (9) See Table XLIII, p.223.
- (10) These statistics have also been adjusted because they refer only to the active population. See Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.27, p.60.
- (11) "Urban social areas" tend to persist in their "biosocial characteristics" regardless of the particular individuals who inhabit them. See R.C. Tryon, "Predicting group differences in cluster analysis: the social area problem", Multivariate Behavioral Research, No.2, 1967, pp.466-467, quoted by R.J. Johnston, 1971, op. cit., p.329.
- (12) These findings were confirmed in Granada province in eleven municipios with an average of 35.75% of their cultivated area irrigated. There was no statistically significant relationship between irrigation and percentage changes in population 1965 ($R_s = -0.473$). J. Bosque Maurel, Granada la Tierra y sus Hombres, Granada, 1971, cited in F. Villegas Molina, op. cit., p.719.
- (13) J.M. López de Juan Abad, et. al., op. cit., p.364.
- (14) See also B. Gómez, op. cit., pp.55-59 and 96-93.
- (15) Memoria-Anuario Industrial 1968, op. cit., Table 1, pp.55-56, and Table 4, pp.61-62. See also C. de Castro, op. cit., pp.517-518.
- (16) Work in tourism, the petty-service sector and the building trade are at a maximum in the summer months.
- (17) Examine variables No.: 10, 17, 22, 24, 29, 35 and 37 in Tables XLVI-LI.
- (18) Examine variables No.: 1, 19, 40, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 54, 55, 63, 72, 75, 76 and 79 in ibid.
- (19) Ministerio de Información y Turismo, Noticiario Turístico, Madrid, 1970?, cited in La Economía de Madrid en 1971, op. cit., pp.356-374.
- (20) M. Chisholm, Human Geography: Evolution or Revolution, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1975, p.127; and J.J. Linz and A. de Miguel, 1966, op. cit., f.22, p.286.
- (21) T. Parsons, "Some Reflections on the Institutional Framework of Economic Development", in The Challenge of Development, Symposium, published by the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economic and Social Sciences, The He-

brew University, Jerusalem, 1958, pp.134-135, quoted by T.B. Bottomore, Sociology. A Guide to Problems and Literature, 2nd ed., George Allen & Unwin, London, 1971, f.1, p.287.

- (22) E. A. Wrigley, 1965, op. cit., p.65.
 - (23) E.L. Burriel de Orueta, 1971, op. cit., p.234.
 - (24) A. Kahan, op. cit., p.257. See, however, an opposite view in H. Sigüán, 1959, op. cit., pp.288-292.
 - (25) S.E.O.P.A.N., Informe sobre la Construcción en 1966, cited in Análisis de la Economía Vizcaína y su Proyección 1968-1971, op. cit., Vol.2, Análisis Sectorial, p.361.
 - (26) See, for example, the decline of out-migration from El Espinar (Segovia), during 1962-1964 when local work was available in the Guadarrama tunnel and motorway construction project. See A. Redondo González, op. cit., p.692.
 - (27) J. García Fernández, 1957, op. cit., p.526; and F. Iabadie and J. Cerezo Barredo, La Hora de Asturias, Edic. Iberoamericanas, Madrid, 1956, p.125.
 - (28) Universidad Comercial de Deusto, Boletín de Estudios Económicos, No.76, Apr., 1969, cited in Análisis de la Economía Vizcaína y su Proyección 1968-1971, op. cit., Vol.3, Análisis Sectorial: Actividades Industriales Vizcaínas, p.124; and Hoja del Lunes, 27th July, 1970, p.17.
 - (29) Quoted in Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, op. cit., Table II. 1.6., p.108.
 - (30) Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., Table 7.15, p.132.
 - (31) Desarrollo Económico de Cataluña 1967-1970..., op. cit., Vol.2, p.317.
 - (32) Ibid., Vol.1, Table 1, p.78.
 - (33) Ibid., Vol.2, Table 9, p.330.
 - (34) Cámara Oficial de Comercio e Industria de Madrid, Memoria Anuario Industrial 1967, Madrid, 1968, p.51; and Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial 1971, op. cit., p.76.
 - (35) Ibid., p.66; and R. Pavón Guerrero, "La industria en Madrid", Información Comercial Española, No.402, Feb., 1967, p.160.
 - (36) Desarrollo Económico de Cataluña 1967-1970..., op. cit., Vol.1, pp.226-227.
- On the other hand at least three times as much capital outlay is needed in housing as in other industries to produce an output of \$1.00. See R.N. Grosse, "The Structure of Capital", in Studies in the Structure of the American Economy, New York, 1953, pp.220-221, cited in W.L.C. Wheaton and M.F. Wheaton, "Urban Housing in Economic Development", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op. cit., p.141.
- (37) A. Cotorruelo Sendagorta, La Política Económica de la Vivienda en España, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 1960, p.56, cited in M. Valenzuela Rubio, "Iniciativa oficial y crecimiento urbano en Madrid (1939-1973)", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.35, No.137, Nov., 1974, p.705.
 - (38) Later to become the Dirección General de Regiones Devastadas of the Ministerio de la Gobernación (Home Office) by the Decree Law of 23rd Sept., 1939. Ibid., p.595.
 - (39) Many flimsy one-storey dwellings in this war zone had been destroyed. Ibid., pp.597-598.
 - (40) Ibid., pp.607-608, and Appendix 2, p.655.
 - (41) Ibid., Table 8, p.632.
 - (42) Even the population statistics for the capital differ from source to source, a complicating factor being the annexation of peripheral municipios between 1948 and 1954. See Resumen Estadístico Año 1969, op. cit., p.25; and Memoria Anuario Industrial 1968, op. cit., p.23.
 - (43) M. de Terán, 1961, op. cit., p.612.
 - (44) A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.364.
 - (45) J. Díez Nicolás, n.d., op. cit., cited in J. Díez Nicolás, 1972, op. cit., p.170; F. de Terán, 1969, op. cit., cited in ibid., 1972, p.209; E. Man-

- gada and C. Ferrán, "Los nuevos barrios", Cuadernos para el Diálogo, No.19, Extraordinario, Urbanismo y Sociedad en España, Apr., 1970, pp. 23-26; and A. Fluixa Pavía and R. López de Lucio, "El fenómeno social del suburbio", en Urbanismo y Sociedad en España, op. cit., pp.15-21.
- (46) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., p.606. See also Instituto Nacional de Vivienda, Memoria Anual de Actividades 1966, cited in Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.36.
- (47) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., p.606; and J.A. Domínguez Salazar, "Proyecto de urbanización del Barrio del Niño Jesús", Revista Nacional de Arquitectura, No.69, 1947, pp.280-285; ———, "Plan parcial de ordenación del Barrio de la Estrella", Gran Madrid, No.2, 1953.
- (48) Climatic "push" factors were also important. Economic distress was widespread during the 1951-1954 period due to the lack of rain. See W.B. Fisher and H. Bowen-Jones, Spain. A Geographical Background, Christophers, London, 1958, p.39.
- (49) Land speculation was a factor here.
- (50) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1969, op. cit., p.410; and Resumen Estadístico Año 1967, op. cit., pp.12-13.
- (51) J.M. Vázquez, op. cit.; M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1969, op. cit.; I.Alonso Hinojal, op. cit.; C. de Castro, op. cit. and ———, "Poblado dirigido de Entrevías", Hogar y Arquitectura, No.34, 1961, pp.3-29.
- (52) M. Valenzuela Rubio, op. cit., p.410.
- (53) See, for example, A. Romaguera Amat, Barcelona. Génesis y Problemática del Area Metropolitana, Banco Urquijo, Servicio de Estudios, Edit. Moneda y Crédito, Madrid, 1972; and R. Frias Fargas, El Area Metropolitana de Barcelona. Génesis y Problemática, Madrid, 1972.
- (54) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., pp.608-609.
- (55) Urbanismo y Aspectos Socio-Económicos Vizcaínos, op. cit., pp.109-110. Industrial companies were also to provide dwellings for over 20% of their employees during the same period. M. de Terán, "La industria de la construcción de viviendas en España", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.23, No.89, Nov., 1962, p.595.
- (56) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.176-181; ———, "Urbanismo", Revista de Información Económica Mundial, Boletín de Londres, No.248, Jan.-Mar., 1973, p.93; H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., pp.200 and 203; J.R. Lasuén, "La Política del Suelo Urbano", in Sectores Prioritarios del Desarrollo Español, Edit. Guadiana, Madrid, 1973, pp.111-146.
- (57) M.Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., pp.609-610, and Appendix 1, p.653.
- (58) Ibid., Tables 4 and 8, pp.620 and 632.
- (59) Ibid., Table 8, p.632.
- (60) Ibid., Tables 4 and 8, pp.620 and 632.
- (61) Ibid., p.610; and Ministerio de la Vivienda, Plan de Urgencia Social de Madrid, Madrid, 1958.
- (62) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., pp.611-612.
- (63) Ibid., Appendix 2, pp.654-655.
- (64) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.71.
- (65) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., Table 2, p.612.
- (66) The Decreto contra Asentamientos Clandestinos (Decree against Clandestine Building) of the 23rd of August, 1957, was doomed to failure because of the insatiable demand of industry for labour. Ibid., f.9, p.610.
- (67) Full-page advertisements were taken up in the press.
- (68) M. Gaviria, F. de Terán and J. Alonso Velasco, El Gran San Blas, Edit. Técno, Madrid, 1967.
- (69) ———, "Sector de Moratalaz. Madrid", Hogar y Arquitectura, No.43, 1962, pp.3-11; and M. Gaviria, "La ampliación del Barrio de la Concepción", Arquitectura, No.92, 1966, pp.1-42.
- (70) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.35-36.
- (71) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., pp.594-595.
Labour costs represent between 35-39% of the total construction costs

- according to Informe sobre la Construcción 1966, cited in Análisis Sectorial, op. cit., p.362.
- (72) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.37 and 40.
- (73) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., p.622.
- (74) See, for example, Resumen Estadístico Año 1969, op. cit., Table 18, p.26.
- (75) Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, Table 14, pp.506-512.
- (76) There was no statistically significant correlation at the level of 50 provinces between net internal migration 1961-1965 and either the number of caves in rural areas ($R_s = +0.059$) or the number of chabolas in rural areas ($R_s = -0.024$). Ibid.
- (77) After Sevilla and Barcelona. See A. Rull Sabater, Estructuras Básicas de Viviendas y Hogares en España, 1966, pp.322 ff.
- (78) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., pp.620-621; and H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., p.204.
Too often physical planning (as in the Third World) was "the play-thing" of politicians. See D.J. Dwyer, "Attitudes towards Spontaneous Settlements in Third World Cities", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op.cit., pp.169-170.
- (79) Análisis Sectorial, op. cit., p.377. See also J.C. King, "Housing in Spain", Town Planning Review, 1971, pp.381-403.
- (80) Quoted in M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., f.12, p.621.
- (81) Resumen Estadístico Año 1969, op. cit., Table 18, p.26; and V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.170.
- (82) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., pp.621-622.
- (83) These were at Villaverde (Arganzuela-Villaverde), Pan Bendito (Carabanchel) and Vallecas.
- (84) J.R. Moneo, "Madrid: los últimos veinticinco años", Información Comercial Española, No.402, Feb., 1967, p.96.
- (85) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., Table 6, p.624.
- (86) Ibid., Table 8, p.632.
- (87) Ibid., Table 6 and 8, pp.624 and 632.
- (88) Ibid., Appendix 2, pp.644-645.
- (89) These villages were within the metropolitan area of the capital.
- (90) O.E.C.D., Spain, 1974, op. cit., p.30. State spending on housing fell from 1.4% of the G.N.P. in 1962 to 0.6% in 1972.
- (91) O.E.C.D., Spain, 1965, op. cit., pp.9 and 25; Urbanismo y Aspectos Socioeconómicos Vizcaínos, op. cit., p.135; and Memoria Económica de Cataluña 1968, op. cit., p.404.
- (92) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.173-174.
- (93) Anuario Memoria Industrial 1968, op. cit., p.187.
- (94) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.171.
- (95) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.43, cites the instance of Huerta & Co. - a major construction company with a permanent staff of 40 and a casual labour force fluctuating between 200-800.
- (96) Memoria Económica de Cataluña 1968, op. cit., p.395.
- (97) Ibid., Table 6, p.57.
- (98) Ministerio de Industria, Economía Industrial, quoted in La Economía de Madrid en 1971, op. cit., p.173.
- (99) O.E.C.D., Spain, 1974, op. cit., p.8.
- (100) See pp.199-200; and variables No.12 (Table XLVII), 73 and 78 (Table LI), pp.276 and 281.
- (101) Resumen Estadístico Año 1969, op. cit., Table 18, p.26; and M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., Table 6, p.624.
- (102) Ibid.
- (103) M. de Bolós y Capdevila, 1959, op. cit., p.218, and Fig.5, p.219.
- (104) Ibid., p.214.
- (105) There was no significant correlation with the total number of dwellings built during the period ($r = +0.700$). Urbanismo y Aspectos Socio-

- Económicos Vizcaínos, op. cit., p.136; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.32-40.
- (106) Inflationary tendencies in the economy resulted in measures being taken in November 1964 "to restrain excess demand for housebuilding. See O.E.C.D., Spain, 1965, op. cit., p.23.
- (107) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., Table 6, p.264; and Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., pp.560-561. The housing statistics refer to the city.
- (108) Memoria Económica de Cataluña 1968, op. cit., Tables 6 and 8, pp.57 and 406.
- (109) See p.242.
- (110) Urbanismo y Aspectos Socio-Económicos Vizcaínos, op. cit., p.136; Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., pp.560-561; and Anuario Estadístico de España 1970, op. cit., Table 1.2.1., p.523.
- (111) A. de Miguel and J. Salcedo, op. cit., Table 6, p.33; and Anuario del Mercado Español 1973, op. cit., p.434.
- (112) Free from government controls and fiscal benefits that is.
- (113) K.N. Medhurst, op. cit., p.82.
- (114) Ibid., p.83.
- (115) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.72; and M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., p.610.
- (116) ———, "Función de la Comisaría General para la Ordenación Urbana de Madrid y Alrededores", Gran Madrid, No.1, 1948, pp.13-18; and V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.65-66.
- (117) Memoria Anuario Industrial 1967, op. cit., p.205.
- (118) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.79; Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos, op. cit., pp.356-359 and 371; M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., pp.629-630; and H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., pp.204-206 and 209.
- (119) Memoria Anuario Industrial 1967, op. cit., p.205.
- (120) The construction industry is essentially one of transit between agriculture and other sectors of the economy. Análisis Sectorial, op. cit., p.362.
- (121) Memoria Anuario Industrial 1967, op. cit., pp.202-203.
- (122) La Economía de Madrid en 1971, op. cit., pp.53-57.
- (123) A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1971, op. cit., p.613. See also García Jiménez, "Getafe, la población madrileña con mayor aumento demográfico", Ya, 20th Aug., 1972.
- (124) H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., pp.212-213.
- (125) Memoria Anuario Industrial 1967, op. cit., p.208.
- (126) This is not to say that there was no political control over their choice of site.
- (127) The ten municipios were Alcorcón, Coslada, Getafe, Las Rozas de Madrid, Leganés, Majadahonda, Pinto, Pozuelo de Alcorcón, San Fernando de Henares and Torrejón de Ardoz. Ibid., p.206.
- (128) The three municipios were Alcobendas, Rivas-Vaciamadrid and San Sebastián de los Reyes. Ibid.
- (129) La Economía de Madrid en 1971, op. cit., pp.53-58; and Resumen Estadístico Año 1971, op. cit., Table 67, p.78. The three municipios not named were Las Rozas de Madrid, Majadahonda and Rivas-Vaciamadrid.
- (130) Resumen Estadístico Año 1971, op. cit., Tables 23 and 67, pp.27 and 78.
- (131) See, for example, R. Philip Jones, 1968, op. cit.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

