

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

the former book, Tom Østergaard, is right when he states that SADCC member states had reason to focus their efforts on transport and communication during most of the 1980s as South Africa's dominance and penalizing capacity *vis-à-vis* SADCC in this sector was enormous. But Østergaard soon reminds us that the 1980s are now over and that the new decade offers new challenges, requiring different strategies, and one of these strategies is investment and co-operation in the industrial sector.

While acknowledging that SADCC and indeed all Southern African states should invest and co-operate more in the industrial sector, Østergaard issues a word of caution. He provides a case study of the SADCC tractor industry, demonstrating how well-intentioned investment and industrial strategies can collapse. For industrial success, SADCC (and today's SADC) member states need to address various, inter-related obstacles: the evasive action of transnational corporations, for example, and external bank/financial controls, national restrictions and inter-state competition, and the unnecessary policy conditions of both donor agencies and multilateral institutions. Østergaard suggests ways in which policy initiatives and programme actions could be undertaken by SADCC states to reverse such constraints and to guarantee increased success in industrial co-operation and development.

There is no doubt that these two works provide an excellent beginning in the understanding of past investments and industrial action and the new challenges for SADC states and the broader Southern African region.

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Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa: A Post-Apartheid Perspective
Edited by B. Odén and H. Othman. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Seminar Proceedings 22, 1989, 243 pp., ISBN 91-7106-298-X, £15, 95.

A synthesis of the findings of ten researchers, this book represents a landmark in the analysis and understanding of the interaction between Southern Africa and the Nordic region. In his chapter Tor Sellstrom traces the origins of this interaction, citing the political support and humanitarian aid sent by Nordic countries to liberation movements in Southern Africa since the 1960s. Since then the Nordic countries have remained in the forefront of the condemnation of colonialism and imperialism.

The launching of SADCC in April 1980 created a solid base for enhanced economic co-operation between the two regions. Statistical evidence cited in the book proves that for most of the 1980s the Nordic states were the main donors to SADCC's transport and communication projects as well as other programmes. The chapter by Elling Njal Tjonneland reveals apartheid South Africa's strategies to hold back the tide of liberation in the region. The author shows clearly how those strategies began collapsing in the late 1980s as a result of the SADCC initiative.

An interesting aspect of the book is its historical survey, with clear statistical support, of labour migration within the region — centered on South Africa. It is also significant that C. K. Brown's chapter emphasizes