

helps to shape the broader society, as the household in turn is shaped by those broader social forces (p. 1).

This view of the Shona household as a kind of Passchendaele Wood is a feature of Schmidt's book, though her views are not in fact so simplistic. Her women of Goromonzi toil away at agriculture, gold-washing, trading crafts and a host of other tasks. They are variously oppressed by their fathers, husbands, officials and missionaries, and occasionally bully each other. There is no doubt that all this is true. Whether it is the whole story is another matter.

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A Guide to Zimbabwean Administrative Law By G. Feltoe. Harare, Legal Resources Foundation, 1991, vi, 62 pp., ISBN 0-908312-04-0, Z\$15,00.

A Guide to Sentencing in Zimbabwe By G. Feltoe. Harare, Legal Resources Foundation, 1991, xvi, 215 pp., ISBN 0-908312-03-2, Z\$26,00.

A Guide to Zimbabwean Criminal Law By G. Feltoe. Harare, Legal Resources Foundation, 1991, viii, 142 pp., ISBN 0-908312-00-8, Z\$15,00.

A Guide to the Zimbabwean Law of Delict By G. Feltoe. Harare, Legal Resources Foundation, 1990, xii, 126 pp., ISBN 0-908312-02-4, Z\$15,00.

It is essential to understand from the outset the purpose of these guides. They are not intended to be exhaustive accounts of Zimbabwean law, but rather they are designed to provide an introduction to certain specific aspects of the law. Equally important is their role as source books from which Zimbabwean cases may be referred to quickly and easily. This is obviously useful for legal practitioners and students seeking local precedents.

In his introduction to *A Guide to Zimbabwean Administrative Law*, Feltoe tells us that this branch of the law is concerned with 'the administration of the state, that is, the detailed and practical implementation of the policies of Central Government aimed at the running of the state' (p. vi). Appropriately enough, Feltoe begins with an account of what delegated or subsidiary legislation is. This is important because delegated legislation is the primary instrument for regulating and supervising a whole host of activities within the state. The various different types of delegated legislation are clearly set out — as are the procedures needed for their creation. In this connection it is pleasing to note that Feltoe pays great attention to the need for controls in ensuring that subsidiary law-making bodies do not exceed or abuse their powers.

Feltoe describes in appropriate detail the nature and purpose of administrative tribunals, which he states 'are bodies other than courts of law which are given the power to resolve disputes and to decide cases' (p. 7). In the course of looking at the relationship between tribunals and

the courts, Feltoe provides the reader with practical advice about how to bring tribunal decisions on review to the High Court.

Among other topics looked at in this guide are natural justice, the position and role of the Ombudsman, the *ultra vires* doctrine and vicarious liability. Feltoe's guide is a very good introduction to the subject of administrative law.

Having spent some time working as a prosecutor I recognize Feltoe's *A Guide to Sentencing in Zimbabwe* as a most welcome and long-overdue publication. For several years the question of sentencing has been one of the most difficult issues facing the judiciary. Sentencing persons convicted of crimes is, as Feltoe remarks in the preface to this work, 'a most onerous and difficult task' (p. v). This problem has been most apparent in the magistrates' courts, and new, inexperienced magistrates in particular will welcome the direction and advice offered by the guide.

A Guide to Sentencing in Zimbabwe is well-structured. In the first chapter, 'General aspects of sentencing', Feltoe outlines some of the underlying principles of sentencing, pointing out that 'although it is . . . not obligatory . . . it is highly desirable that the court articulate the reasons for the sentence' (p. 8). Feltoe also stresses the fact that 'when it comes to the application of the criminal law everyone should be treated equally. This also applies in respect of the imposition of penalties' (p. 8). The sentencing jurisdiction of the various courts is described and details of specific sentences are provided. This includes a very wide range of topics: from the sentencing of juveniles to the question of when solitary confinement ought to be imposed. Other chapters deal with issues such as mitigating and aggravating factors, specific crimes, special categories of offenders and specific sentences. Without a doubt this is an invaluable reference book for those on the bench and indeed for all legal practitioners.

Feltoe's *A Guide to Zimbabwean Criminal Law* has already established itself as one of the most important locally produced legal textbooks. In the preface Feltoe states that 'it is intended simply to provide a useful source of reference for practitioners . . . it will also serve as an introduction to the subject for students' (p. vii). The guide succeeds admirably in both attempts. The structure of the Zimbabwean criminal law system is explained, as are general principles such as the mental and physical aspects of crime. Perhaps the guide's greatest strength lies in its lucid account of the range of defences open to accused persons. These defences are neatly divided into two main subsections: 'defences affecting mental element' and 'defences affecting unlawfulness element'. Specific crimes are considered in detail and their essential elements are set out in way that facilitates easy reference. This is good news for inexperienced prosecutors involved in perusing dockets for the purpose of set down. Feltoe's guide will enable them to determine more easily if they have a *prima facie* case before them or not.

The final publication I would like to mention is Feltoe's *A Guide to the Zimbabwean Law of Delict*. Our law of delict, though heavily influenced by South African and English case law, has remained distinctive in certain respects, for example, with regard to defamation cases. Feltoe points out that 'substantial differences exist between South African and Zimbabwean

Law arising out of differing approaches to the concept of *animus injuriandi*' (p. 32). It is, therefore, important 'that all the leading Zimbabwean cases on this subject [delict] should be readily accessible' (p. vii). The guide succeeds in drawing these cases together, a fact that will make this publication of particular interest to legal practitioners specializing in civil litigation. As he has done in the other guides, Feltoe breaks the subject matter down into its component parts, and this is obviously of assistance to a reader who is looking for information on a specific topic within the subject.

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Industrialization and Investment Incentives in Southern Africa Edited by A. W. Whiteside. Pietermaritzburg, Univ. of Natal Press; London, Currey, 1989, 244 pp., ISBN 0-852557-18-5, no price indicated.

SADCC Beyond Transportation: The Challenge of Industrial Co-operation By T. Østergaard. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Centre for Development Research Publications 8, 1989, 136 pp., ISBN-91-7106-294-7, US\$51.55.

To date few studies have managed to present an overview of the related aspects of investment and industrial development in Southern Africa in an articulate manner. The two works under review, *Industrialization and Investment Incentives in Southern Africa* and *SADCC Beyond Transportation* are pioneers in this field of research. They also exhort governments and investors to go beyond traditional concerns such as transport and communications or agriculture and mining and to undertake initiatives in industrial co-operation and development.

Industrialization and Investment Incentives in Southern Africa gives a brilliant explanation of the historical dynamics of the region. Chapter One by B. Bench describes the countries of Southern Africa in terms of industrial core-areas (such as South Africa) and peripheries of industrial core-areas (such as Lesotho). After a satisfactory historical survey of regional organizations in the sub-region in Chapter Two by D. Mbilima each chapter provides a case study of industrial progress in one of the countries of Southern Africa (Angola and Namibia excepted) and exposes the major constraints to stronger industrial development in that country. In most chapters the statistical data are well presented in diagrammatic form.

In the concluding chapter G. Maasdorp paints a rather depressing picture of the industrial situation and the investment incentives in the region — a conclusion based on demonstrated historical trends and certain identifiable obstacles and constraints confronting Southern African economies. The authors leave the reader in no doubt that much more needs to be done to attract more investment and stimulate industrial development. The present environment is not conducive to industrial entrepreneurship.

SADCC Beyond Transportation has much in common with *Industrialization and Investment Incentives in Southern Africa* as industrial co-operation and development are the central themes for both studies. The author of