C/ INTRA-PROVINCIAL IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION STREAMS

- (1) B. Gómez, op. cit., p.59.
- (2) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.41-42; and J. Estébanez Álvarez and R. Puyol Antolín, op. cit., Appendix IV, pp.140-141.
- (3) A. Floristán, "Evolución intercensal de la población española; 1960-1970", Geographica, Vol.14, No.3, Jul.-Sept., 1972, Appendix IV, p.176.
- (4) Ibid., pp.174-175. See also T. Vidal, op. cit., the map on p.162.
- (5) See, for example, an internal migration paradigm in R.J. Pryor, 1975, op. cit., Fig.1.2, p.29.
- (6) The low percentage of dispersed settlement in the traditional out-migrant region of Old Castile-León may be partly due to this one-way centripetal movement towards the municipal capital.
- (7) During this period 80.60% of internal migration from the province of Barcelona was intra-provincial. In 1972 the metropolitan area of Barcelona accounted for nearly 80% of intra-provincial migration. See J. Estébanez Álvarez and R. Puyol Antolín, op. cit., Appendix IV, p.140; and Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, Servicio Técnico de Estadística, Avance del Boletín de Estadística Municipal, Vol.17, No.234, Barcelona, 1972, pp.5 and 7.
- (8) G. Kade and J.J. Linz, op. cit., Table 90, pp.172-173, give 31 in-migrant municipios for the 1961-1965 period.
- (9) Mr. Drain, op. cit., and A. Miguel Bernal, op. cit., pp.359-380.
- (10) It has been assumed that all municipios with a population growth above the provincial average of 7.5% for the decade were in-migrant ones. Official municipal migration statistics are very inaccurate. See Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, p.199.
For the use of national growth-rate methods of calculating net migration see L.A. Kosiński, 1975, op. cit., p.116.
- (11) Agricultural wages were 25% greater in the Sevillian campiña than in the sierra. See F. Murillo, et. al., op. cit., Table 8, p.188; and Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.3, pp.49-82.
- (12) N. Salas, op. cit., pp.25-29.
- (13) As is the case with Madrid, new residential, commuter settlements are developing. For example, Jardín Park, Sardanyola - only ten minutes from Barcelona by motorway. See La Vanguardia, 6th Nov., 1975.
- (14) Avance del Boletín de Estadística Municipal, op. cit., pp.7-8.
- (15) Ibid., pp.7-8.
- (16) The capital itself grew by 39.21%. In Economía de Madrid en 1971, op. cit., pp.48 and 53-57.
The natural increase of the urban municipios of the province averaged 18.5% in the 1961-1970 period, their average growth due to net in-migration being estimated as 359.8%. Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.57.
- (17) Rivas-Vaciamadrid on the eastern outskirts of the capital lost 16.57% of its population during the 1961-1970 period. The local factor of importance was the environmental problem associated with the dumping of refuse from the capital.
- (18) See A. Higuera Arnal and M. Molina Ibañez, op. cit., pp.530-534; and M. Marín Cantalapiedra, op. cit.
- (19) Every municipio ending with a number one or six within the official list for the 1970 Census was selected. See Censo de la Población de España Año 1970..., op. cit., pp.61-62.
- (20) Money believes that the percentage of population change due to migration increases with the decreasing scale of settlement size. See D.C. Money, Patterns of Settlement. Human Geography in Colour, Evans, London, 1972, Fig.195, p.143.
- (21) Censo de la Población de España Año 1970..., op. cit., p.123; and Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., pp.41-42.
This lack of relationship was confirmed at "macro-regional" level

- (Rs = +0.082), and at "micro-regional" level in both Cataluña-Baleares ($r = +0.400$) and Vascongadas-Navarra-Zaragoza ($r = +0.400$).
- (22) For the development of Nueva Sierra de Madrid (near Bolarque reservoir) and La Nueva Costa de Madrid (near San Juan reservoir) see M. Gavia, 1971, op. cit., pp.155-156.
- (23) Population growth in Patones was partly due to the opening of a cami-no vecinal (second class road) which led to the development of tourism. See A. Cantó Tellez, El Turismo en la Provincia de Madrid, Diputación Provincial, Oficina de Prensa, 2nd rev.ed., Madrid, 1958, pp.314-315.
- (24) The maximum loss of population was experience in Puebla de la Sierra (-65.08%).
- (25) See also Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.49.
- (26) Ibid., pp.225-226; and Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op.cit., Table 17.5, p.1164.
Notwithstanding, 56 of the rural parishes of the archdiocese of Madrid-Alcalá did not have a resident parish priest in January 1972. See Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.23.
- (27) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 11.2, p.707.
These findings were confirmed at "macro-regional" level (Rs = -0.021) and at "micro-regional" level in both Cataluña-Baleares ($r = +0.200$) and Vascongadas-Navarra-Zaragoza ($r = +0.600$).
- (28) Four of the municipios in our sample survey which gained population had quarrying industries. See M. Valenzuela Rubio, "La cantería de la Sierra de Guadarrama. Una actividad extractiva en influencia urbana", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.140-141, Aug.-Nov., 1975, Table 3, p.1108.
- (29) We estimate that between 35-38% of the province's growth of 96.83% between 1951 and 1970 must be attributed to natural increase. Only Alcobendas, Galapagar, Parla, Sevilla de la Nueva, Valdemoro, Villaviciosa de Odón and Navalcarnero could be considered as net in-migrant municipios in our survey.
- (30) A 10% sample was used employing the municipios ending with a number one within the official list for the 1970 Census, the statistics being extracted from Tables LV and LVI.
- (31) Cf. F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., p.220.
- (32) We suspect that a higher correlation would have been obtained if statistics for the number of non-industrial employees had been used.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

D/ URBAN-TO-URBAN MIGRATION STREAMS

- (1) The emphasis internationally is usually on "intralocal migrations" within urban and metropolitan areas. See L.A. Kosiński, 1975, op.cit., p.107; and H.S. Shryock and J.S. Siegel, The Methods and Material of Demography, Washington D.C., 1971, Chap.21 in Vol.2.
- (2) Las Migraciones Interiores en España. Decenio 1961-1970, op. cit., Table II.1, p.8.
- (3) S. del Campo Urbano, 1972, op. cit., Table 6, p.27.
- (4) Ministerio de la Vivienda, Secretaría General Técnica, cited in Sintesis del Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.310; and IX Plan del Consejo Económico Sindical Nacional, Ponencia "Obras y servicios públicos", Madrid, 1957, cited in La Decongestión de Madrid. 1. Guadalajara, op. cit., p.12.
- (5) Estructuras y Servicios Urbanos, op. cit., p.290.
- (6) J.C. Elizaga, op. cit., p.337. See also G. Pourcher, op. cit., p.191, for stage-by-stage migration to Paris.
- (7) If municipios with 10,000-19,999 population are included, 48.45% of the in-migrants came from urban municipios in 1971. See Resumen Estadístico Año 1971, op. cit., p.73.
- (8) J. Estébanez Alvarez and R. Puyol Antolín, op. cit., p.119. The calculations were made at the level of 14 regions as delimited in J.M.L. Casas Torres, A. Higuera Arnal and M.R. Miralbés Bedera, op. cit., p.34. See also B. Gómez, op. cit., p.44 ff.
- (9) C. Clark, 1967, op. cit., quoted by B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.97. For the relationship between city-size distribution and economic development see C.A. Vapñarsky, "On rank-size distribution of cities: an ecological approach", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 17, July, 1969, pp.584-595.
- (10) G.K. Zipf, National Unity and Disunity: The Nation as a Bio-Social Organization, Principia Press, Bloomington, Ind., 1941.
- (11) Díez Nicolás found that cities with populations of 100,000-500,000 were not sufficiently developed. See J. Díez Nicolás, "La jerarquía de las ciudades", Ciudad y Territorio, No.2, 1970, p.34.
- (12) Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.106, and Table 28, p.106. García Barbancho believes that provincial capital because of their inferior economic and social infra-structure when compared to Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao, have become increasingly unattractive to their own inhabitants who often migrate. See A. García Barbancho, 1968, op. cit., pp.16-17, cited in F. Buttler, op. cit., p.55; and R. Tamayo, 1968, op. cit., pp.50-51.
- (13) A.E. Smailes, "The Definition and Measurement of Urbanization", in R. Jones, (ed.), op. cit., p.3.
- (14) Quoted by A. Toffler, "Places: The New Nomads", in A. Blowers, C. Hammett and P. Sarre, The Future of Cities, Hutchinson and The Open University Press, London, 1974, p.286, from the Wall Street Journal (reprinted from A. Toffler, Future Shock, The Bodley Head, London, 1970, Chap.5).
- (15) Professor J. Dyckman of the University of Pennsylvania, cited by A. Toffler, op. cit., p.289-290.
- (16) A.E. Smailes, op. cit., pp.2-3; and R.E. Dickinson, 1961, op. cit., pp.510-513.
- (17) A. Sabate Martínez, "Estructura urbana de España. Su evolución de 1950 a 1970", Geographica, Vol.14, No.4, Oct.-Dec., 1972, pp.276-277; and A. Melón Ruiz de Gordejuela, 1971, op. cit., p.612.
- (18) See pp.300-303.
- (19) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1971, op. cit., Table 66, p.77.
- (20) We have included three of the seven socio-economic categories recognized by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística: Empresarios y altos car-

gos; Profesionales técnicos y afines; Empleados administrativos, dependientes y similares. The statistics for 1970 are not strictly comparable since migrants are now classified into eight socio-economic groups, four of which are included in our calculations: Profesionales y técnicos; Personal administrativo; Comerciantes y vendedores; Trabajadores de los Servicios. Las Migraciones en España. Decenio 1961-1970, op. cit., Tables II.3 and II.4, pp.122-141.

- (21) Ibid.
- (22) Ibid.
- (23) Ibid.
- (24) Ibid.
- (25) De Miguel has been able to show that the degree of upward social mobility of "migrant managers" is greater than that of native managers in industrial rather than semi-industrial provinces, and so must lead to the migration of aspiring, young businessmen from the latter to the former. See A. de Miguel, 1965, op. cit., Table 4, p.274, and p.275.
- (26) A. de Miguel and J.J. Linz, 1964, op. cit., Table 5, p.14.
- (27) J.J. Linz and A. de Miguel, 1966, op. cit., pp.267-319.
- (28) Ibid., Fig.13.2, p.238.
- (29) Ibid.
- (30) Ibid., Table 13.4, p.303.
- (31) A. de Miguel and J.J. Linz, 1964, op. cit., Table 10, p.23.
- (32) Ibid.
- (33) J.J. Linz and A. de Miguel, 1966, op. cit., Fig.13.2, p.238.
- (34) Ibid., Table 13.4, p.303. According to this source, 24.8% of the seminary students in 1960 came from "clases medias" Spain and 20.3% from "bourgeois" Spain (especially the rural areas of the Basque provinces).
- (35) A. de Miguel and J.J. Linz, 1964, op. cit., Table 10, p.23.
- (36) J.J. Linz and A. de Miguel, 1966, op. cit., p.304. See also the data from a study by J. González Ateo cited in ibid., p.304.
- (37) See, for example, F. Musgrove, The Migratory Elite, Heinemann, London, 1963, p.3.
- (38) E. Pinilla de las Heras, Vol.1, op. cit., p.107.
- (39) The origin of the migrants was perhaps rural, but they moved to urban areas (especially provincial capitals) to obtain a secondary education.
- (40) E. Pinilla de las Heras, Vol.2, op. cit., p.115.
- (41) F. Quirós Linares, 1956, op. cit., p.247.
- (42) E. Pinilla de las Heras, Immigració i Mobilitat Social a Catalunya, Vol.3, Moviments en el Mercat de Treball, Institut Catòlic d'Estudis Socials de Barcelona, Barcelona, 1975, p.122.
- (43) S. Giner, 1972, op. cit., p.61; and C. Moya Valgañon, "Las Elites Económicas y el Desarrollo Español", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., pp.559-583.
- (44) J. Maylon, "Iberia", in H.D. Clout, (ed.), Regional Development in Western Europe, Wiley, London and Chichester, 1975 (b), p.297. See also H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., f.8, p.139; and F. Buttler, op. cit., p.54.
- (45) See, for example, differences in the cost of living indices in provincial capitals in Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., pp. 633-634.
- (46) There is a growing tendency for small rentiers and landowners to enter the urban middle classes as financiers, merchants and service workers. See A. de Miguel, 1965, op. cit., p.263.
- (47) Theoretically the supply of clergy should show little regional variation. In 1960-1961 each province had at least one seminary (11 having 2-3 each). See Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, Table 1.12, p.111.
- (48) It was felt relevant to include this section on the clergy within urban-to-urban migration since most seminaries are located within urban areas, while diocesan capitals are also urban. Moreover, according to Aznar, an increasing number of the clergy are recruited from urban areas. See S. Aznar, "La revolución española y las vocaciones eclesíásticas", I.E.P., Madrid, 1949, cited in A. de Miguel, 1965, op. cit., p.263.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

D/ THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF "PUSH" AND "PULL" FACTORS OPERATING IN IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION REGIONS

- (1) P. Bairoch, op. cit., p.152; J.C. Caldwell, op. cit.; M.P. Todaro, op. cit., pp.96-97.
- (2) Three main methods of measuring the gap have been devised:
 - (a) The average difference between agricultural and unskilled industrial labourers' wages.
 - (b) The difference between average agricultural and industrial wages.
 - (c) The difference between per capita agricultural and non-agricultural (or industrial) incomes.
- See P. Bairoch, op. cit., p.152.
- (3) J.R. Bellerby, 1953, op. cit., Table 3; and ibid., 1956, op. cit., p.270.
- (4) A.B. Mountjoy, 1974, op. cit., p.215; G. Myrdal, Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, Twentieth Century Fund / Random House / Penguin, New York, and Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 3rd ed., 1968, p.539 ff., and Appendix 8, pp.2093-2103; R. Jolly, "Manpower and Education", in D. Seers and L. Joy, (ed.), Development in a Divided World, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1971, pp.211 and 219-221; and P. Worsley, The Third World, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1964.
- (5) W.A. Lewis, Reflections on Nigeria's Economic Growth, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1967, p.42.
- (6) D.P. Ghai, "Income Policy in Kenya: Need Criteria and Machinery", in R. Jolly, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., pp.154-155.
For differences in Europe see Why Labour Leaves the Land, op. cit., p.197.
- (7) J. García Valcárcel, 1953, op. cit., p.33.
- (8) M. Rossi-Doria, op. cit., p.406.
- (9) Consejo de Economía Nacional statistics quoted in J. Ros Jimeno, 1966 (a), op. cit., p.97. See also H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., Table 1.2, p.5.
- (10) J. Ros Jimeno, 1966 (a), op. cit., p.97.
- (11) J. Vila Valentí and H. Capel, op. cit., p.97.
- (12) G. Brennan, op. cit., pp.87-130.
- (13) Instituto Nacional de Estadística quoted by S.G. Payne, op. cit., p.84.
- (14) E.M. Hoover, op. cit., p.107.
- (15) S.L. Friedlander, Labour Migration and Economic Growth: A Case Study of Puerto Rico, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1965; and D.G. Rankin, "Manpower Planning", in J.A. Dawson and J.C. Doornikamp, (ed.), Evaluating the Human Environment. Essays in Applied Geography, Arnold, London, 1973, p.125. See also C.E. Bishop, 1965, op. cit., pp.52-56;
- (16) A.K. Cairncross, Home and Foreign Investment 1870-1913, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1953, p.72 ff. See also D. Kirk, op. cit., p.58; and D.H. Wrong, op. cit., p.89.
- (17) R.E. Pahl, "Sociological Models in Geography", in R.C. Chorley and P. Haggett, (ed.), 1967, op. cit., p.235.
- (18) S. Giner, 1973, op. cit., p.224; and J. Davies, "Towards a theory of revolution", American Sociological Review, Vol.27, No.1, 1962, pp.5-19.
- (19) Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo. Resumen de la Monografía, op. cit., p.83.
- (20) G. Hills, 1970, op. cit., p.316.
- (21) J. Anlló, op. cit., p.173; and A. Camilleri Lapeyre, 1967, op. cit., p.120.
- (22) There are, of course, other unpredictable factors which affect rural life - for example, health. See A. de Miguel, 1965, op. cit., p.256.
- (23) V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., pp.74 and 143.
- (24) Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., pp.20-21.

