

value-added content compared with manufacturing, high labour productivity, very low energy requirements and capital and skill requirements that are consistent with factor endowments. The low leakage attribute is important since foreign exchange earnings are retained, so it plays an essential role for the balance of payments.

The South Korean study relies essentially on input-output analysis. The tourist sector is found to have low leakage as well as low linkage. The effects on income and employment generation appear to be rather low, although not very different from other manufacturing export industries. The major benefits appear to be indirect, such as the generation of investments in hotels, infrastructure and transportation, and the promotion of balanced regional development.

The tourist industry in the Philippines grew rapidly and is actively supported by the government. According to input-output analysis, the tourist industry is comparable to other industrial sectors as measured by the income multiplier, and accounted for 0.94 per cent of total employment in the economy in 1978. It is also the top ranking foreign exchange earning industry in the economy. The value-added for the tourism sector is somewhat lower than the average and is attributable to its heavy service orientation, which may change over time.

The Sri Lankan tourist sector achieved a very high growth rate. Its share of GNP in 1979 was 1.13 per cent and accounted for 1.4 per cent of the workforce. 6.6 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings was attributable to tourism; however, leakage remains quite high. The income multiplier obtained from input-output analysis was much smaller than when using a simple Keynesian approach. Since the two approaches are quite different it is not clear which is preferred by the authors and which figures should be believed. As a whole the tourist sector appears to yield a higher rate of return to capital investment than most other sectors of the economy and labour productivity is somewhat higher than in the industrial sector.

Yue-chim Wong

THEODOR BERGMANN, PETER GEY, WOLFGANG QUAISSER et al.: Sozialistische Agrarpolitik, Köln: Bund-Verlag, 1984. 258 pages.
DM 36.-

The papers included in this volume aim at a presentation of socialist agrarian policies from a general and a particular point of view. The panel of authors provides a collection of discussions on the problems and planning of agrarian development under socialist regimes in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary,

the People's Republic of China and Cuba, as well as on selected problems of socialist agrarian policy and small commodity production.

The reader's attention is focussed first of all on the comparative analysis by P. Gey and W. Quaisser which opens the series of papers. This article fulfills a twofold purpose: On the one hand, it presents an introduction to the leading principles and ideas of socialist agrarian policy; on the other, the authors make the difficult attempt to evaluate the different factor allocations under economic and political aspects.

Despite the heterogeneity of approaches presented by the different authors regarding various countries and socialist systems (S. Merl and T. Bergmann: Soviet Union; W. Quaisser: Poland; G. Varga: Hungary; J. Erling: People's Republic of China; P. Gey: Cuba), they display remarkable insight into the need for regional/sub-national differentiation within the framework of socialist goals on the national/governmental level. Especially in large countries the centrally planned economy demands modifications due to the varying economic "intensities" of regions, their degree of urbanization and/or industrialization. The inherent antagonism between agriculture and industry as a leading sector, the role of the urban-rural relationship in guaranteeing nutrition and food supply and of the private sector in agricultural production are other features worth mentioning in this volume.

The experiences and results from the variety of socialist agrarian systems presented here might provide some orientation for Third World countries' development planning to overcome hunger and malnutrition.

Axel V. Stremplat

WERNER ENDE / UDO STEINBACH (eds.): *Der Islam in der Gegenwart. Entwicklung und Ausbreitung. Staat, Politik und Recht. Kultur und Religion.* München: C.H. Beck, 1983. 774 pages, illustr., maps. DM 138.-

The book reviewed in the following paragraphs aims at overcoming a deficit which has existed among German publications on Islam for quite a while. In their foreword the editors point out that they are only marginally interested in the more religious and theological dimensions of Islam. Instead, the book is an attempt at a comprehensive description of the role played by contemporary forms of Islam in societies where Moslems constitute either the majority of the population or represent at least a relevant minority. According to those responsible for its publication, the volume is intended to be used as a handbook. Both the interested layman as well as the expert wishing to deepen his or her knowledge about specific aspects of recent developments in the Islamic world should find the book useful.