

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

of this book, so that readers can obtain much concrete knowledge about technical processes.

The book's viewpoint is that Japanese agriculture has three characteristics: the landlord system, small-size farming, and rice-paddy field centred agriculture. It tries to trace the process of advancement in agricultural productivity under these conditions. Since the Meiji era, as the area of arable land increased, big landlords increased gradually in number, and most of the land was loaned to tenant farmers, so that a class of "parasitic landlords" came into being. This is what is meant by the landlord system. Small-scale farming means that not only the tenant farmers, but all the farmers, including those landlords who cultivate their own lands, carry on "family farming." At this time rice was the main crop in Japanese agriculture. Of course, the importance of rice is now diminishing as the ratio of fruit-growing and cattle-raising is increasing in importance. During the 1930's, silkworm raising was far more important than it is now; export of raw silk made it possible to import capital goods and raw materials, while the rice crop went on supplying food to the increasing population in the country.

Thus before the Second World War, Japanese agriculture played its role of expediting industrialization and economic development. After the Second World War, although the landlord system itself was greatly changed by land reform, Japanese agriculture still plays the same role in the economic growth of Japan. Japanese agriculture grew just as speedily as the economy grew.

There now arises the question of how this was brought about. The part played by the Government was important. The Japanese Government established schools for expanding agricultural technology immediately after the Meiji Restoration, thus making provision for the training of agricultural technicians. In 1892, the national experimental station was established for the production of improved varieties of agricultural products by scientific methods. The results were then passed on to the prefectural experimental stations, so that these stations could cultivate the varieties most suitable to regional conditions. With the help of national subsidies, instructors were hired to disseminate the new agricultural technology among the farmers. On the other hand, the farm lands were greatly improved by irrigation and drainage under the national subsidy system, while national subsidies were also made for land readjustment schemes. Through these measures, most of the paddy fields in Japan came under the artificial irrigation system, which contributed greatly to the stabilization of the yields of rice. Increased use of fertilizers also expedited increased agricultural productivity. Land improvement, improved varieties and the increased use of fertilizers were the three technical advances which produced the higher agricultural productivity.

After the Second World War, the position of Japanese agriculture changed greatly, but the technical conditions for the advancement of agricultural productivity remained basically the same as in prewar days. However, as a result of the land reform, the part played by the landlords in making investments in agriculture to a certain degree declined, and the part played by

the Government in that field increased. The policy for stabilizing the prices of agricultural products was greatly expanded and strengthened. Because of the increased per-capita income and increased population, the demand for fruits and livestock products increased and these now occupy an increasingly important place in Japan's total agricultural production.

The above is the outline of the book. It can be taken to be the generally accepted theory in Japan as to the development of Japanese agriculture. Although there are some parts which are repetitious, and others which could have been edited better, the book is still a valuable document of its kind, because it is abundant in data and treats Japanese agriculture from many related angles.

If the reviewer may state his wishes in regard to future research in this field, the following two points might be found worthy of consideration. One is the importance of spread of general education among the farmers in the development of Japanese agriculture. Japan adopted compulsory education soon after the Meiji Restoration. The heightened level of education among the farmers played a big role in the speedy spread of improved varieties and new agricultural technology. Although this is apt to be overlooked (inasmuch as a high level of general education is assumed in modern Japan), the reviewer feels that this is the point to be stressed when the book is read by the people of the countries where the level of general education is not necessarily high. The other point is that the adoption of advanced technology was not wholly unaccompanied by frictions. If the reader reads description between the lines, he might be able to appreciate that the introduction of new technology was made possible sometimes only with the indirect assistance from the police force, but this, again, the reviewer is afraid that most of the readers would overlook.

Lastly, economic and political conditions in the so-called developing countries today and the Japan in the days of Meiji Restoration are considerably different. In particular, the developing countries cannot enjoy the favourable terms of trade which condition Japan enjoyed, for instance in exporting raw silk to the United States of America. The conditions are also different in terms of domestic politics. However, the reviewer is convinced that in the fields of agricultural policy and technology, the book can make its contribution to these countries. (*Shigetō Kawano*)

KEINOSUKE BABA (ed.), *Firipin no Kinyū to Shihon Keisei* (Finance and Capital Formation in the Philippines), Tokyo, Ajia Keizai Kenkyūsho (the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs), 1961, 277 p, Summary of the Report (in English), 7 p.

Under a given level of techniques, capital accumulation is indispensable for any country to promote its economic development. The old colonial lands have not a sound basis for the rapid accumulation of capital, because