- (25) The base statistics were extracted from Anuario Estadístico de España 1965, op. cit., p.246; and Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op.cit., Table 3.59, p.169.
- (26) D.J. Bogue, H.S. Shryock and S. Hoermann, "Streams of migration between subregions", Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution, No.5, 1957, Oxford, Ohio, cited in J. Wolpert, 1972, op.cit., p.370.
- (27) S.G. Payne, op. cit., p.53.
- (28) D.H. Wrong, op. cit., p.89; and J. Rowland, Community Decay, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1973, p.33.
- (29) G. Olsson, 1965 (b), op. cit., p.7.
- (30) P.H. Thormann, "The rural-urban income differential and minimum wage fixing criteria", International Labour Review, Aug., 1970, p.130.
- (31) According to Lasuén, unskilled labour in Spain "does not move much in response to wage differentials". They move for secure and regular wages, for social and cultural benefits. J.R. Lasuén, 1962, op. cit., p.179, and f.6, p.177.
- (32) Migración y Estructura Regional, op. cit., p.92.
In 1964 (a bad climatic year) it was 62.25%, in 1968 57.98% and in 1969 55.60%. Personal communication from Santiago Escartín, Ingeniero Jefe de Sección, Secretaría General Técnica, Ministerio de Agricultura, 5th April, 1971.
- (33) Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., Table 1.39, p.15.
- (34) J. Anlló, op. cit., p.171; N.F. Bruce, op. cit., p.73; and A. Espinosa Poveda, Los Convenios Colectivos Sindicales de Trabajo en el Campo Español, Organización Sindical Española, Madrid, 1960.
- (35) See Table IX, p.320; J. Anlló, op. cit., Table 3, p.173; and A. Cnilleri Lapeyre, 1967, op. cit., p.120.
- (36) S.G. Payne, op. cit., Table 15, p.69; A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., p.355.
- (37) See for example, L.A. Rojo Duque, op. cit., pp.16-17.
- (38) Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.131 ff.
- (39) B. Kayser, op. cit., p.5.
- (40) D.J. Dwyer, "The City as a Centre of Change in Asia", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op. cit., p.xiii.
- (41) If salaries and wages in agriculture during the six year period 1957/8-1962/3 are ranked in order and compared with ranked agriculturalists' profits for the same period it will be seen that they are exactly opposite in tendency. Informe Sociológico... España, 1966, op.cit., Table 1.81, p.84.
- (42) Les Faibles Revenus dans l'Agriculture, op. cit., p.212.
- (43) J. Anlló, op. cit., pp.169-170; and Situación Actual de la Agricultura Española, op. cit., p.73. See also La Agricultura Española en 1968, op. cit., p.229.
- (44) Comité Superior de Precios de Contratos del Estado, cited in Desarrollo, 5th Sept., 1965,
- (45) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.29.
- (46) Santiago Escartín, op. cit., (see f.32).
- (47) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Oficina Técnica de Rentas, Estadística de Salarios en 1964 (Estimaciones Provisionales), Madrid, 1965, quoted in J. Anlló, op. cit., p.176.
- (48) M. Siguán, 1964 (b), op. cit., p.239.
- (49) M. Bueno Gómez, et. al., Clasificación Económica de las Evoluciones Agrarias de la Alta Meseta, Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural, Madrid, 1967.
- (50) F. Murillo, et. al., op. cit., p.199; and E. García Manrique, 1973, op. cit., pp.529 and 531.
- (51) J. Gazorla Pérez, 1965, op. cit., p.55.
Money remittances from relatives and evidence of their prosperity can act as an incentive to migration. See J.Isaac, op.cit., p.45.

- (52) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.552.
- (53) J.L. and B. Hammond, op. cit., p.102.
- (54) J. Hinderink, op. cit., pp.86 and 90.
For the long-term benefit of reafforestation to rural communities see A.M. García Terrel, 1958, op. cit., p.40.
- (55) M. Higuera Amal, 1967, op. cit., p.87.
- (56) Ibid., p.83.
- (57) G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.62; Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.210.
- (58) Lasuén believes that urban-rural income differentials increased during the 1960s. See J.R. Lasuén, Spain's Regional Growth, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, mimeo, Madrid, 1973, cited by H.W. Richardson, 1975, op. cit., p.5.
- (59) T.G. McGee, 1972, op. cit., pp.109-110; and C.E. Bishop, 1965, op.cit., p.46.
For the difficulty of separating "push" and "pull" factors see E.M. Bussey, op. cit., p.5.
- (60) This is the opinion of García Barbancho. See A. García Barbancho, 1964, op. cit., cited in V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.231.
- (61) In confirmation see A. de Miguel, 1965, op. cit., p.263.

II. NORMATIVE FACTORS OPERATING IN OUT-MIGRATION AREAS

1) AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

- (1) L.O. Stone, "Population redistribution and economic growth, United States, 1870-1950: a review", Demography, Vol.5, No.1, p.524. See also R.J. Pryor, 1975, op. cit., p.23; M. Chapman, "Mobility in a Non-Literate Society: Method and Analysis for Two Guadalcanal Communities", in L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1975, op.cit., p.44; and M. Chisholm, "Macro- and micro approaches to urban systems research, The Geographical Journal, Vol.138, Part 1, Mar., 1972, pp. 60-63.
- (2) M. Deutsch and H.B. Gerard, "A Study of Normative and Informational Social Influences upon Individual Judgement", in H. Proshansky and E. Seidenberg, (ed.), Basic Studies in Social Psychology, Holt, Reinhart & Winston, London, 1969, p.402.
- (3) Ibid., p.403.
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) J.A. Pitt-Rivers, op. cit., p.7.
- (6) Ibid., p.23; and E. Jones, 1962, op. cit., p.98.
- (7) M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.84.
- (8) Ibid., p.9.
- (9) R. Menéndez Pidal, The Spaniards in their History, London, 1950, p. 124.
- (10) J. Caro Baroja, El Sociocentrismo de los Pueblos Españoles, Separata del homenaje a Fritz Kruger; U.M.C., Vol.2, Mendoza, 1954, p.459, quoted by M. Kenny, 1961, op. cit., p.9.
There is a strong distrust of central government agencies. See W.B. Fisher and H. Bowen-Jones, op. cit., pp.113-114; K.N. Medhurst, 1973 (a), op. cit., p.81; K. Medhurst, The Government of Spain, Pergamon, Oxford, 1973 (b), p.206; and J.B. Aceves, "First person singular: Spanish individualism reconsidered", Iberian Studies, Vol.3, No.2, Autumn, 1974, p.45.
- (11) R.C. Taylor, op. cit., p.116.
- (12) G.D. Mitchell, "The relevance of group dynamics to rural planning problems", Sociological Review, No.43, 1951, pp.1-16.
- (13) S. Giner, 1973, op. cit., p.71. See also J. Klein, Samples from English Cultures, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1965, p.123.
- (14) E. Durkheim, The Rules of Sociological Method, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1938, cited by W.F. Ogburn and M.F. Ninkoff, A Handbook of Sociology, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 5th rev. ed., 1964, p.140.
- (15) T. Parsons, The Structure of Social Action, New York, 1937, p.407, quoted by R.E. Pahl, 1967, op. cit., p.225. See also T. Parsons and E.A. Shils, Towards a General Theory of Action, Harper Torchbook, New York, 1962, p.56 (first published in 1951).
- (16) J.B. Aceves, 1974, op. cit., p.43.
- (17) J.A. Pitt-Rivers, op. cit., p.113.
- (18) J.B. Aceves, 1974, op. cit., p.43.
- (19) Ibid.
- (20) C. Lison-Tolsana, Belmonte de los Caballeros, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1966, p.319.
- (21) In the bars, taverns, public washing-place and the main square. See J. Hinderink, op. cit., p.5; and M. Sigüán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., pp.101-102.
- (22) British Broadcasting Corporation, Tal Como Es, Book 1, Programes 1 to 10, B.B.C. Publications, London, 1972, p.57.
- (23) M.R. Hollnsteiner, "Becoming an Urbanite: The Neighbourhood as a Learning Environment", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, p.34. See also G. Jones, Rural Life Patterns and Processes, Longman, London, 1973, p.79.

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- (25) Rodrigo Rubio, 1966, op. cit., p.13. See also J.B. Aceves, 1973, op. cit., p.174.
- (26) M. Mendoza Ruiz, "Two economic phases in cattle production", Spain: An Economic Survey, 1963, op. cit., p.103.
- (27) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.1101. See also B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.82.
- (28) Oliver Goldsmith, "The Deserted Village", quoted from G.B. Harrison, (ed.), A Book of English Poetry: Chaucer to Rossetti, Penguin Books, London, 1953, pp.212 and 221 (first published in 1937).
- (29) R. Redfield, The Little Community, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1955.
- (30) R. Redfield, Folk Culture of Yucatan, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1941.
- (31) G. Metalious, Peyton Place, Pan Books, London, 1968.
- (32) J.B. Aceves, 1973, op. cit., p.96.
- (33) Ibid.
- (34) See, for example, R.J. Green, Country Planning. The Future of the Rural Regions, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 1971, p.2.
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- (39) The Population Explosion - An Interdisciplinary Approach, op. cit., p.151.
- (40) Ibid., p.155 ff. See also W.W. Oginowo, op. cit., cited in J.E. Goldthorpe, op. cit., Table 10.1, p.221.
- (41) See pp.262-273.
- (42) These findings are confirmed by W.W. Oginowo, op. cit., quoted in J.E. Goldthorpe, op. cit., p.223.
- (43) Innovators see themselves, and are most certainly seen by others, as deviants. See J.E. Goldthorpe, op. cit., p.218; G. Jones, op. cit., p.83.
- (44) The Population Explosion - An Interdisciplinary Approach, op. cit., p.153.
- (45) A.L. Nabogunje, op. cit., pp.218-219. See also P.K. Secard and C.W. Beckman, Social Psychology, McGraw-Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo, 2nd ed., 1974, p.148 (first published in 1964).
- (46) G. Germani, op. cit.
- (47) T. Parsons, "Stability and Change", in Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1972, op. cit., Vol.20, p.800. See also L. Coser, The Functions of Social Conflict, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1956, pp.151-152; and R. Frankenberg, Communities in Britain. Social Life in Town and Country, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1966, pp.248, 270-272 and 290-291.
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- (49) D. Lerner, The Passing of Traditional Society, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1958, Chaps. 2-5. See also C. Stadel, op. cit., pp.245-247.

- (50) W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., p.617.
- (51) Ibid., Table 20-5, p.619.
- (52) Schramm is of the opinion that the mass media can only affect attitudes which are lightly held. See W. Schramm, Mass Media and National Development, Stanford University Press and U.N.E.S.C.O., Stanford, Calif., and New York, 1964, Chap.4.
- (53) In a sense there is a parallel between increasing awareness and an Arch or achievement motivation, both being associated with periods of rapid economic development. See D.C. McClelland, The Achieving Society, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1961; and ibid., "A psychological path to rapid economic development", Mawazo, Vol.1, No.4, Dec., 1963, pp.9-15.
- (54) J. Saville, 1957, op. cit., p.19. The italics in f.54-f.53 are mine.
- (55) N. Ginsburg, in P.M. Hauser and L.F. Schnore, (ed.), op. cit., p.319, quoted by R.E. Pahl, 1967, op. cit., p.237.
- (56) L. Kosiński, 1970, op. cit., p.61.
- (57) A.L. Mabogunje, op. cit., p.212.
- (58) J. Hinderink, op. cit., pp.205-206.
- (59) M. Siguán, "La Asimilación de los Inmigrantes en la Sociedad Catalana: el Punto de Vista del Psicólogo", in A. Jutglar, et. al., 1963, op.cit., p.46.
- (60) E.L. Burriel de Orueta, 1971, op. cit., p.234; and J. Jiménez Blanco op. cit., p.599 ff.
- (61) M. Siguán, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.143.
- (62) V. Borregón Ribes, op. cit., p.117.
- (63) J. Beaujeu-Garnier, 1966, op. cit., pp.212-213. My italics.
- (64) M.B. Clinard, op. cit., p.5. My italics.
See, however, J.J. Mangalam, 1968, op. cit., p.14.
Norms of central importance to the group continue to be rigidly enforced. See D. Krech, R.S. Crutchfield and E.L. Ballachey, Individual in Society, A Textbook of Social Psychology, McGraw-Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo, 1962, p.247.
- (65) C.A. Isnard and E.C. Zeeman, "Some Models from Catastrophe Theory in the Social Sciences", in L. Collins, (ed.), The Use of Models in the Social Sciences, Tavistock Pub., London, 1976, pp.44-100.
- (68) J. Clyde Mitchell, "Factors Motivating Migration from Rural Areas", in Present Interrelations in Central African Rural and Urban Life, Proceedings of the Eleventh Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Social Research, 14th-17th Jan., 1958, 2nd ed., Lusaka, 1963, p.23, quoted by P.O. Ohadike, "Migrants in the Copper Mines of Zambia, 1940-66", in S.H. Ominde and C.N. Ejiogu, (ed.), op. cit., p.255.
- (69) J.A. Jackson, op. cit., p.7; E.S. Lee, 1966, op. cit., p.51
- (66) W.G. Runciman, Relative Deprivation and Social Justice. A Study of Attitudes to Social Inequality in Twentieth-Century England, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1972, p.28 (first published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1966).
- (67) The term was first used by H.H. Hyman, "The psychology of status", Archives of Psychology, No.259, New York, 1942, quoted by W.G.Runciman, op. cit., p.12.
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- (71) J.B. Lensing and E. Mueller, The Geographic Mobility of Labour, Survey Research Centre, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1967, p.38, quoted by P.H. Briggs, 1971, op. cit., p.7; M. Chapman, op. cit., pp.129 and 143; and U.Hicks, The Large City: A World Problem, Macmillan, London and Basingstoke, 1974, pp.15-16 and 195.
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- (73) J. Gregler, op. cit., p.466.
- (74) N.J. Smelser, Theory of Collective Behaviour, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1962, pp.47-66. See also T. Parsons, 1972, op. cit., p.801.
- (75) A.H. Simon, "Economics and Psychology", in S. Koch, (ed.), Psychology: A Study of the Science, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1963, cited by J. Wolpert, 1972, op. cit., p.372.
- (76) H.B. Clinard, op. cit., p.3.
- (77) E. Durkheim, Suicide, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois and New York, 1951, p.250.
- (78) Ibid. See also J. Rowland, op. cit., p.39.
- (80) H.B. Clinard, op. cit., p.7; and G.M. Foster, "Peasant societies and the image of a limited good", American Anthropologist, Vol.67, No.2, Apr., 1965, p.310. See also T. Parsons, 1972, op. cit., p.801. According to Frankenberg, anomie is not a state of normlessness but rather of "alienation from norms". See R. Frankenberg, op. cit., p.277.
- (79) L. Stone, "Theories of revolution", World Politics, Vol.18, 1965, pp. 171-173. See also Social Science Research Council, Research on Poverty, Heinemann, London, 1968, p.5; and M. Young, (ed.), Poverty Report 1974, Temple Smith, London, 1974, quoted in P. Wilsher and R. Richter, op. cit., p.110.
- (81) J.I. Clarke, 1971, op. cit., p.3, quoting Harland Cleveland.
- (82) D.H. Wrong, op. cit., p.89. The term was first used in S.A. Stouffer, et. al., The American Soldier, I: Adjustment During Army Life, Princeton, 1949, p.125, cited in W.G. Runciman, op. cit., p.11. Compared Pérez Díaz's "relative impoverishment". See V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., p.163.
- (83) P.F.H. McLoughlin, "Increasing Output to Help with the Population Problem", in W. Zelinsky, L.A. Kosiński and R. Mansell Prothero, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.87.
- (84) J. Borja, "Reformismo y Revolución Frente al Neocapitalismo", in Reflexiones Ante el Neocapitalismo, Edic. Cultural Popular, Barcelona, 1968, quoted by Angels Pascual, op. cit., p.30. See also W.R. Böhmig, 1972, op. cit., pp.62-63.
- (85) K. Little, op. cit., p.9; W.H. Nicholls, op. cit., p.13; and M. Siguan Soler, "Las raíces de la emigración campesina", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.27, No.105, Nov., 1966, pp.534-535.
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- (87) J. Wolpert, 1972, op. cit., p.372.
- (88) W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., Table 20-5, p.619.
- (89) J. Wolpert, "Migration and adjustment to environmental stress", Journal of Social Issues, Vol.22, 1966, pp.92-102.
- (90) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, pp.63-65.
- (91) See A.L. Mabogunje, 1970, op. cit., especially pp.6 and 16.
- (92) See 1970 Report on the World Social Situation, op. cit., p.109, for "minimum vital needs" and "minimum felt needs".
- (93) C. Hutton, 1970, op. cit., cited by R. Jolly, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.73.
- (94) H.K. Schwarzweller and J.S. Brown, "Social Class Origins and the Economic Social and Psychological Adjustment of Kentucky Mountain Migrants: A Case Study", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), op. cit., p.121. See also W.W. Oginowo, op. cit., quoted in J.E. Goldthorpe, op. cit., p.224; and A.L. Mabogunje, op. cit., pp.213-214. See also Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, p.63.
- (95) P.H. Tamnebaum and B.S. Greenberg, "Mass communication", Annual Review of Psychology, Vol.19, 1968, pp.351-386; and W.W. Oginowo, op. cit., quoted in J.E. Goldthorpe, op. cit., p.223; and P.F. Inazafeld, B. Berelson and H. Gaudet, The People's Choice, New York, 1944.

