

OAU mission was foredoomed, was it tried at all? The next essay by Andemicael concentrates on the relations between the OAU and the UN's Economic Commission for Africa, and has informative data on the mutuality and rivalry between these two bodies, but has no really worthwhile analysis of the forces that the two bodies represent, and the contradictions between these forces. Therefore the author ends with a pious and rather forlorn hope of bringing about a working compatibility between the two bodies based on some reformative suggestions that he has to make on purely the institutional aspects of the two organisations. The last essay by Galobawi Salih is simply a summary check list of the various bodies in Africa that are involved in public administration and management and brief descriptions of each of them.

In conclusion, the book should be used rather sparingly in African Universities, or anywhere. Basically, it does not know what question to ask about the OAU and African political economy and international relations. For the African masses in their present stage of anti-imperialist and national-democratic revolution, this book has very little of value to offer. For the petty-bourgeois students in African universities it has two things to offer: on the positive side, the second part of the book contains some useful empirical material neatly organised for further analysis; and on the negative side it offers, mainly in the first part of the book, examples of how bourgeois academics attempt to mystify reality.

YASH TANDON

Osita Eze, The Legal Status of Foreign Investments in the East African Common Market. Published by A.W. Sijthoff-Leiden Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internales Geneve, 1975, 353 pages.

The author of the book was a senior lecturer in the Faculty of Law at the University of Dar es Salaam from 1972 to 1976. The book is a revised version of a Ph.D. thesis on the same topic presented to the Graduate Institute of International Studies Geneva. The title reads legalistic, but the author attempts to be interdisciplinary in his approach. It can therefore be read and understood by any person without a legal training.

The book begins with a brief historical survey of the East African Common Market from its inception in the colonial period to the contemporary period. The author misses an opportunity in the first part of the book to identify and highlight the genesis of the current shortcomings of the East African Common Market. There is no attempt to relate the institutions and practice of the Common Market to the overall colonial and post-colonial political economy of East Africa. This approach would have permitted a deeper and a more critical analysis of foreign investments than presented.

Most of the information contained in the book is up to the end of 1972. The book tends to be a narrative, factual presentation of the various aspects which affect foreign investments in East Africa. Most of the facts are not new; they are second or third hand from the already extensive literature on East African Co-operation. First hand interviews are noticeably absent throughout the book. However, the author's major contribution is his presentation borrowed data and interpretations of the Common Market which had not been systematically done before.

The book focuses on foreign industrial investments. It does not cover foreign investments in the Corporations and the General Fund Services which administratively are not regarded as part of the Common Market. In practice, the Corporations and the General Fund Services affect the Common Market in several ways. Moreover the Corporations and the General Fund Services are the largest recipients of foreign investments among the Community institutions. Investments in these sectors are mainly in the form of loans and technical equipment such as from the World Bank in the Railways, Harbours, the Post and Telecommunications Corporations. The fact that the book does not consider foreign investments in the service sector of the East African Community weakens the contribution of the book to our understanding of foreign investments in East Africa.

The book attempts to identify, compare and contrast the rules and regulations which govern and influence foreign investments in the three states of East Africa - Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. It is a valuable guide to foreign investors in the East African states. There is a discussion on the investment climate in the three countries, but the political and ideological underpinnings of the development strategies of the three countries is cursory. The broader implications of the differences and/or similarities of the strategies for a regional industrial strategy do not come out clearly from the discussion. This is a basic issue to be examined in order to determine the possibilities of co-ordinated planning which the author urges in his concluding remarks.

In the conclusion he also mentions some crucial theoretical and policy implications on the question of foreign investment and development in East Africa. The author casts some doubts on the desirability of foreign investments under the existing economic relationship between developed and underdeveloped countries. He also questions the ability of import substitution industries in transforming the economy of these countries and in generating relevant and innovative technology. These questions would have been more thought-provoking if they were integrated in the main body of the book. However, appearing as they do at the end of the book, they can serve as a starting point for other scholars interested in probing into the pros and cons

of foreign investments and the consequences of the activities of multinational corporations in East Africa.

The disintegrative trends in the East African Common Market are explained in terms of the forces on national demands. In view of the absence of an analysis of ideological differences among the Partner States, it appears that there is need for another level of analysis in explaining the forces working against integration in East Africa. The ideological dimension may not have been very obvious when most of the data for the book was collected but there were several manifestations of what has become a real problem in East African co-operation at the present time.

Despite the shortcomings in the book which have been pointed out, it can be interesting to scholars, politicians and above all, to prospective foreign investors in East Africa. It touches on an academically controversial area - foreign investments in a regional grouping where the partner states have different policies on the subject. The book does not answer all the relevant questions on foreign investments, but it may generate an interest and provoke a fresh consideration on issues related to the subject.

A. P. MAHIGA

Edited by Allan J. Gottneid, Church and Education in Tanzania, East African Publishing House, Nairobi, 1976, pages, XXI + 230.

This book is one of the six studies undertaken by the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) and the Federation of Institutes for Social and Socio-Religious Research (Feres) which are Protestant and Catholic Organisations.

The book is divided into two major sections. The first part consists of a historical perspective beginning with the precolonial time and continuing up to the post independence period up to 1967. In this section demographic social economic characteristics are described together with an investigation into various statements of policy, intentions; and an assessment of missionary contribution to education.

In the second section, data gathered in a field study is analysed and interpreted. The purpose of the field study was to determine the attitudes and opinions of people in Tanzania concerning the role of the church in education. The section attempts to test some of the assumptions that policies and practices of the church in education have often been taken from the top without the involvement of the laity.

The two sections were expected to provide a basis upon which insights into possible new initiatives might be got and also orientation or re-orientation of the church's role in education for the future.

In the historical section, a description of missionary settlement on