

themselves define the terms on which they will be judged and determine when their work is providing lasting benefits to their clients" (143–44).

In the final chapter, the author suggests ways to help African NGOs achieve power. Besides enacting internal reforms, African NGOs should network with other African development actors, pursue stronger links with Northern NGOs and private sector organizations, and participate in international development conferences. Donors should designate funds for African NGOs, provide support to cover overhead costs, and influence governments to provide more space. The international media should increase coverage of NGO activities. The up-to-date twenty-two-page bibliography underscores Sarah Michael's contention that Africa's NGOs are relatively powerless, since only one-quarter of the works cited are by African authors. Again, there is a challenge to write more about African NGOs in order to raise their visibility.

This reviewer is heartened to find a sound comparative study of African NGOs and hopes it will be followed by more. Very useful are the distinctions between local NGOs, coordinating councils of NGOs with varying degrees of government influence, community-based organizations that may not have formal government recognition, and international NGOs. A weakness of Sarah Michael's treatment, however, is that it does not situate religious organizations in Africa, which are often community-based, national, and international. Indeed, one might well expect African researchers to challenge her distinction between secular and religious services to their populations.

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Emmanuel Nnadozie. *African Economic Development*. London: Oxford University Press, 2003. 662 pp. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. \$99.95. Cloth.

Emmanuel Nnadozie has produced an excellent comprehensive textbook on economic growth and development in Africa. The book draws on the experience of an impressive group of twenty-five African and non-African scholars from academia and development agencies. By reviewing multiple development theories and controversies related to these theories, identifying policy prescriptions that stem from them, and then examining these within the context of different African countries, this book fills a gap in the literature. Furthermore, it is written for a wide audience, including academics, policymakers, and students, both graduate and undergraduate.

African Economic Development consists of twenty-three chapters divided into six parts. Part I is an introduction to Africa, including the reasons for studying African economic development, the diversity within Africa, and

the measurement of development. Part 2 surveys the geography and history of Africa, growth theories and the performance of Africa, population, and poverty. The third part covers critical issues such as ethnic diversity, health, education, democracy, political instability, inequality, and corruption. Part 4 examines individual sectors: agriculture, financial markets, and savings and investment. Part 5 discusses the international environment, including trade, regionalism, globalization, and information technologies. Finally, part 6 addresses economic policies and sustainable growth and development.

Comparing this book to seven other major economic development textbooks (none on Africa in particular), I found it to be unrivaled in terms of its comprehensive coverage of development issues. Like all the others, *African Economic Development* includes chapters on economic growth, population, education, agriculture, trade, and financial policies, but unlike them, it deals with topics that are either not addressed or are scattered throughout the other textbooks. Thus Nnadozie provides chapters on ethnic diversity, democracy, political instability, regionalism, globalization, and information technologies, as well as on health and corruption (the last two addressed as separate chapters in only one other textbook).

Nevertheless, although Nnadozie covers many issues not fully examined elsewhere, he skimps on environmental issues and on economic planning versus the market. Whereas each of the seven development textbooks used for comparison has a separate chapter on sustainable development (examining issues such as soil erosion, water pollution, air pollution, congestion, communal forests, and environmental degradation in general), Nnadozie looks only at land conservation in the context of his chapter on land tenure. As for economic planning, he omits any review of the history of economic planning in Africa, including aggregate growth models, input-output models, and social cost-benefit analyses. To be sure, economic planning has generally been viewed as a failure, and the more recent Santiago Consensus contends that development must be market-based with a broad role for the government in providing a stable macroeconomic environment along with infrastructure, health, education, and so on. But a review of this history seems warranted in such a comprehensive book.

These criticisms aside, the volume has much to recommend it as a text. Each chapter has a list of terms at the beginning and an excellent set of discussion questions at the end. The notes and bibliography accompanying each chapter are extensive. Unlike many other undergraduate textbooks, however, the book does not offer instructional supplements such as an instructor's manual, a student workbook, an online resource companion, or a set of tables and figures in PowerPoint. Some development textbooks also offer a list of data sets and Internet resources at the end of each chapter. Despite the lack of instructional supplements for an undergraduate course, this is still an excellent choice for a course in economic development or African studies in general.

When I first read that this book claims to address a wide audience embracing undergraduate and graduate students—with or without training in economics—in addition to academics and policymakers, I was skeptical. After reviewing it, however, I believe that the book does serve all of these audiences. There is only one chapter that would be too difficult for undergraduates with some economics training. While others have been simplified to address a wider readership, they maintain a level of rigor by including a comprehensive literature review, a complete history of the topic when warranted, a discussion of the various theories and their controversies, and ample use of time series and cross-sectional data from numerous countries.

Overall, *African Economic Development* is a superb book, amply fulfilling its promise. It discusses the strengths and weaknesses of various policy recommendations and supplies ample data to support or illustrate the range of topics explored. Equally important, it addresses the political and institutional milieus in which development takes place.

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Katherine A. Snyder. *The Iraqw of Tanzania: Negotiating Rural Development*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Case Studies in Anthropology, 2005. xii + 196 pp. Photographs. Bibliography. Index. \$20.00. Paper.

Lowe Börjeson. *A History Under Siege: Intensive Agriculture in the Mbulu Highlands, Tanzania, 19th Century to the Present*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, 2004. Distributed by Almqvist & Wicksell International. 187 pp. Photographs. Bibliography. SEK 266. Paper.

These two fine studies taken together are as refreshing as they are informative. They are both about the same ethnic group, the Iraqw (or Iraqw'ar Da/aw) of Tanzania. The study by Katherine A. Snyder is more of an ethnography, while that of Lowe Börjeson is more an historical ethnogeography. Both deal with agriculture, its intensification and modernization. They nicely complement each other and have implications for understanding development and change in other areas.

The Iraqw are anything but traditional (in the stereotypical use of that term). They clearly have an ability to adapt and adopt new technologies in agriculture and food production for their benefit. Both authors recognize that many Iraqw see that what is modern (even if Snyder uses the term with quotation marks) can also be desirable. To Snyder, "notions of tradition and modernity have resulted in a struggle over identity as well as the meaning of community" (2). Modern ways have clearly brought a diversification in agricultural products and pursuits. Snyder has an entire section on the