- (96) See p.205 ff.
- (97) R. Jolly, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., p.10; and M.P. Todaro, 1971, op. cit.
- (98) J.E. Goldthorpe, op. cit., p.104, prefers the term "indigenous private sector".
- (99) See p.325.
- (100) A.B. Mountjoy, 1968, op. cit., p.372.
- (101) M. Siguán Soler, 1966, op. cit., pp.537-538.
- (102) A.A. Inguian, The City in Nation Building: Politics and Administration in Metropolitan Manila, School of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Manila, 1966, p.198, quoted by L.A. Vilorio, "The Manileños: Significant Elites in Urban Development and Nation-Building in the Philippines", in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op.cit., p.17. See also W.F. Wertheim, Evolution and Revolution. The Rising Waves of Emancipation, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1974, pp. 114 and 117.
- (103) A. García Barbanco, 1970, op. cit., p.20.
- (104) M. Rossi-Doria, op. cit., p.407.
- (105) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., p.212.
- (106) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (a), op. cit., p.50.
- (107) Ibid., p.69.
- (108) Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., p.193.
- (109) Síntesis del Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.91. Note the concept of "incorporative drive" - the intensification of communication between centre and periphery. See A. Pearse, "Metropolis and Peasant. The Expansion of the Urban Industrial Complex and the Changing Rural Structure", in T. Shanin, (ed.), Peasants and Peasant Societies, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1971, p.76.
- (110) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 4.107, p.365, and p.297.
- (111) G. Hermet, 1966, op. cit., p.67.
- (112) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., p.206.
- (113) S. Aznar Ebrid, op. cit., p.50.
- (114) V. Pérez Díaz, "El éxodo rural en la Tierra de Campos 1961-1964", Anales de Economía, No.8, 1965; ibid., 1966, op. cit., p.156 and Appendix 6, Table 6-6, p.219; ibid., 1969, op. cit., Tables 6.10 and 6.11, p.196; and M.J. Garrido, La Mujer Rural, Edit. Nacional, Madrid, 1962, p.160.
- (115) Pérez Díaz attempts to demonstrate that in the Tierra de Campos agricultural labourers were more likely to migrate than small landowners. We believe that relative deprivation acts on small landowners and agricultural labourers as separate groups in different moments in time. See p.321; and V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., p.134.
- (116) G.M. Foster, op. cit., p.310.
- (117) J. García Fernández, "La comarca del Tera: datos para su estructura agraria", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.27, No.103, May, 1966, p.244.
- (118) S. Giner, 1973, op. cit., p.152.
- (119) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.103.
- (120) J. Díaz del Moral, op. cit.; and C.E. Lida, op. cit.
- (121) Maqueda considers "servitude" (and the excessive dependence of workers on large estates) as one of the main causes of the migration of landless labourers. See A.M. Maqueda, op. cit., pp.141-142.
- (122) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.103.
- (123) Mr. Drain, op. cit., pp.36 and 116.
- (124) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.240.
- (125) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.103; and ibid., 1972, op.cit., p.85.
- (126) See, however, Mr. Drain, op. cit., p.116.
- (127) M. Siguán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.103.
- (128) Síntesis del Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.303.
- (129) D.E. Apter, The Politics of Modernization, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1967, pp.166-169; and F.F. Iazarfeld, E. Berelson and H. Gaudet, op. cit.

- (130) M. Siguan Soler, 1967 (a), op. cit., p.53.
- (131) R. Sancho Hasak, 1972, op. cit., p.222.
- (132) R.E. Pahl, 1965, op. cit., p.5.
- (133) M. Siguan Soler, 1967 (a), op. cit., p.68. See also A.C. Confin, op. cit., p.107; B.G. Rundblad, "Problems of a Depopulated Rural Community", in D. Hannerberg, T. Lagerstrand and E. Odeving, (ed.), op. cit., p.190; and M. Siguan Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.130.
- (134) Ibid., p.121.
- (135) Ibid., p.143.
- (136) Tal Como Es, Book 1, op. cit., p.64.
- (137) Rural stagnation (marasmo rural) is a significant social factor in out-migration. See A. Miguez, op. cit., p.85; and the editorial of Promos, No.40, n.d. quoted by A. López Muñoz, 1966, op. cit., p.14.
- (138) M. Fried, "Deprivation and Migration: Dilemmas of Causal Interpretation", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), op. cit., p.29.

II. NORMATIVE FACTORS OPERATING IN OUT-MIGRATION AREAS

2) AT A REGIONAL / PROVINCIAL LEVEL

- (1) There was a good harvest in 1959. Although the harvest was poorer in 1960, agriculture suffered much less from stabilization measures than the other two sectors of the economy.
- (2) Productividad y Empleo Agrario; una Investigación en la Provincia de Segovia, op. cit., p.44.
- (3) Casildo Forreras, op. cit., p.744.
- (4) H.J. Habakduk, "Family structure and economic change in 19th century Europe", Journal of Economic History, Vol.15, No.1, 1955, p.7.
- (5) V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., p.184, and Appendix No.2, pp.233-240.
- (6) Ibid., Table 6.5, p.193.
- (7) R. Philip Jones, "Internal migration in Spain: motivations and mechanisms", paper read at a Staff / Postgraduate Seminar (a joint meeting with the Iberian Studies Group), Department of Geography, University of Keele, 24th May, 1976.
- (8) V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., Table 6.9, p.195.
- (9) Compared rural Wales. See H.R. Jones, "Rural migration in central Wales", Transactions, Institute of British Geographers, 37, 1965, p.35.
- (10) V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., Table 3.14, p.104; and ibid., 1964, op. cit., p.775.
- (11) Seminario de la Cátedra de Sociología y Derecho Rural de la E.T.S. de Ingenieros Agrónomos, Estudio de una Población Rural en una Comarca de la Provincia de Guadalajara, 1965, p.32.
- (12) M.M. de Zulueta and J. López de Sebastián, Estructura Social de las Comunidades Rurales de la Cuenca del Duero, E.T.S. de Ingenieros Agrónomos and I.N.I.A., Valladolid, 1965, quoted in J. López de Sebastián, "Efectos de la emigración rural en España", Revista de Estudios Agrarios, Vol.16, No.58, Jan.-Mar., 1967, p.92.
- (13) J. Maylon, 1975 (b), op. cit., pp.302-303.
- (14) M. Sigüán Soler, 1967 (b), op. cit., p.29.
- (15) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., question 30, p.197 ff. See, however, Informe Sociológico... España, 1966, op. cit., Table 6.27. For the resistance to change in most pueblos until recently see J.E. Aceves, 1974, op. cit., p.46. For the influence of the young in changing traditional attitudes see M. Olza Zubiri, op. cit., p.63 ff.
- (16) R. Philip Jones, 1976, op. cit.
- (17) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., p.197 ff.
- (18) Elaboration of data from Renta Nacional de España y su Distribución Provincial, op. cit., 1955, 1964 and 1969.
- (19) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., question 45, p.205.
- (20) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Map 14.5, p.854, and Table 14.10, p.959.
- (21) See W.K.D. Davies, "Geography and Behaviour", in W.K.D. Davies, (ed.), op. cit., p.332.
- (22) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., question 43, and Table 15, p.214.
- (23) H. Kötter, op. cit., (see Psycho-social Factors, f.8), Table 39, p.142.
- (24) F. Murillo, et. al., 1970, op. cit., Tables 7 and 12, pp.206 and 210.
- (25) Ibid., Table 8, p.207.
- (26) W.B. Fisher and H. Bowen-Jones, op. cit., p.142.
- (27) V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., f.8, p.184.
- (28) J. Alonso Fernández, Estudio Geoeconómico de la Provincia de Guadalajara, Madrid, 1973.
- (29) V. Pérez Díaz, 1966, op. cit., Tables 5-6 and 6-6, pp.213 and 219.
- (30) M.J. Garrido, op. cit., p.160.
- (31) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Map 14.5, p.854, and Table 14.10, p.959.
- (32) See, however, J. Cazorla Pérez, 1973, op. cit., p.123 ff., for significant differences in social well-being between eastern and western Andalucía. See also Iázaro Araujo and Muñoz Ciudad, "La Distribución

de lo Producido: Análisis de la Distribución de la Renta en España", in M. Fraga Iribarne, J. Velarde Fuertes, S. del Campo Urbano, La España de los Años 70, Vol.2, La Economía, Edit. Moneda y Crédito, Madrid, 1973, p.873 ff.

- (33) V. Pérez Díaz, 1969, op. cit., pp.155-157. See also J. Jiménez Blanco and M. Beltrán, "Estructura de la Familia Emigrante", in La Familia Española, op. cit.
Family migrations are also much more important now in the developing world. See A. Iacquan, 1973, op. cit., cited in P. Wilsher and R. Righter, op. cit., p.39.
- (34) In 1971 there was an upswing in the economy which resulted in an increase in family migrations. See Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.92, for details of family migrations in 1960 - a year with a downswing in the economy. * (an)
Unfortunately, Spanish statistics do not make a distinction between "individual migrations", "simultaneous migrations" (where a number of families move together) and "split migrations" (where the head of the family migrates first to seek work and a place for the family to live). See A. Gilbert, op. cit., p.113.
- (35) A.L. Mabogunje, op. cit., p.221.
Siguán suggests that the "gregarious" habit of out-migration from Andalucía is due to lack of self confidence. See M. Siguán Soler, 1972, op. cit., p.217.
See also C.E. Bishop, 1965, op. cit., p.55, on regional differences in "nonpecuniary costs" involved in migration.
- (36) F.Forni and L. Marmora, Migración Diferencial en Comunidades Rurales, Cuadernos del Central de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, Instituto Torcuato di Tella, Buenos Aires, 1967, p.23, cited in A. Gilbert, op. cit., p.107, and Table 16, p.108.
- (37) G.E. Mitchell, 1951, op. cit., pp.1-16.

III. PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS

- (1) L.A. Kosíński, 1975, op. cit., p.117.
- (2) G. Germani, op. cit.
- (3) M. Chapman, op. cit., p.44.
- (4) L.W. Shannon, "The Economic Absorption of Cultural Integration of Immigrant Workers: Characteristics of the Individual Versus the Nature of the System", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), op. cit., p.153; and J. Wolpert, op. cit., p.371.
- (5) L.C. Hunter and G.L. Reid, op. cit., p.21. See also A. Toffler, op. cit., p.285.
- (6) E.S. Lee, 1969, op. cit., p.287; and A.H. Hobbs, 1942 (a), op. cit., p.1.
- (7) R.C. Taylor, op. cit., p.99 ff.
- (8) H. Kötter, "El Sector Agrario", in "Estudio Socioeconómico de Andalucía, Vol.3, El Sector Agrario y Factores Geográficos en el Desarrollo de Andalucía, Estudios del Instituto de Desarrollo Económico, Madrid, 1971, Tables 37 and 38, pp.140 and 141, and pp.139 and 142.
* H. Kötter and J. Bosque Maurel.
- (9) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Tables 9.39-9.42, pp. 635-637. See also ibid., 1966, op. cit., p.66, and Table 1.49, p.67.
- (10) Mr. Drain, op. cit., pp.111-114.
- (11) M. Olza Zubiri, Psicología del Habitante de la Rivera Tudelana de Navarra, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Pamplona, 1974, p.64.
- (12) J.S. Lindberg, op. cit.
- (13) W. Petersen, 1961, op. cit., p.617.
- (14) J. Beaujeu-Garnier, 1966, op. cit., p.214.
- (15) A survey on internal migration in Colombia cited by McGreevey gave 60% of migrants interview attributing their move to violence. Flinn, in a survey of the Barrio El Carmen - a shanty town on the outskirts of Bogotá - found 13% of his sample given violence as a reason for migration. See W. McGreevey, "Causas de la Migración Interna en Colombia", in Centro de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo Económico, Empleo y Desempleo en Colombia, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, 1968; and W.L. Flinn, "Rural to Urban Migration: A Colombian Case, Land Tenure Centre, University of Wisconsin, Madison, July, 1966, p.106. See also C. Stadel, op. cit., p.243.
- (16) R.C. Taylor, op. cit., p.131.
- (17) O. Lewis, 1967, op. cit., p.xxv.
- (18) J.W. House, Industrial Britain. The North East, David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1969, p.57, based on J.W. House and K.G. Willis, "Northern Region and nation", Papers on Migration and Mobility in Northern England, No.4, University of Newcastle, Department of Geography, April, 1967.
- (19) J. Clyde Mitchell, 1959, op. cit., p.32.
- (20) M. Siguán, 1968, op. cit., p.47.
- (21) See, for example, the models proposed by R.C. Taylor, op. cit., p.131; M.H. Frijda, op. cit., p.85; and G. Germani, op. cit., pp.159-173.
- (22) P.H. Rossi, op. cit., p.115.
- (23) M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., pp.53-204.
- (24) A.I. Richards, (ed.), 1954, op. cit., p.66; and P. Gulliver, "Nyakusa labour migration", Rhodes-Livingstone Journal, 21, 1957, p.59, cited by A.L. Mabogunje, op. cit., p.217.
- (25) D. Lowenthal, "Geography, Experience, and Imagination: Towards a Geographical Epistemology", in E. Jones, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.112 (reprinted from Annals Association American Geographers, Vol.51, 1961, pp.241-260).
- (26) E. Jones, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., p.6.

