

people's thrift as factors to reckon with in savings mobilization and points to the interrelation between food production and savings. His observations on these points seem to be quite sound and appropriate.

What I miss in Prof. Malenbaum's study is a closer analysis of agricultural land tenure. In this connection, the nature and background of India's ruling classes could also have been studied more closely.

Another point I would like to mention is that the delineation in this book is not necessarily clear. If the author intends, as he apparently does, to emphasize the disparity between output and employment, large industries and small industries, and urban centres and rural communities, it might have been better, in my opinion, if he had worked out distinct models in the two sectors. Since the author stresses the need for some theory of the general process of economic growth in an underdeveloped economy, I would like to suggest that he work out two-sector models as an effective means of analysing this particular country's economy which, being different from the economy of advanced countries, calls for a different method of analysis.

The world's economic structure today is characterized by the predominant trading of industrial products whereas in the 19th century, interchange of primary commodities and industrial products was the dominant pattern of trade. The problem of assessing what kinds of export commodities India should promote and the position she should take in the economic structure of the present-day world still remains. (*Katsu Yanaihara*)

U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA, *Industrial Growth in Africa; A Survey and Outlook*, Addis Ababa, Dec. 1962, 249 p, Appendix 6 p, Map 1.

1. In the past few years more than two dozen new independent countries have arisen in Africa. All these countries have industrialization as their prime target of economic development and strive for economic independence. As is well known, Africa, when compared with other continents, was the most colonized, and remained the most underdeveloped. And, as a result of the monoculture introduced by the Europeans, Africa, a producer of industrial raw materials, has developed an extremely peculiar economic structure almost entirely dependent upon metropolitan countries. Now that these African countries are about to switch to new and truly independent economies, the role of "industrialization" becomes a much more important one than that of other underdeveloped areas.

This book, prepared by the Economic Commission for Africa, U.N., not only gives great encouragement to the African countries by providing them with visions of long-range and concrete developments from the broad stand of the African Continent as a whole, but also makes many valuable suggestions for other than African countries.

2. The book is in three parts. The first part, embracing three chapters,

analyzes the present status of the African economy as follows :

Africa enjoys rich mineral, agricultural and energy resources, and has a great development potential. Despite these facts, however, agricultural and industrial output in Africa at present represents only 2% of the world's total. However, Africa's share in global exports is 5%, thus indicating the special position of Africa as a supplier of raw materials. The growth of industrial production, a world-wide tendency in the 19th and 20th centuries, scarcely left any impact on Africa and the per capita production of peasants who, by themselves, practically supported the African economy during the past century, remained almost unchanged.

In the second part of the book it is stated that even this kind of underdeveloped African economy is capable of tremendous development through industrialization, and it gives the demand forecast for such important industries as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles, etc. up to 1970, and plans for the expansion or construction of facilities necessary to meet these demands.

The last part of the book stresses the fact that one of the essential conditions necessary for Africa to achieve this sort of industrialization is regional co-operation within Africa itself and points out the important role that ECA can play by giving adequate guidance in the course of industrialization.

3. The idea behind the book could be summed up as follows. For African countries to realize a rapid economic development and to rid themselves of the vicious circles of poverty, there must be planned industrialization, and for that, not only must there be collaboration among the African countries but sub-regional co-operation as well.

The strategy of economic development through this kind of industrialization provides a model of development of underdeveloped countries from the standpoint of the U.N., as can be seen in the statement :

“What the ultimate objective of under-developed countries should be, is clear enough : it is to construct industrial economies as diversified as those which now exist in the advanced countries” (U.N., *World Economic Survey 1961*, p. 3-4).

The “industrialization” suggested in this book does not limit itself to the mere processing of primary commodities which are produced in Africa and the development of a consumer goods' industry, but includes the creation of an engineering industry and various basic industries necessary for developing these light industries.

According to the concrete plans envisaged by the ECA for West Africa, an integrated iron and steel works, equipped with blast furnaces and plants for secondary iron and steel products, is included. In West and North Africa, industrial machinery and electric machinery would be produced.

The book further forecasts that if Africa (excluding the Republic of South Africa) achieves a 5% growth of annual output per capita (for industry, 7-8% ; for agriculture, 1.5-2%), she will reach an economic level comparable with that of the Western countries at present within 40-50 years.

4. As mentioned before, the book shows the direction Africa should take, and for this it makes many suggestions. The reviewer, however, would like to point out the following problems.

If the forecasts made in the book are realized, Africa will overcome its economic backwardness by the beginning of next century. However, even if it could be realized (apart from the question of financing), would the African products be competitive against those of the Western countries? Would not there be a possibility of Africa remaining a market for investment goods of the more developed countries, if not a market of consumers' products as before?

Even if the international division of labour based on the principle of comparative advantage is to be realized, can the African economy develop itself within the framework of the world economy without subordinating itself to those of other countries? Especially, when discussing the industrialization of African countries, we should not miss the question of "identity". Who will realize the industrialization of Africa and how? If the industrialization is for the benefit of capital of the developed countries to maintain and seek economic returns in Africa where capital is relatively short, would the result really be beneficial to the African peoples? The book does not deal with these problems, but they are the ones which should be fully examined.

Lastly, what the reviewer would like to question is the problem of "average". Like other U.N. documents this book also uses average values in making analyses and forecasts. However, in view of the fact that Africa is the second biggest continent in the world, and most of African countries consist of multilateral economic structures organized by multi-racial societies, it seems that average figures do not exactly reflect the true substance of Africa. Therefore, average figures may even mislead us. In the future, when the analyses of the African economy are made, it is hoped that care should be taken to represent more correctly the social strata or racial structure, so that one does not form a false picture of the African economy. It is only such international organizations as are represented by the ECA which can provide the various statistical data on a unified base available for the whole Africa and evaluate them at the present moment. This is one of the reasons why we expect so much of the ECA. (*Kōji Fujita*)

GABRIEL A. ALMOND & JAMES S. COLEMAN (eds.), *The Politics of the Developing Areas*, Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1960, 591 p.

This study has been prepared under the editorship of G.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman, with four other contributors, namely, L.W. Pye, M. Weiner, D.A. Rustow, and G.I. Blanksten. The reviewer will concentrate his attention on the theoretical framework of this study as set out in the introductory and concluding chapters.