

there is a tendency in Western countries to mistake the real aim of the aid and to be too sensitive to the minor changes in the country's social structure.

The above is a summary of Walinsky's view. He regards the "social factors" of development as important. The Burmese Eight-Year Plan is frequently criticized for capital planning based upon optimistic estimates of the export price of rice, easy-going dependence upon foreign aid and investment plans with too ambitious targets. However, Walinsky analyses the Eight-Year Plan from the standpoint of social factors constituting its basic conditions—status of security, supply of talents, and the Government's administrative capabilities. Herein lies the characteristics of his book. The book also points out the necessity of reviewing traditional theories on economic development which concentrate on the relationship between the ability to raise capital and the distribution of investment.

In this sense, the book represents an excellent case study on economic development.

On the other hand, the critical analyses in this book are aimed primarily at the processes of implementation of the Plan. There is scarcely any critical analysis of the processes of plan-making, i.e., methods of calculation of the targets, and their consistency, in which Walinsky himself was concerned. This is the point which leaves the reader somewhat dissatisfied when he expects a minute analysis of the whole picture of Burmese economic development. (*Shigeru Tamura*)

DANIEL L. SPENCER, *India, Mixed Enterprise and Western Business: Experiment in Controlled Change for Growth and Profit*, The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1959, xi+252 p.

Mr Spencer's important book provides a unique contribution to the study of public enterprises in the underdeveloped countries. The author demonstrates how the dynamics of industrial growth are largely determined by the characteristics of a particular industrial society and economic system.

It may be asked why India has developed certain qualitative attributes, quantitative dimensions and ecologies of public enterprises and Japan quite a different type. This book is one of the very few systematic studies that develop the theory of public enterprise under a given context of specific industrialism.

The author's economic thinking is both relative and pragmatic. He develops a broad analytical framework in which the economics of mixed enterprise are thoroughly analysed and examined against the background of India's industrial policy; symbolically expressed as *the deep dualism* in which public and private interests are conceived as twin vehicles to arrive at a development goal.

According to his working concept, mixed enterprise is "any exclusively *domestic* combination of public and private elements" and is also treated "as

merely a variant of public enterprise." (p. 91) His definition implies that India's mixed enterprises tend to conform to world-wide patterns; i. e., one of the partners tends to be dominant. His study aims to analyse the advantages and disadvantages of dissonant participants in both public and private sectors, thereby contributing to the theory of public enterprise. For this purpose, he used the *Abba Lerner's* concept of "social marginal net gain" and "social marginal net loss" to measure advantage and disadvantage in terms of (1) the individual motivation of the two dissonant participants, the public and private sectors, (2) a competitive market situation, (3) a monopolistic market situation, and (4) an oligopolistic market situation.

He then proceeds to examine the behaviour of business on the theoretical level and concludes "though a mixed firm owned partially by public owners may or may not have public directors, a number of factors will tend to incline its behaviour toward that of a purely private concern." (p. 102)

This theoretical conclusion is drawn as a guide to mixed enterprise behaviour in each important aspect as a stabilizing effect in the economy with respect to fiscal policy, feasibility of mobilizing unused resources, progressiveness with respect of technical innovation and product change.

The qualitative attributes of mixed enterprise behaviour are thus deduced, at least on the theoretical level by international comparison. The author finally concludes that "the Indian experience tends to recognize only the direct and obvious advantages of the product effect and does little with more theoretical possibilities of profits and their disposition." (p. 194)

The author has made a very thorough effort to construct a theory of mixed firm behaviour of public enterprise. His conclusion is quite persuasive. This reviewer would like to point out some of the important observations that Mr Spencer has made in his book. The author has fully appreciated the changing role and functions of business organizations like public enterprises in the developing economies today and stressed that they are taking courses quite different to those of the more advanced industrial countries. India furnishes such an example. Her dualistic orientation of politico-economic thinking has rejected the *laissez-faire* role of the State on the periphery of private economic activity and also the overall State ownership of productive means. It is against this background that mixed enterprises have rapidly developed in India.

The author also recognizes the twin potentials of advantage and disadvantage to divergent interests associated with mixed enterprises and makes a balanced assessment in favour of purely private firms. The author's findings are very important and certainly call for further examination, not only on a theoretical level, but also through case studies. This reviewer's studies of the State-aided and State-owned mixed enterprises in India confirm these findings.

The reviewer, however, would prefer to regard mixed enterprises as a *specific type* of public enterprise, not necessarily "as merely a variant of public enterprise" as defined by Mr Spencer.

The increasingly important role that mixed enterprises can play in the

development effort, not only in a historical setting, calls for its establishment as a specific type of business organization.

As the planning effort progresses, mixed enterprises are bound to increase; for mixed enterprises provide an important channel for the mobilization of unused resources and private capital.

This book provides an important contribution to the study of this particular type of business and can certainly be recommended to students interested in development economics. (*Noboru Tabe*)

TAKEKAZU OGURA (ed.), *Agricultural Development in Modern Japan*, Tokyo, Japan FAO Association, 1963, xvi+688 p.

This book was planned by Agricultural Administration Research Commission and published by the Japan FAO Association as a part of Japanese contributions toward FAO's Freedom from Hunger campaign. It aims at tracing the development of Japanese agriculture during the 100 years since the Meiji Restoration with a view to providing reference material for developing nations, especially for those in Southeast Asia, which are considered to be under similar conditions as Japan was before. The book is divided into four parts:

Part I Agriculture and Economy.

Part II Agriculture and Legislation.

Part III Agriculture and Technique.

Part IV The Significance of the Japanese Experience.

Part IV is the result of the discussion-meeting held in Tokyo in January, 1963, on the comments made by the Southeast Asian countries and more than 10 FAO specialists who had previously received the manuscripts of Part I-III, and contains their opinions on the significance of these chapters for the development of Southeast Asian countries. Therefore, Part IV can be considered as a summary of the book, written by taking account of the interest of developing countries and Southeast Asian countries on this subject. Not only is the whole book accurate in giving facts, but also is excellent in showing the reader where the problem lies. The reviewer would like to recommend readers to start from Part IV, then go on to Parts I, II, and III.

The book consists of 29 chapters, giving analyses from the economic, legislative, and technical points of view. The first 5 chapters deal with agricultural development from the economic point of view. The second part consists of 9 chapters, giving legislative analyses. The third part, the technical analyses, consists of 15 chapters which are written by specialists who are Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials. The third part is divided into three sections: the first section giving the general explanation of the changes in policy and system on guidance, encouragement, research, and education in agriculture; the second section is on rice, and the third on unirrigated crops and animal husbandry. The technical description occupies more than half