PART FIVE

THE SOCIAL-POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

- (1) J. Abu-Iughod, "Migrant Adjustment to City Life: The Egyptian Case", in G. Breese, (ed.), 1969, op. cit., p.377. *
- (2) L. Wirth, op. cit.; and R. Dewey, "The rural-urban continuum; real but relatively unimportant", American Journal of Sociology, 66, July, 1960, pp.60-66.
- (3) J. Abu-Iughod, op. cit., p.377; and B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.62.
- (4) H.J. Gans, 1962, op. cit.; O. Lewis, Five Families: Mexican Case Studies in the Culture of Poverty, Basic Books, New York, 1959; and R. Redfield, 1941, op. cit.
- (5) For geographical comments on the rural-urban dichotomy / continuum debate see T.G. McGee, 1971, op. cit., p.42 ff.; and A.E. Smailes, 1975, op. cit., p.3.
- (6) B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., pp.64-66.
- (7) H.M. Mayer, "The United States", in R. Jones, (ed.), op. cit., p.31.
- (8) J. Abu-Iughod, op. cit., p.377.
- (9) E.M. Bruner, "The Role of Kinship in an Indonesian City", in W. Margin, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.132 (reprinted from A. Spoehr, (ed.), Pacific Port Towns and Cities, Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1963, pp.1-12).
- (10) M. Fried, op. cit., p.46.
- (11) P.H. Briggs, 1971, op. cit., p.39. My italics.
- (12) See pp.17-21.
- (13) W.R. Böhning, 1972, op. cit., pp.64-70.
- (14) D.J. Bogue, 1961, op. cit.
- (15) L. Reissman, "The metrics of migration", Pacific Viewpoint, No.3, 1967, p.211, quoted by M. Chapman, op. cit., pp.143-144.

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THE SOCIAL-POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION

I. ASSIMILATION INTO THE HOST SOCIETY - AN URBAN VIEW

- (1) See W. Brepohl, et. al., op. cit., pp.23-26; and D.M. Smith, "Who gets what where, and how: a welfare focus for Human Geography", Geography, Vol.59, No.265, Nov., 1974, p.292.
For conceptual difficulties in defining social distance see D.M. Smith, The Geography of Social Well-Being in the United States, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1973, p.66. See also the discussion on "territorial social indicators", in P.L. Knox, Social Well-Being: A Spatial Perspective, Oxford University Press, London, 1975, pp.18-26.
- (2) This idea is adapted from R. Descloutres, 1967, op. cit., p.44 ff. See also A. Buttner, "Social Space in Interdisciplinary Perspective", in E. Jones, (ed.), 1975, op. cit., pp.129-131 (reprinted from Geographical Review, Vol.59, 1969, pp.417-426).
- (3) H.M. Gordon, op. cit.; and pp.22-23.
- (4) W.R. Böhning, 1972, op. cit., p.70; and G. Beijer, National Rural Manpower, Adjustment to Industry, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1965, p.25.
- (5) H.P. David, "Involuntary International Migration: Adaptation of Refugees", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), op. cit., p.85.
- (6) M. Fried, op. cit., p.37.
- (7) See p.217 ff.; and R.P. Bradshaw, op. cit., p.74.
For an opposite view see P.A. Sorokin, Social and Cultural Mobility, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1959.
- (8) Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, op. cit., Table II.2.5, p.151.
- (9) A sample survey of young male Spaniards listed the occupation of peón de albañil (bricklayer's mate) last in prestige from 39 selected professions. See J.J. Linz and A. de Miguel, "La percepción del prestigio de las ocupaciones industriales y burocráticas por los jóvenes españoles", Anales de Sociología, No.1, 1966, pp.63-75.
- (10) Pepelais cited in G. Tapinos, 1970, op. cit., p.12.
- (11) B. Kayser, op. cit., pp.149-150 and 197.
- (12) The expression is used in Nigeria for milking and exploiting city relatives. See L. Plotnicov, "Nigerians: The Dream is Unfilled", in W. Mangin, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., p.172 (reprinted from Trans-Action Magazine, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1965).
- (13) E.W. Hofstee, op. cit., p.22.
- (14) Resumen de la Monografía. Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo, op. cit., pp.98-99. See also Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, Table 19, p.388.
Suburbano in this context means non-urban. See Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., p.64.
- (15) Factores Humanos y Sociales del Desarrollo. Resumen de la Monografía, op. cit., p.102.
- (16) F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, op. cit., p.641.
- (17) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, p.178 and Table 19, p.388.
- (18) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 8.24, p.296.
Averages are misleading. Sixty-seven per cent of peones y obreros sin calificar earned less than 5,000 pesetas monthly in 1966. Ibid., Table 8.14, p.306.
- (19) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.699.
- (20) Informe Sociológico... de España, 1966, op. cit., Table 8.2, p.231.
According to Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 9.5, p.317, 9% of Madrileñan families earned less than 2,500 pesetas monthly in 1966.
- (21) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 11.4, p.703.
Six per cent of provincial families earned less than 2,500 pesetas monthly in 1970. See Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.109.
- (22) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 11.4, p.703.

- (23) A sample survey of the chabola population of Madrid in 1967, revealed a sub-population of school age of about 27% of the total compared with 15% for the whole of Madrid. See Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.8. See also Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.26, p.60; El Chabolismo..., op. cit.; and Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.223-224.
- (24) Memoria-Anuario Industrial 1968, op. cit., Table 11, p.48.
- (25) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.24, p.59; and V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.205.
- (26) P. Pavón Guerrero, op. cit., p.160.
- (27) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.699. See also M. Signán, 1959, op. cit., p.46; P. Negre Rigol, op. cit., p.16; V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.229; and Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., pp.96 and 98.
- (28) Forty-nine per cent of a Fundación FOESSA sample survey of chabola heads of family in Madrid in 1969 were service workers (mainly casual ones). See Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.699. Peones y obreros sin calificar were more than three times as likely to be unemployed as obreros calificados in 1964. See Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.27, p.60.
- (29) F.J. Gómez Rodríguez, op. cit., p.639.
- (30) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.39. See also P. Negre Rigol, op. cit., pp.77-84.
- (31) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.224.
- (32) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.37.
- (33) Cf. St. Ann's, Nottingham. See K. Coates and R. Silburn, "Neighbourhood and Slum Life", in C. Lambert and D. Weir, (ed.), op. cit., p.257 (reprinted from K. Coates and R. Silburn, Poverty and the Forgotten Englishmen, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1970).
- (34) See the concept of "credentialism" in J. Balan, "Migrant-native socio-economic differences in Latin American Cities: a structural analysis", Latin American Research Review, 4, 1969, p.10, cited in A. Gilbert, op. cit., p.116, and Table 20, p.117.
- (35) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Table 26, p.30; ibid. Año 1969, op. cit., Table 26, p.30; and ibid. Año 1971, op. cit., Table 22, p.26.
- (36) To other provinces as well as to other municipios within the province of Madrid.
- (37) Most migrants do not declare their previous occupation, or give a false one.
- (38) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Tables 69 and 70, pp.80-81.
- (39) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., pp.95-98.
- (40) J. Malquer Sostres, "Aspectos de la asimilación cultural de los inmigrantes", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.27, No.105, Nov., 1966, p.622 (based on ibid., L'Assimilation des Immigrés en Catalogne, Librairie Droz, Geneva, 1963).
- (41) Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, Estadística Municipal 1963, Barcelona, 1964.
- (42) Ibid.; and Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.306.
- (43) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 3.7, p.32. See also Ponencia de Factores Humanos y Sociales, op. cit., Table 1.1.14, p.36; and Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.242.
- (44) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.49.
- (45) Ibid., p.303.
- (46) It should be emphasized that 63% of the population of the Periferia were born in Madrid, 44% within the zone itself. See Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, Tables 2.12 and 2.18, pp.67 and 70.
- (47) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.8 and 39.
- (48) Outside the law. See F. Candel, Algo más sobre los Otros Catalanes, Edit., Planeta, Barcelona, 1973, p.367. See also D. Matza, "The Disreputable Poor", in R. Bendix and S.M. Lipset, (ed.), Class, Status, and Power. Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective, 2nd ed., Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1967 (reprinted 1974), pp.239-302 (first published by The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1953).

- (49) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.39. See also Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., pp.323-324.
According to J. Ferrer, También los Gitanos..., Publicaciones de Cáritas Diocesana de Barcelona, Barcelona, 1965, p.46, cited in ibid., p.324, gypsies are not even registered in the Registro Civil and are not called up for Military Service.
- (50) F. Candel, Apuntes Para una Sociología del Barrio, Edic. Península, Barcelona, 1972, pp.47-49 and 99.
- (51) Various kinds of petty thief. Ibid., op. cit.
Cf. Mayhew's classification of London beggars, prostitutes, thieves etc. See H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, a Cyclopaedia of the Condition and Earnings of Those That Will Work, Those That Cannot Work, and Those That Will Not Work, 4 Vols., London, 1864, cited in W.G. Carson and P. Wiley, Crime and Delinquency in Britain, Martin Robertson, London, 1971, p.24.
- (52) F. Candel, 1972, op. cit., p.32. See also Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, p.379. Cf. R. Roberts, op. cit., p.21.
- (53) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.10.
- (54) E. Pinilla de las Heras, op. cit., Vol.2, p.115.
- (55) Ibid., Vol.3, Table 37, p.73.
- (56) A. de Miguel, 1965, op. cit., Table 3, p.71, and I. Larrañaga and R. Iruretagoyena, Hernani 1962. Estudio Sociológico de un Pueblo Industrial Guipuzcoano, Edit. Icharopena, Zaráuz, Guipuzcoa, 1964.
- (57) B. Kayser, op. cit., p.180. See also G. Beijer, 1965, op. cit., p.25.
- (58) Letter from A. de Miguel quoted in F. Candel, 1973, op. cit., p.181.
- (59) Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, op. cit., Vol.2, pp.89, 289, 469 and 489.
- (60) Life-time residential segregation indices were calculated for 1960 as follows:
- | | |
|---|-----|
| Percentage of Regional L/T Migrant Group in District | 100 |
| Percentage of Same Regional L/T Migrant Group in City | |
- Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.13, p.67.
- (61) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, p.153.
- (62) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.13, p.67. See also A. Redondo, op. cit., p.1017.
- (63) R.C. Hanson and O.G. Simmons, "Differential Experience Paths of Rural Migrants to the City", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), op. cit., p.148.
- (64) See H. Krier, Rural Manpower and Industrial Development, O.E.C.D., Paris, 1961, p.89.
- (65) Cited in J.M. Simmie, op. cit., p.96.
- (66) B. Abel-Smith and P. Townsend, "The Poor and the Poorest", Occasional Papers on Social Administration, No.17, Bell, London, 1965, cited in ibid. See also D. Matza, op. cit., p.293.
- (67) SNAP 69/72, Liverpool Shelter Neighbourhood Action Project, Shelter, London, 1973, p.150, cited in ibid., p.97. See also C. Booth, op. cit.
- (68) A. Marvaud, op. cit., pp.169-183.
- (69) G. Brennan, op. cit., pp.87-130. See also Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, pp.329-424.
- (70) See, for example, Varela, Moreiras-Varela and Casado, Avance Analítico de la Encuesta Nacional de Alimentación, Cáritas Española, Madrid, 1963, cited in Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, p.54.
- (71) P. Schöller, op. cit., p.43.
- (72) 1970 Report on the World Social Situation, op. cit., p.112.
- (73) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.701.
Cf. D. Caplovitz, The Poor Pay More, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1963; O. Lewis, "Further Observations on the Folk-Urban Continuum and Urbanization with Special Reference to Mexico City", in P.M. Hauser and L.F. Schnore, (ed.), op. cit., p.500; D. Matza, op. cit., p.293; and U.K. Hicks, op. cit., pp.149 and 198.
- (74) 1970 Report on the World Social Situation, op. cit., p.112.
- (75) S. Lindqvist, The Shadows: Latin America Faces the Seventies, Penguin, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1972, p.43 (first published in Swedish in 1969).

- (76) M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., quoted by V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.229.
- (77) E.V. Stonequist, The Marginal Man, Scribner, New York, 1937, quoted by D. Krech, R.S. Crutchfield and E.L. Ballachey, op. cit., p.423.
- (78) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.23 and 37.
- (79) Informe Sociológico... España, 1966, op. cit., p.267.
- (80) Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., p.153.
- (81) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.403.
- (82) M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., p.14.
- (83) P. Negre Rigol, op. cit., p.15.
- (84) R. Echarren Ysturiz, op. cit., p.142.
- (85) E.L. Burrial de Orueta, 1971, op. cit., p.242. See also P. San cristóbal y Murcia, Usúrbil. Un Municipio del Extrarradio de San Sebastián, Zaragoza, 1958; and L. Lobo Manzano, Un Barrio de Sevilla: El Cerro de Aguila, Anales de la Universidad Hispalense, Departamento de Filosofía y Letras, Sevilla, 1974.
- (86) See H. Capel, 1975, op. cit., pp.292-293; and ibid., "El Paisaje Urbano", in J. Vila Valentí and H. Capel, (ed.), Geografía Ilustrada Labor, Edit. Labor, Barcelona, 1970, Vol.2, pp.78-112.
- (87) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.5. See also J.M. Martínez-Marí Odena, 1964, op. cit., pp.34-35; M. Gaviria, 1971, op. cit., pp.317-318 and 341; and Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., pp.158-160.
- For the appalling working-class housing conditions in London suburbs see The Lancet, 1874, quoted by A.S. Wohl, "The Housing of the Working Class in London 1815-1914", in S.D. Chapman, (ed.), The History of Working Class Housing, David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1971, p.34; and for Manchester see F. Engels, "Manchester in 1844", in C. Lambert and D. Weir, (ed.), op. cit., p.119 ff. (reprinted from W.O. Henderson and W.H. Chaloner, (ed.), The Conditions of the Working Class in England, Blackwell, Oxford, 1958).
- (88) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.213.
- (89) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.699. See also the definition of Jaime de Ferrater in Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., f.14, p.139.
- (90) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.7.
- (91) Sometimes electricity is tapped illegally from overhead transmission lines. On other occasions it is obtained legally from private supply companies.
- (92) Ibid., p.7.
- (93) J.F.C. Turner, 1969, op. cit., Fig.1, p.514. See also the classification in P. Wilsher and R. Richter, op. cit., p.26.
- (94) G. Rosenbluth López, "La participación de las poblaciones urbanas en el crecimiento urbano", MS, Jan., 1965, cited in R.M. Morse, 1969, op. cit., p.492.
- (95) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.6.
- (96) The six zones are: Tetuán-Fuencarral, Chamartín-Mortaleza, San Blas-Moratalaz, Vallecas-Mediodía, Villaverde and Latina-Carabanchel.
- (97) Ibid., p.10.
- (98) F. Candel, 1972, op. cit., p.141.
- (99) C. de Castro, op. cit., p.504.
- (100) Ibid., pp.504-505.
- (101) J.M. Vazquez and P. López Rivas, op. cit., p.22.
- (102) In a zone of unconsolidated sandy soils. Roads and blocks of flats which have been built in this part of the city are liable to be affected by socavones (cave-ins). Some of the earliest flats built in the Barrio de Moratalaz collapsed in this way in the early 1960s.
- (103) M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., f.15, p.623.
- (104) The river-bank region of the Manzanares near the Puente de Toledo was populated by a number of cave-dwellers (some of whom grazed sheep on the scrub of the zone) until the region was developed in the mid-1960s.

