inspiration and technical know-how, while data gathering – particularly for practical implementation of large models – needs much sweat and tears, and always a large amount of time and money. No wonder we face over-production of models and underinvestment – both intellectual and financial – into compilation of the data bases needed to implement them' [*Leontief, 1989: 287*].

By undertaking this research Keuning has made a valuable contribution. The weaknesses of the book are mostly attributable to its arguably over-ambitious scope: at times it is not clear whether the author is primarily seeking to expound the virtues of the SESAME approach or to provide a detailed account of the Indonesian economy. The strengths are the vast amounts of information provided about Indonesia during an oil-boom period, and the comprehensive illustrations of the ability of both SAMs and SESAMEs to systematically organise and convey information about economic systems. Unfortunately, it *is* feared that many governments and development economists will not follow Keuning's lead, but rather will continue to avoid the costs of gathering data for large models and seek solutions in the simple parables told by small and highly abstract models.

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Social and Demographic Accounting. Edited by Geoffrey J.D. Hewings and Moss Madden. *Cambridge: Cambridge University Press*, 1995. Pp.ix + 242. £30. ISBN 0 521 46572 9.

This edited volume is a collection of 'essays in honour of Sir Richard Stone'. According to the cover notes, the ten essays and introduction in this book provide 'a state-of-the-art account of developments and applications of the social accounting methods that Richard Stone developed and applied': this claim is not supported by the quality of many of the essays.

The primary focus of the volume is regional accounting; a subject of particular relevance today given the growing importance of regional economic relationships at the supra- and sub-national level. As such the volume is appealing, and contains some excellent contributions. Although Round's discussion on the approriate structure for a regional Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) (Chapter 2) relates specifically to Europe, it contains numerous insights that will prove useful to researchers, and provides a good general introduction to the subject matter. Similarly the two chapters by Kilkenny will be useful to researchers. The first, Chapter 3 with Rose, complements Round's contribution through its emphasis on capital-flow accounting between 50 US states. The authors' conclusions that '[F]lows of capital-related income are not normally considered adequately in input-output analyses nor in SAM analyses' and that 'the actual construction of the SAM is a major challenge' (p.59) are well taken. It will be interesting to see how the authors overcome some of the many difficulties.

Kilkenny's second contribution (Chapter 9), is concerned with a rural-urban applied general equilibrium model. Although the inspiration is a rural-urban database for the US, the potential for applying similar models to topics such as the contribution of agriculture to development and rural-urban migration in developing economies are exciting.

Decomposition analysis has long been popular for the analysis of SAMs. Of the two chapters concerned with decomposition analysis; that by Hewings *et al.* (Chapter 5), although based on data from Bangladesh, is largely theoretical, while Dewhurst and Jensen's contribution (Chapter 6) provides a more even mix between theory and empirics by reference to Scottish data. Both are useful if unoriginal contributions.

There are three chapters with a demographic emphasis. The chapter by Stedler and Oosterhaven is a description of the 'integrated interindustry labour market model for the Netherlands', while Rogers' chapter is concerned with biases introduced to demographic accounts by using net migration rates. The third chapter, by Clarke, is concerned with micro-simulation; although potentially interesting it does not relate easily to other chapters.

Although this volume contains limited reference to developing economies it may prove useful to development economists interested in regional accounting. While some of the contributions are excellent, it is hoped that in future such collections do more justice to Stone's contribution to the subject.

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Constraints on the Success of Structural Adjustment Programmes in Africa. Edited by Charles Harvey. *London: Macmillan,* 1996. Pp.xii + 248. £14.99. ISBN 0 333 642931

How effective is structural adjustment in restoring growth and reducing poverty? This is a question which is still central to the development debate after 15 years of structural adjustment programmes in Africa and elsewhere. The IMF and the World Bank both argue that their stand-by loans and structural adjustment loans have encouraged a more rational use of resources, greater efficiency and more growth. Structuralist economists argue that these programmes take insufficient account of the many supply-side rigidities which limit the responsiveness of African economies to measures such as trade liberalisation and devaluation.

This book addresses these controversial issues with a set of country case studies (Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) together with reviews of regional issues. The country case studies, which were prepared by doctoral students as part of their SIDA-sponsored research at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, are all of a high standard, and are all highly topical.

Peninah Kariuki looks at financial liberalisation and the small and medium scale industrial sector in Kenya, using firm level evidence, and finds that positive real interest rates have not removed all the problems of allocating credit in the context of imperfect financial markets. Pius Owino in his careful analysis of the Kenyan pharmaceutical industry establishes that structural adjustment provided modest encouragement to the production of pharmaceutical products, but has been less successful in improving the supply of essential drugs. Willy Parslaw examines