- (105) F. Candel, 1973, op. cit., p.385.
- (106) Ibid., 1972, op. cit., p.27.
- (107) Ibid., pp.104-107, 109-113 and 118-121.
- (108) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.6.
- (109) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.700.
According to L. Arregui in Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, p.100, more than 90% of the few chabolas remaining in Bilbao are rented, their owners having managed to move elsewhere.
- (110) E.G. Bowen, Wales: A Study in Geography and History, University of Wales Press, Cardiff, 1947, p.144; and E. Tünerkin, "Turkey", in R. Jones, (ed.), op. cit., p.314.
- (111) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.6.
- (112) J.C. Turner, "Barriers and Channels for Housing Development in Modernizing Countries", in W. Mangin, (ed.), op. cit., p.15 (reprinted from Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol.33, No.3, 1967); J.F.C. Turner, 1969, op. cit., p.512; and J.F.C. Turner, "The squatter settlement; an architecture that works", Architectural Design, Vol.38, 1968, p.357, cited in D.J. Dwyer, (ed.), 1972, op. cit., p.170.
- (113) C. de Castro, op. cit., p.506.
According to L. Arregui in Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, p.90, the average cost of a chabola in Bilbao built by the owner-occupier himself, is only about 25% of that of the average flat in a working-class barrio.
- (114) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.6.
- (115) See the United Nations document on Self Help, S.T./S.O.A./55; and C. Abrams, Squatter Settlement: The Problem and the Opportunity, Special Report to USAID, Department of Housing and Urban Development, New York, Nov., 1965 (also published in Washington D.C., 1966), both of which are cited in J.C. Turner, 1970, op. cit., f.10, p.17. See also J.F.C. Turner and B. Roberts, "The Self-help Society", in P. Wilsher and R. Richter, op. cit., pp.126-137.
- (116) M. Siguán, 1959, op. cit., p.243.
- (117) H.B. Clinard, Slums and Community Development, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., and New York, 1966.
See the example cited by Turner of a southern migrant to Barcelona who built a river-bank shack, converting it by stages to a well-built, three-storey concrete building, the ground floor of which became an official neighbourhood centre. See J.F.C. Turner and B. Roberts, op. cit., p.128.
- (118) C.G. Clarke, 1974, op. cit., p.231.
- (119) J.L. Martín Vigil, Una Chabola en Bilbao, Edit. Juventud, Barcelona, 1960; and S. Lindqvist, op. cit., p.43.
For official attempts to solve housing problems see J.F.C. Turner, "Uncontrolled urban settlement: problems and policies", Working Paper No.11, Inter-Regional Seminar on Development Policies in Relation to Urbanization, University of Pittsburg, 1966. For a criticism of Turner see D.J. Dwyer, 1972, op. cit., pp.173-174; and P.M. Hauser, "Cities and Urban Affairs", Britannica Book of the Year 1974, op. cit., pp.188-189.
- (120) F. Candel, 1973, op. cit., pp.365-367.
- (121) J.C. Turner, 1970, op. cit., p.1. See also R. Martin, "Lusaka squatters are licensed", Geographical Magazine, Vol.48, No.3, May, 1976, p.476.
- (122) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.17-18.
- (123) D.J. Dwyer, People and Housing in Third World Cities. Perspectives on the Problem of Spontaneous Settlements, Longman, London and New York, 1975, p.67.
- (124) R.P. Poethig, "The squatters of Southeast Asia", Existes, Vol.31, No.183, 1971, p.125.

- (125) El Chabolismo..., op. cit., according to this source there were 28,284 chabolas in Madrid in 1961. Ibid., p.4. Tururios are defined as impermanent dwellings without any services. See C. Stadel, op. cit., p.254; and Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.21-33. In Mexico City a tururio is a "one room hut round a central courtyard". See P. Wilsher and R. Righter, op. cit., p.13.
- (126) V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.230; and Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 6.23, p.223.
- (127) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.699.
- (128) Computed from M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., Table 7, p.627, based on INTECSA, Censo de Chabolas del Término Municipal de Madrid (15 de junio a 15 de septiembre de 1973), According to this source there were 30,250 chabolas in Madrid (excluding the barrios cited).
- (129) Calculations made at the level of twelve municipal districts. Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Table 26, p.30; and P. Pavón Guerrero, op. cit., p.172. There was a correlation with the percentage of commercial establishment in each district concerned with food, which was significant at the 99% level of confidence ($R_s = +0.923$). Ibid., Table 26, p.30; and ibid., p.142.
- (130) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Table 26, p.30; and M. Valenzuela Rubio, 1974, op. cit., Table 8, p.632. The pattern of building construction was very similar to that in 1960. See A. Cabo Alonso, 1961, op. cit., pp.371-372.
- (131) A. Olivera, "La artesanía en Madrid", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.140-141, Aug.-Nov., 1975, Table 5, p.828.
- (132) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 3.21, p.294, and Table 3.48, p.120. See also Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.103.
- (133) Only 25% of the active population of the Periferia in 1965 worked within the zone. Most of the remainder travelled daily to the Centro. See Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Tables 8.6 and 8.7, pp.285 and 286.
- (134) Not all the population of the suburbio is rural migrant in origin. At least 20% in 1961 had been displaced from the central districts of Madrid as a result of urban redevelopment schemes. See El Chabolismo..., op. cit..
- (135) Camioneta: irregular, private bus-service, often with no fixed timetables or routes and invariably employing worn-out old buses.
- (136) See Informe... Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.22).
- (137) Massive, forced transfers of shantytown-dwellers to modern flats "generally impoverish the poor". See J.F.C. Turner and B. Roberts, op. cit., p.132; and A. Iacquan, op. cit., cited in P. Wilsher and R. Righter, op. cit., p.46. For the many functions of bustees in Calcutta see C. Rosser, op. cit., p.186; and D.J. Dwyer, 1975, op. cit., p.41.
- (138) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.9 and 14, and the graph on p.21.
- (139) Urbanization, op. cit., p.41.
- (140) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.214 and 223. See also Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., p.194.
- (141) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.221. See also La Gran Barcelona, Colegio Oficial de Aparejadores y Arquitectos Técnicos de Cataluña, Madrid, 1972, Chap.1.
- (142) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.220-221. See also F. Candel, 1972, op. cit., p.133, who estimates the number of barracas in the city circa. 1972 as 4,639 (there were 12,494 in 1957).
- (143) E. Pinilla de las Heras, op. cit., Vol.2, p.120.
- (144) Ibid., Vol.3, Table 12, p.38.
- (145) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.37 and 39.
- (146) See pp.295-296. This may have been because of the lack of industrial

- specialization in Barcelona. The suburbio here is a sprawling zone of mixed industry and housing. See F. Ivern, op. cit., p.47.
- (147) Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., Tables 3.171-3.173, p.159. See also J. Hualart, "El Aumento de Población Factor Determinante del Problema Suburbial", in Los Suburbios, op. cit., p.13; and P. Negre Rigol, op. cit., p.27.
- (148) Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., p.160.
- (149) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Table 26, p.30; ibid. 1969, op. cit., Table 26, p.30; and A. Gilbert, op. cit., p.122, for similar trends towards peripheral shantytown sites in Latin America.
- (150) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., p.49.
- (151) Ibid., Table 3.4, p.97.
- (152) Ibid., Table 3.42, p.118. Multi-family dwellings also abound in the Periferia, with 12% of dwellings shared in both Vallecas and Villaverde. Ibid., p.215.
- (153) Guía Telefónica de Madrid, 1975, pp.1119-1120.
- (154) This section is in the Centro zone.
- (155) A. Redondo, op. cit., pp.1023-1025, and Fig.7, p.1024.
- (156) M. Ferrer Regales and A. Precado Ledo, "Las ciudades centrales del sistema vasco-navarro", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.36, Nos.133-139, Feb.-May, 1975, p.334.
- (157) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.89, 202 and 212.
- (158) 1960 Census Statistics cited in Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., Table 3.175, p.160.
- (159) P.H. Chombart de Lauwe, Famille et Habitation, Vol.2, Science Humaines et Conceptions de l'Habitation, C.N.R.S., Paris, 1959, cited in A. Buttner, op. cit., p.130.
- (160) Ibid., cited in Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., p.199.
- (161) Ibid., cited in A. Buttner, op. cit., p.131.
- (162) Encuesta de Equipamiento y Nivel Cultural de la Familia, op. cit., Vol.2, Table 4.1, pp.91, 291, 471 and 491.
- (163) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., p.199.
- (164) Ibid., Table 6.16, p.219.
- (165) Ibid., Tables 6.20 and 6.21, p.220.
- (166) El Chabolismo..., op. cit. See also Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.699.
- (167) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Tables 6.22 and 6.23, p.221. See also J.I. Clarke, "Persons per room: an index of population density", Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 51, 1960, pp.257-260; and P.L. Knox, op. cit., p.16.
- (168) J.M. Vázquez and P. López Rivas, op. cit., p.45, and pp.49, 54 and 57-58.
- (169) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.7, 19 and 39.
- (170) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.221.
- (171) F. Candel, 1973, op. cit., pp.385-386.
- (172) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.19.
- (173) J.M. Vázquez and P. López Rivas, op. cit., p.17.
- (174) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.7.
- (175) Informe Sociológico... de Madrid, op. cit., Table 6.7, p.216. The averages for all of Madrid were 90 and 92% respectively.
- (176) Ibid., Table 6-10, p.217; and Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.699.
- (177) El Chabolismo..., op. cit.; and J.M. Vázquez and P. López Rivas, op. cit., p.15.
Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., p.7, being a Ministerio de la Vivienda publication, has a vested interest in denying the existence of running water and modern sewage disposal facilities within chabolismo-zones.
- (178) See D.T. Herbert, "Urban deprivation: definition, measurement and spatial qualities", Geographical Journal, Vol.141, Part 3, Nov., 1975, p.364.

- (179) See, for example, F. Candel, 1965, op. cit.; ibid., Ser Obrero no es Ninguna Ganga, Barcelona, 1972; ibid., 1972, op. cit.; ibid., Immigrantes y Trabajadores, BUP, Barcelona, 1973; ibid., 1973, op. cit.; ibid., Crónicas de Marginados, Laia, Barcelona, 1976; and M. Sigüra Soler, 1959, op. cit.
- (180) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Table 16, p.25, and Table 54, p.53.
- (181) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.71 and 75.
- (182) Ibid., p.73. The statistics from Madrid show 0.47% of deaths in the city in 1968 being the result of infectious diseases. See Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., pp.58-59.
- (183) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.74.
- (184) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., pp.58-59.
- (185) Dirección General de Sanidad, Censo de Hospitales 1964, cited in Anexo al II Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, op. cit., Table 21.20, p.357.
- (186) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.316-317.
- (187) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., pp.58-59. Vallecas, the district with lowest living standards and most widespread chabolismo, accounted for only 1.89% of the deaths from tuberculosis in 1968. It should be remembered that deaths from tuberculosis mainly affect the elderly, and that Tetuán is a relatively "old" in-migrant district. It only increased in population by 65% between 1950 and 1965, compared with 365% in the case of Vallecas. See Informe Sociológico...de Madrid, op. cit., Table 2.9, p.66. There was no statistically significant correlation between net internal migration 1968 and the number of deaths from tuberculosis, when calculated at the level of twelve municipal districts ($R_s = +0.220$), although there was between the number of deaths from tuberculosis and the total number of deaths in each district ($R_s = +0.339$). Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Table 26, p.30, and pp.53-59 and 62-63.
- (188) Cited in V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.238.
- (189) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1971, op. cit., Table 94, pp.93-99; and Informe Sociológico...de Madrid, op. cit., Table 9.22, p.383. The main in-migrant districts had high incidences of typhoid, paratyphoid and brucellosis associated with infected water and milk. Cf. T. McKeown and R.G. Record, 1974, op. cit., pp.227, 229, 239-240 and 246.
- (191) F. Candel, 1972, op. cit., p.101.
- (192) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.329 and 205.
- (189) Resumen Estadístico. Año 1971, op. cit., Table 94, pp.93-99.
- (193) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.365-367.
- (194) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, Table A.2, p.54; and Factores Humanos y Sociales..., 1964, op. cit., Tables 3.52 and 3.54, pp.90 and 91.
- (195) J.M. Basabe Prado, "Efectos del ambiente suburbial sobre el biotipo del inmigrantes", Estudios Geográficos, Vol.27, No.105, Nov., 1966, pp.579-605; and ibid., "Estudio del crecimiento de hijos de inmigrantes sudorientales a Barcelona", Miscellanea barcinonesa, vol.1, 1961, to Vol.8, 1964 (inclusive).
- (196) A. Toffler, op. cit., p.238, quoted from J.S. Tyhurst, n.p., n.d.
- (197) Even those who "adjust" tend to be disrupted, frequent disruption among "high mobiles" resulting in a "loss of commitment". Ibid., p.238.
- (198) C. Castillo del Pino, "Aspectos psicopatológicos de la migración", Galaixa, Revista de Economía Política de Galicia, Jan.-Jun., 1963, pp.77-82.
- (199) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, pp.65-68. See also F. Bonilla, "Río's Favelas: The Rural Slum within the City", in W. Mangin, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., pp.75-76 (based on F. Bonilla, "Río's Favelas", American

- Universities Field Staff Reports, East Coast of South America Series, Vol.8, No.3, 1961); and R.W. Patch, "La Parada, Lima's market: Part I: A villager who met disaster", American Universities Field Staff Reports, West Coast of South America Series, Vol.14, No.1, 1967, cited in P.L. Doughty, "Behind the Back of the City: Provincia Life in Lima Peru", in W. Mangin, 1970, (ed.), op. cit., p.42. See also R.M. Morse, 1969, op. cit., p.491.
- (200) W. Mangin, "Latin American squatter settlements: a problem and a solution", Latin America Research Review, Vol.2, No.3, 1967, pp.65-98; ibid., "Mental health and migration cities", Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol.84, No.17, 1960, pp.911-917, cited by D.S. Butterworth, "A Study of the Urbanization Process Among Mixtec Migrants from Tilantongo in Mexico City", in W. Mangin, (ed.), 1970, op. cit., f.4, p.113; O. Lewis, "Urbanización sin desorganización. Las familias tepoztecas en la ciudad de Mexico", América Indígena, 17, 1957, pp.231-246, cited in D.S. Butterworth, op. cit.; O. Lewis, "Urbanization without Breakdown", in D.B. Heath and R.M. Adams, (ed.), Contemporary Cultures and Societies of Latin America, Random House, New York, 1965, p.434 ff.; and D.J. Dwyer, 1975, op. cit., p.254.
- (201) M. Siguan, 1959, op. cit., p.233.
- (202) R.C. Handson and O.G. Simmons, op. cit., p.146.
- (203) Ibid.; and M. Siguan, 1959, op. cit., pp.236-237.
- (204) Absorción del Chabolismo..., op. cit., pp.24 and 39.
- (205) Informe Sociológico...de Madrid, op. cit., Tables 9.5, 5.11 and 5.2, pp.317, 160 and 176.
- (206) Ibid., Table 5.2, p.176; and Resumen Estadístico. Año 1968, op. cit., Table 26, p.30.
- (207) E. Goldhamer and A.W. Marshall, Psychosis and Civilization: Two Studies in the Frequency of Mental Disease, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1949, cited in E.L. Struening, J.G. Rabkin and E.B. Peck, "Migration and Ethnic Membership in Relation to Social Problems", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), op. cit., p.218.
- (208) Ibid., p.244.
- (209) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.2, p.44.
- (210) Candel (himself a migrant) refers to the Leyenda Negra concerning ex-barraca-dwellers. See F. Candel, 1973, op. cit., pp.212 and 225. See also the letter from the Comisión Gestora de la Asociación de Vecinos de las Barracas de Montjuic to the mayor of Barcelona; and the reply given by the alcalde quoted in ibid., pp.366 and 367.
- (212) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.362.
- (211) Informe Sociológico...de España, 1966, op. cit., Table 1.19, p.48.
- (213) Plan C.C.B., op. cit., Vol.1, Table D.1, p.184.
- (214) L. Srole, "Urbanization and mental health: some reformulations", The American Scientist, 60, 1972, pp.576-583, cited in B.J.L. Berry, 1973, op. cit., p.32.
- (215) C. Astrup and O. Ødengaard, "Internal migration and mental diseases in Norway", Psychiatric Quarterly Supplement, 34, 1960, pp.116-150, cited in R.J. Kleiner and S. Parker, "Social-Psychological Aspects of Migration and Mental Disorder in a Negro Population", in E.B. Brody, (ed.), op. cit., p.355. See also L. Srole, T.S. Langer, S.T. Michael, M.K. Opler and T.A.C. Rennie, Mental Health in the Metropolis: The Midtown Manhattan Study, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962, pp. 253-281.
- (216) A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.8.
- (217) R.J. Kleiner and S. Parker, op. cit., p.356. See also ibid., "Goal striving, social status and mental disorder", American Sociological Review, Vol.28, 1963, pp.139-203; and J.H. Johnson, et. al., 1975, op. cit., pp.96-97.
- (218) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Anuario Estadístico de España 1968, Madrid, 1968, p.680.
- (219) H.P. David, op. cit., p.88; and A.M. Rose, 1969, op. cit., p.33.

- (220) "Accommodation" has been defined as "the process of making social adjustments to conflict situations by maintaining social distances between groups and persons which might otherwise come into conflict ...". Quoted by T.G. McGee, 1971, op. cit., p.55, from E.W. Burgess, "Accommodation", Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol.1, Chicago, 1930, pp.403-404.
- (221) E.B. Brody, op. cit., p.19. See also H.J. Gans, 1962 (a) and (b), op. cit.; G.A. Hyland, op. cit., p.259; and W.F. Whyte, The Street Corner Society, Chicago, 1943, pp.94-104 and 255-278.
- (222) H.K. Schwarzweller and M.T. Crowe, op. cit., f.3, p.115.
- (223) C. Mill, op. cit., p.92.
- (224) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., p.320.
- (225) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 10.9, p.668.
- (226) Ibid., Table 9.7, p.623.
Statistics from three of Fundación FOESSA's socio-economic regions - Extremadura, Sierra and Canarias - were not included because the sample was unrepresentative in those regions.
- (227) Ibid., Tables 9.6, 9.11 and 9.12, pp.622 and 624.
- (228) Ibid., Tables 9.25, 9.30 and 9.31, pp.630 and 632.
- (229) Ibid., p.702.
- (230) Ibid., p.703.
- (231) Ibid., Table 11.1, p.706.
- (232) Ibid., Table 10.9, p.668.
- (233) Ibid., Table 10.43, p.683.
- (234) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Estadística del Suicidio en España, 1961-1965, Madrid, 1966, cited in J.A. Garmendia Martínez and S. Gubern Garriga-Nogues, "Comportamiento Desviado en España", in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., (ed.), 1972, op. cit., Tables 6 and 7, pp.938 and 939.
- (235) E. Durkheim, 1897, op. cit., (translated by J.A. Spaulding and G. Simpson, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1951); M.B. Clinard, op. cit., pp.5-7; and R.J. Kleiner and S. Parker, op. cit., p.357.
- (236) J.A. Garmendia Martínez and S. Gubern Garriga-Nogues, op. cit., pp. 938-940; and Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., p.663. See also J.S. Slotkin, From Field to Factory, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1960, pp.33-37.
- (237) Informe Sociológico... España 1970, op. cit., Table 10.9, p.668.
- (238) J.A. Garmendia Martínez and S. Gubern Garriga-Nogues, op. cit., Table 3, pp.932-933.
- (239) This would fit-in with Durkheim's classic model of "anomic suicide". See also A. Pierce, "The economic cycle and the social suicide rate", American Sociological Review, Vol.32, Jun., 1967, p.462.
- (240) Presidencia del Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, El Suicidio en España Durante Medio Siglo. Su Carácter y Evolución en los Años 1906-1955, Madrid, 1959, p.27.
- (241) F. Candel, 1972, op. cit., pp.27-33.
- (242) Ibid., pp.34-36.
- (243) J.A. Garmendia Martínez and S. Gubern Garriga-Nogues, op. cit., p.960.
- (244) Ibid., Table 3, pp.932-933.
- (245) Ibid., p.948, cited from A. Serrano Gómez, "Criminalidad y movimientos migratorios", Revista de la Opinión Pública, No.1, July, 1969, p.53.
On the other hand 49% of the mothers were natives!
See also L.O. Pike, "Migration and Urban Crime", in W.G. Carson and P. Wiles, (ed.), op. cit., pp.29-35 (reprinted from A History of Crime in England, Smith Elder, London, 1876, Chap.13); and S. Lander, Towards an Understanding of Juvenile Delinquency, Columbia University Press, New York, 1954.
- (246) J. Borja, et. al., La Gran Barcelona, Alberto Corazón Editor, Madrid, 1972, p.32; and V. Simancas and J. Elizalde, op. cit., p.214.

- (247) The Madrid Periferia accommodated 54% of the population of the city in 1960 and 62% in 1970. These statistics would appear to prove that were national statistics applied to Madrid, juvenile-delinquency rates for the suburbio would seem to be relatively low.
- (248) J.A. Garmendia Martínez and S. Gubern Garriga-Nogues, op. cit., Table 14, p.955, and in the statistical appendix: Tables 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, pp.963, 964, 965, 968-969 and 970-971. See also Informe Sociológico ... España 1970, op. cit., Table 10.29, p.677; and Sir C. Burt, "Poverty and Delinquency", in W.G. Carson and P. Wiles, (ed.), op. cit., p.39 (reprinted from The Young Delinquent, University of London Press, London, 1925, pp.66-78).
- (249) C.R. Shaw and H.D. McKay, Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, rev. ed., 1969, p.xvii.
- (250) Sir C. Burt, op. cit., p.37. Cf. Shoredith the haunt of Fagin in C. Dickens, Oliver Twist.
- (251) Visión Sociográfica de Barcelona, op. cit., pp.408-409.
- (252) D.T. Herbert, 1975, op. cit., p.363.
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III. THE ROLE OF MIGRATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE

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IV. THE SOCIO-POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

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- (40) For disorganization in rural society see J.S. Slotkin, op. cit., pp. 33-37.
- (41) See the results of an Instituto de la Juventud sample survey in 1963, cited in J.R. Torregrosa Peris, "Orientaciones Sociopolíticas de la Juventud Española"; in M. Fraga Iribarne, et. al., (ed.), op. cit., Tables 7 and 7a, pp.870-871, Tables 15 and 15a, pp.897-898, and Tables 17 and 17a, pp.908-909.
- (42) A second generation migrant quoted in F. Candel, 1965, op. cit., p.65.

PART SIX

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) García Barbancho's estimates for 1961-1965 at a partido judicial scale would under-estimate net out-migration for 1961-1970 by 34.52% and net in-migration by 50.03%. See f.29, PART THREE.
- (2) This was not an example of the tendency for variables in the same economy to grow over time leading to misleading correlations.
- (3) See Informe sobre la Estructura Social de la Provincia de Madrid, op. cit., p.37-38.
- (4) J.F.C. Turner, "Housing priorities, settlement patterns and urban development in modernizing countries", Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol.34, 1968, pp.358-360.
- (5) W. Bunge, "Theoretical geography", Lund Studies in Geography, Series C, (2nd ed.), No.1, 1966, p.13.

APPENDIX

The three sample surveys were undertaken in July and August 1972.

Sample Survey I: Rural Questionnaire - Personal

Three separate regional samples were undertaken - in the provinces of Huesca and Lérida; Old Castile-León and Andalucía-New Castile-Extremadura. In the Huesca-Lérida study fifty-nine questionnaires were completed in the time allowed. In the other two studies one hundred questionnaires were completed in each migration zone. Following the approximate distribution of the non-urban population in 1970, ten persons were interviewed in a village with less than 500 population, sixty persons in two villages with between 500-5,000 population and thirty persons in one village with between 5,000 and 10,000 population in each migration zone. No attempt was made to conform with national sex-ratio or age-group characteristics.

Sample Survey II: Rural Questionnaire - Official

A 2% random sample survey of all the municipios existing in 1970 was undertaken - 173 in all.

Sample Survey III: Urban Questionnaire - Personal

Two separate samples were undertaken - in Madrid and Barcelona - one hundred questionnaires being completed in each case. An original attempt to conduct a 1% sample survey of the number of net migrants arriving in the respective cities between 1961 and 1965 was subsequently abandoned due to the inaccuracy of migration statistics, the high migrant mobility rates and the difficulty of recall five or ten years after the event. The three chief net in-migrant districts in both cities were identified from official statistics, visually identifiable in-migrant zones within each district then being located and individual migrants approached on a trial and error basis. In the case of Madrid, individual contacts and knowledge through living in an in-migrant community between 1960 and 1962, proved to be invaluable. No attempt was made to produce representative migrant samples but merely to compare migrants in Madrid and Barcelona. Interviews were restricted to ten individuals in each particular zone.

SAMPLE SURVEY I

Rural Questionnaire - Personal

Indicate name of rural locality where survey was taken as follows:

pueblo o aldea....

Municipio.....

Partido Judicial....

Provincia.....

Give a brief geographical description of the physical setting of the locality.

UNIVERSIDAD DE KEELE, INGLATERRA

Realizando el Departamento de Geografía de esta Universidad un estudio sobre las migraciones, le agradeceríamos quisiera prestarnos su valiosa ayuda, contestando el siguiente cuestionario.

Datos Personales

Debido a que este cuestionario es de tipo impersonal no necesitamos sus apellidos, pero le agradeceríamos que incluyese su nombre cristiano:

1. Nombre cristiano.
2. Sexo.
3. Edad.
4. Estado Civil.
5. Lugar de nacimiento: pueblo
provincia.
6. ¿Sabe Vd. leer?
7. ¿Qué clase de educación ha tenido Vd. primaria o
secundaria?

Datos de tipo socio - económico

8. ¿ Qué número de familiares mantiene Vd. en su casa ?
9. ¿ Qué relación tienen esos familiares con Vd. ?
10. ¿ Qué clase de trabajo realiza Vd. ?
11. ¿ Qué ingresos obtiene Vd. y su familia al año ?
12. ¿ Es su nivel de vida más alto ahora que hace cinco años ?
13. ¿ Cuántas tierras tiene Vd. en propiedad ?
14. ¿ Cuántas tierras de su propiedad cultiva Vd. directamente ?
15. ¿ A qué cultivos dedica Vd. esas tierras :
secano
regadío ?
16. ¿ Cuántas tierras tiene Vd. como arrendador ?
17. ¿ A qué dedica las tierras que tiene como arrendatario :
secano
regadío ?

18. ¿ Cuánto ganado (por ejemplo caballar, vacuno, etc.) tiene Vd.?
19. ¿ Tiene Vd. pastos privados ?
20. ¿ Hay pastos comunales en el pueblo ?
21. ¿ Hay ovejas transhumantes en el pueblo ? ¿ En qué número ?
22. ¿ A qué comarca o pueblos se dirigen ?
23. ¿ Vienen rebaños de ovejas procedentes de otros pueblos o comarcas ?
24. ¿ Cuántos tractores hay en el pueblo ?
25. ¿ Recuerda Vd. en qué año trajeron el primer tractor al pueblo ?
26. ¿ Tiene Vd. tractor ?
27. ¿ Qué piensa Vd. de la mecanización en el campo ?
28. ¿ Si no tiene Vd. tractor, por qué motivo querría adquirir uno ?
29. ¿ Su vivienda es propia o arrendada ?
30. ¿ Cuántas habitaciones tiene ?
31. ¿ Qué sistema de calefacción tiene ?
32. ¿ Qué servicios higiénicos tiene ?
33. ¿ Tiene su casa agua corriente o pozo ?
34. ¿ Tiene Vd. corriente eléctrica en casa ?
35. ¿ Tiene Vd. coche particular ?
36. ¿ Tiene Vd. moto o bicicleta ?
37. ¿ Tiene Vd. escopeta de caza ?
38. ¿ Tiene Vd. reloj de pulsera ?
39. ¿ Tiene Vd. radio en casa ?
40. ¿ Cuántos televisores hay en el pueblo ?
41. ¿ Recuerda Vd. en qué año se instaló el primer televisor ?
42. ¿ Ve Vd. la televisión con frecuencia ?
43. ¿ Tiene Vd. televisor en casa ?

44. ¿ Con qué frecuencia lee Vd. el periódico ?
45. ¿ Tiene Vd. nevera o frigorífico en casa ?
46. ¿ Qué tipo de cocina usa para guisar ?
47. ¿ Qué clase de suelos tiene su casa ?
48. ¿ Tiene Vd. máquina de coser en casa ?
49. ¿ Tiene Vd. lavadora en casa ?
50. ¿ Tiene Vd. o no hecho un seguro de enfermedad, accidentes, cosechas ?
51. ¿ Tiene el pueblo servicio de autobús ?
52. ¿ Recuerda Vd. en qué año aproximadamente empezó el servicio de línea ?

Datos sobre las migraciones

53. En general, ¿ Cree Vd. que los pueblos con la emigración se han beneficiado, se han perjudicado o se han quedado más o menos igual ?
54. ¿ Por qué cree Vd. que la gente emigra:
- a) ayudar a la familia,
 - b) mejorar el salario,
 - c) para ahorrar,
 - d) por trabajo mal remunerado,
 - e) por mejorar la educación de los hijos,
 - f) por adquirir una vivienda,
 - g) por tener trabajo seguro, no eventual,
 - h) por convertirse en trabajador independiente,
 - i) para pagar deudas,
 - j) por razones de paro permanente,
 - k) por problemas familiares,
 - l) por ser desagradables las relaciones en su trabajo.
 - m) por motivos de salud,
 - n) por razones políticas,
 - o) para estar con algún miembro de la familia,
 - p) por cualquier otra razón ?
55. ¿ Es importante la emigración en el pueblo ?
56. ¿ Qué opinión general hay en el pueblo sobre la emigración (deseable, inevitable, etc.) ?
57. ¿ Qué opinión demuestran los elementos responsables del pueblo (autoridades, párroco, maestro) ? ¿ La alientan o la censuran ?

58. ¿ Qué diferencia de opinión hay entre los diferentes grupos sobre la emigración:

jóvenes
viejos
hombres
mujeres ?

59. Concretamente entre los jóvenes: ¿ Influye en las perspectivas matrimoniales (escasez de chicos o chicas) ?

60. ¿ Influye el cine sobre la emigración ?

61. ¿ Influye la televisión sobre la emigración ?

62. ¿ Influye el haber hecho el servicio militar en la capital sobre la emigración ?

63. En los últimos años ¿ ha aumentado o disminuido en el pueblo la tendencia a emigrar ?

64. ¿ Cómo se podría contener la emigración ?

65. ¿ Qué grupos sociales son los que tienen más tendencia a marcharse y por qué ?

66. ¿ Cómo les viene la idea de marcharse ?

67. ¿ Qué idea se hacen sobre la vida en la ciudad ?

68. ¿ En qué piensan trabajar ?

69. ¿ Cuánto creen que podrán ganar y qué les hará falta para vivir ?

70. ¿ Qué ambiciones tienen ?

71. ¿ Cómo se marchan ? ¿ Tienen algún punto de apoyo en la capital: parientes con quién vivir, conocido que les busque trabajo, etc. ?

72. ¿ Se marcha la familia entera, o primero el padre que llama después a la mujer e hijos ?

73. ¿ Conservan algo en el pueblo para poder regresar ?

74. ¿ Cuando emigra toda una familia del pueblo, qué suelen hacer con sus propiedades (lo alquilan o lo venden) ?

75. ¿ Qué razones dan los que quieren marcharse pero no pueden o no se atreven ?
76. ¿ Cree Vd. que el que ha emigrado y vuelve puede hacerse de nuevo fácilmente a la vida del pueblo ?
77. ¿ Qué cuentan y cómo justifican su fracaso los que han vuelto ?
78. ¿ Cuántas personas hay en el pueblo que han emigrado y vuelto de nuevo ?
79. ¿ Cuántos forasteros conoce Vd. que viven en el pueblo, y por qué razones vinieron ? ¿ Qué tipo de trabajo suelen tener ?
80. ¿ Recuerda Vd. cuando empezó la gente de su pueblo a emigrar en masa ?
81. ¿ Qué ocurrió entonces, que les decidió abandonar su lugar natal ?
82. ¿ Piensa Vd. que las cosas han mejorado o empeorado en el pueblo desde entonces ?
83. ¿ Cuántas personas de su familia han emigrado a otra parte de España o al extranjero ?
84. ¿ A dónde se han ido a vivir cada uno de ellos ? ¿ y cuando se fueron, si es posible ?
85. ¿ A dónde suelen ir la mayoría de los emigrantes ?
86. Los de su familia que han emigrado ¿ se fueron directamente donde viven ahora, o vivieron en otro lugar después de abandonar el pueblo ? Nombre cada uno de los lugares, por favor;
87. ¿ Sabe Vd. si alguno de su familia que ha emigrado ya, dejó el pueblo de temporada alguna vez antes de marcharse definitivamente ? ¿ A dónde se fué de temporada y por qué razón (vendimia, siega etc.) ?

88. ¿ Ha trabajado Vd. de temporada fuera del pueblo alguna vez ?

¿ Dónde por favor ?

89. ¿ Qué clase de trabajo hizo ?

90. ¿ Cómo las conoció:

en tiempo de guerra

servicio militar

visita particular ?

91. ¿ Piensa Vd. emigrar en el futuro ?

92. ¿ Por qué razón piensa Vd. emigrar o por el contrario quedarse en el pueblo ?

93. Si emigrase ¿ dónde pensaría Vd. ir ?

94. ¿ Por qué a ese sitio particularmente ?

95. ¿ Tiene Vd. algún familiar o conocido allí ?

96. ¿ Qué clase de trabajo, buscaría Vd. entonces ?

97. Si Vd. pensase emigrar y tuviese la intención de vender todos sus bienes en el pueblo, ¿ cuánto obtendría por todo ?

¿ Pensaría Vd. que:

tendría bastante para pagar el viaje

para el viaje y dar entrada a un piso

para el viaje y comprar un piso al contado ?

98. En el caso que Vd. fuera cabeza de familia y pensase emigrar ahora:

¿ se iría Vd. primero solo

o se llevaría a su familia ?

99. ¿ Con qué frecuencia recibe Vd. noticias (cartas, visitas etc.) de sus familiares, que han emigrado ?

100. ¿ Piensan ellos que han ganado, o no, con la emigración ?

¿ Cree Vd. que les mentarán, o que les dirán la verdad ?

SAMPLE SURVEY II

Rural Questionnaire - Official

Indicate the names and official titles of all persons consulted as follows:

Name

Title

Alcalde

Secretario del Ayuntamiento etc.

Give the full titles and sources of any official or semi-official documents consulted.

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Realizando el Departamento de Geografía de esta Universidad un estudio socio-económico sobre las migraciones en España, su pueblo ha sido escogido para un estudio del proceso migratorio y del cambio social; le agradeceríamos quisiera prestarnos su valiosa ayuda, contestando el siguiente cuestionario.

1. Nombre del pueblo o aldea.
2. Nombre del municipio a que pertenece.
3. Comarca.
4. Partido Judicial.
5. Provincia.
6. Area total del municipio.
7. Area total de la superficie cultivada.
8. Detalles de los cultivos de regadío, secano, cosechas etc. y rendimientos de las varias cosechas por hectarea.
9. Area total de la superficie no cultivada.
10. Detalles de los usos de la superficie no cultivada -- pastos etc.
11. ¿ Cuánto ganado de cada especie suele tener el individuo ?
12. ¿ Qué superficie total tiene la propiedad media ?
13. ¿ En cuantas parcelas suele estar dividida la propiedad ?
14. ¿ Cuántas fincas grandes (más de 100 hectareas) hay en el término ?
15. ¿ La mayoría de las fincas son llevadas por los propietarios o en arrendamiento ?
16. ¿ Hay obreros sin tierras en el término ?
17. ¿ Cuánto suelen ganar los obreros eventuales por promedio durante el año, y en tiempo de siega ?
18. ¿ Cuánto suelen ganar los obreros fijos y los pequeños propietarios anualmente ?

19. En cuanto a la herencia de las tierras, ¿ se practica la costumbre de

" hereu " o se reparten las tierras y el ganado entre los hijos ?

20. ¿ Cuántos tractores hay en el pueblo ? ¿ y cuándo se instaló el primer tractor ?

21. ¿ Hay alguna cosechadora en su pueblo ?

22. ¿ Piensa Vd. que la mecanización influye en la emigración del pueblo ?

23. ¿ Tiene el pueblo servicio de autobus ? ¿ Sabe vd. en qué año empezó el servicio de línea ?

24. ¿ A qué ciudad importante o capital se dirigen los coches de línea que paran en su pueblo ?

25. ¿ Tiene el pueblo ferrocarril ?

26. En el caso de que no tenga su pueblo ni ferrocarril, ni servicio de autobus ¿ a qué distancia del pueblo hay medios de transporte ?

27. ¿ Piensa Vd. si los medios o falta de medios de transporte, influyen en la emigración del pueblo ?

28. Detalles de la estructura social del pueblo -- clases sociales. Distribución de la propiedad y de la riqueza. ¿ Hay otras actividades además de la agricultura ?

29. Los porcentajes de la población activa empleados en los sectores primarios, secundarios etc.

30. ¿ Tiene su pueblo los siguientes servicios de urbanización:

a) alumbramiento eléctrico,

b) agua buena, escasa o mala,

- c) fuentes en el casco,
- d) agua corriente en la mayoría de las casas,
- e) abrevaderos,
- f) alcantarillado,
- g) pozos negros,
- h) lavaderos,
- i) pavimentación ?

31. ¿ Tiene su pueblo los siguientes servicios sanitarios, económicos y culturales:

- a) matadero municipal,
- b) veterinario,
- c) médico,
- d) farmacéutico,
- e) hospital,
- f) sacerdote,
- g) escuela,
- i) cementerio municipal,
- j) hostel, posada, pension, hotel etc.?

32. ¿ Tiene su pueblo los siguientes servicios de comunicación y transporte:

- a) carretera (qué clase),
- b) línea de autobuses,
- c) ferrocarril,
- d) correo por peatón,
- e) telégrafo,
- f) teléfono ?

33. ¿ Tiene su pueblo los siguientes servicios administrativos:

- a) secretario del ayuntamiento,
- b) guardia civil residente ?

34. Detalles de la población de hecho del pueblo (o municipio) en cada uno de los censos desde 1857, incluyendo la última rectificación del padrón.

35. Estimaciones de los números totales de inmigrados y emigrados en el pueblo (o municipio) en cada año desde 1900. Si no es posible conseguir datos seguros se puede substituir saldos migratorios.

36. Detalles de las altas y bajas en el pueblo durante cada uno de los diez últimos años -- puntos de procedencia y fecha de las inmigraciones, puntos de partida y fecha de las emigraciones. Edades, sexo y estado civil de los migrantes.

37. Producción total de trigo en el pueblo en cada uno de los últimos diez años.

38. Acontecimientos en el pueblo que han provocado inmigraciones o emigraciones: sequía, heladas, construcciones de obras públicas empezadas o terminadas etc.

39. Movimiento natural de población del pueblo (o municipio) en el siglo XX (por decenios);

nacimientos,
defunciones,
crecimiento natural.

40. ¿ Recuerda Vd. cuándo empezó la gente de su pueblo a emigrar en masa ?

S A M P L E S U R V E Y I I I

Urban Questionnaire - Personal

Indicate name of urban centre where survey was taken as follows:

Barrio....

Distrito....

Partido Judicial....

Provincia....

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Datos Personales del Migrante

1. Nombre.
2. Sexo.
3. Edad.
4. Estado civil.
5. Lugar de nacimiento: pueblo
provincia.
6. ¿Qué número de familiares mantiene Vd. en el pueblo ?
7. ¿Qué relación tienen esos familiares con Vd.? Incluya por favor detalles
de: nombre,
sexo,
edad,
estado civil,
lugar de nacimiento,
relación que tiene cada uno de ellos con Vd.
8. ¿Qué número de familiares mantiene Vd. aquí en esta ciudad ?
9. ¿Qué relación tienen esos familiares con Vd.? Incluya por favor detalles
de: nombre,
sexo,
edad,
estado civil,
lugar de nacimiento,
relación que tiene cada uno de ellos con Vd.
10. ¿Qué clase de trabajo tuvo Vd. en el pueblo ? ¿Era trabajo fijo o
eventual ?
11. En el caso que Vd. tuviera trabajo eventual en el pueblo ¿cuántos meses
estuvo Vd. en paro ?
12. ¿Sabe Vd. leer ?
13. ¿Qué clase de educación ha tenido Vd. primaria o
secundaria ?

14. ¿ Qué clase de trabajo tiene Vd. ahora ?

15. ¿ Es trabajo fijo o eventual ?

Motivos de emigración

16. ¿ Por qué razón o razones ha emigrado Vd.:

- a) ayudar a la familia,
- b) mejorar el salario,
- c) para ahorrar,
- d) por trabajo mal remunerado,
- e) por mejorar la educación de los hijos,
- f) por adquirir una vivienda,
- g) por tener trabajo seguro, no eventual,
- h) por convertirse en trabajador independiente,
- i) para pagar deudas,
- j) por razones de paro permanente,
- k) por problemas familiares,
- l) por ser desagradables las relaciones en su trabajo,
- m) por motivos de salud,
- n) por razones políticas,
- o) para estar con algún miembro de la familia,
- p) por cualquier otra razón ?

17. En su opinión ¿ qué le influyó más para emigrar:

- a) el consejo de familiares o conocidos,
- b) el cine,
- c) la televisión,
- d) la mecanización del campo,
- e) el haber hecho el servicio militar,
- f) por otra razón ?

Proceso de emigración

18. En el caso que Vd. no ha venido directamente de su pueblo natal ¿ cuál es el último sitio en que vivió Vd. antes de venir a vivir aquí ?

19. ¿ Cuándo vino Vd. a vivir aquí en esta ciudad ?

20. ¿ Cómo le vino la idea de marcharse del pueblo o de otro lugar intermedio ?

21. ¿ Qué medios de transporte usó Vd. para emigrar del pueblo aquí ?

22. ¿ Cómo vino Vd.: solo,
con su familia,
con varias familias ?

23. ¿ Tenía Vd. algún punto de apoyo en la capital:
parientes con quien vivir,
conocido que le buscase trabajo ?
24. ¿ En cuantos pueblos y ciudades ha vivido Vd. desde que dejó su pueblo natal?
Nómbrelos por favor:
lugar,
provincia.
25. ¿ Conocía Vd. a alguien aquí personalmente antes de decidirse a venir ?
26. ¿ Cuántos conocidos y familiares suyos le han seguido a Vd. aquí ?
27. ¿ Tiene Vd. parientes en el pueblo ?
28. ¿ Tiene Vd. parientes en otra ciudad grande o capital de España ? ¿ Dónde,
por favor ?
29. ¿ Tiene Vd. bienes o tierras en el pueblo ? Si no tiene ¿ qué hizo con ello
antes de marcharse ?
30. ¿ Con qué frecuencia escribe Vd. cartas y va a visitar su pueblo ?
31. ¿ Piensa Vd. emigrar de nuevo, y si es así dónde ?
32. ¿ Ha trabajado Vd. de temporada fuera del pueblo alguna vez antes de
marcharse definitivamente ? ¿ Dónde por favor y qué clase de trabajo
hizo ?
33. ¿ Ha vivido Vd. en el extranjero alguna vez ? ¿ Dónde por favor y qué clase
de trabajo hizo ?
34. ¿ Piensa Vd. volver a vivir en el pueblo alguna vez ? ¿ Creo Vd. que
podrá hacerse de nuevo fácilmente a la vida del pueblo ?

Asimilación económica

35. ¿ Le fué difícil encontrar trabajo aquí ?
36. ¿ Cómo lo consiguió ?
37. ¿ Ha mudado Vd. de trabajo muy a menudo ?
38. ¿ Está Vd. contento con su colocación actual ?

39. ¿ Espera conseguir mejor puesto de trabajo ?
40. ¿ Trabaja su señora ? ¿ En qué ?
41. ¿ Trabajan sus hijos ? ¿ En qué ?
42. ¿ Trabajan otros miembros de su familia que viven con Vd. ?
43. ¿ Cuánto ganaba Vd. a la semana o al mes en el pueblo ?
44. ¿ Qué ingreso total tenían Vds. en su casa cuando vivían en el pueblo ?
45. ¿ Cuánto gana Vd. a la semana o al mes aquí en la ciudad ?
46. ¿ Qué ingreso total tienen Vds. en su casa aquí en la ciudad ?
47. Indique Vd. cuales de los siguientes artículos tenía en el pueblo o los ha comprado aquí:

En el puebloEn la ciudad

- a) reloj de pulsera
- b) bicicleta
- c) moto
- d) coche
- e) radio
- f) televisión
- g) lavadora
- h) máquina de coser
- i) frigorífico

48. ¿ Dónde vivió Vd. cuando llegó aquí ?
49. Denos detalles de su vivienda actual: realquilado
chabola
piso.
50. ¿ Cuántas habitaciones tiene su casa actual ?
51. ¿ Lo comparte con alguna otra familia ?
52. ¿ Cuántas personas en total viven juntos ?
53. Indique cuales de los siguientes servicios tiene su vivienda:
- a) electricidad,
 - b) agua corriente,
 - c) baño o ducha,
 - d) servicios higiénicos modernos.

54. ¿ Tenía Vd. algún seguro social en el pueblo ?
55. ¿ Qué clase de enseñanza tuvieron sus hijos en el pueblo y qué en la ciudad ?
56. ¿ Qué clase de enseñanza tuvo Vd. en el pueblo y qué aquí ?

Asimilación Sociológica

57. ¿ Qué piensa Vd. de los nativos de esta ciudad ?
58. ¿ Qué piensa la gente de aquí de los recién llegados de su provincia o región de España ?
59. ¿ De qué parte de España vienen sus amigos: de aquí
de su provincia o región
de otra región ?
60. ¿ Con quién le gustaría que se casasen sus hijos:
con alguien de aquí,
de su provincia o región,
de otra región ?
61. ¿ Entiende o habla Vd. el dialecto o idioma local ?
62. ¿ Lo hablan sus hijos o solo lo entienden ?
63. ¿ Cuando Vd. vivía en el pueblo ¿ qué idea se hacía de la vida en la ciudad ?
64. ¿ Qué opinión tiene Vd. ahora sobre este asunto ?

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ERRATA

In Text

Page 100, line 10,

Page 121, line 12,

Page 242, line 2,

Page 379, line 15,

Page 427, line 8,

for follow
read followed
for environment
read environment
for Valencia y Vizcaya
read Valencia and Vizcaya
for intollerable
read intolerable
for seen
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In References

(261) Ref. pp.31-32, line 6,

(273) Ref. p.32, line 19,

(286) Ref. pp.32-34, line 21,

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(2) Ref. pp.135-136, line 40,

(3) Ref. p.136, line 16,

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