

Adesanya, M.O. and E.O. Oloyede, BUSINESS LAW IN NIGERIA, New York, Africana Publishing Corp., 1972. x, 329 p. \$15.00

This book is written for the dual purpose of presenting material that could be used in a Business Law course and to bring people up to date on changes in the law of Nigeria which affect business. The contents are specifically set up so that non-lawyers can use the materials in preparation for the Business Law or Mercantile Law examinations at the various Nigerian Universities. They have also been set up to cater to the needs of the students preparing for the examinations in Nigerian Law of the Nigerian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The volume specifically deals with questions of contract, sale of goods, agency, hire purchase, negotiable instruments and notes, insurance, business organizations, tort law [products liability, occupiers liability and the problems of vicarious liability] and finally various aspects of labor law.

Garlick, Peter C., AFRICAN TRADERS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA, New York, Oxford University Press, 1972. x, 172 p. \$7.25

This book seeks to identify some problems of economic development in Ghana by studying the behavior and social background of the biggest African traders dealing in manufactured goods who had permanent premises in Accra and Kumasi, the two largest towns in Ghana. The author's specific task is to explain why indigenous businesses have failed to expand beyond a relatively small-scale level. He uses political, economic and social inputs to clarify the reason why indigenous businessmen operate on a small scale. He spends time examining the influence of matrilineal kinship ties, extended family responsibilities and even the effects of supernatural beliefs on attitudes toward business success and failure among the Akan group of peoples. Dr. Garlick does provide some convincing insights into the methods the post-independence government used to stifle indigenous enterprise.

Hanna, William J. and Judith L. Hanna, URBAN DYNAMICS IN BLACK AFRICA: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH, Chicago, Aldine Publishing Co., 1971 x, 390 p. \$9.75

This is an extremely useful and comprehensive synthesis of empirical and theoretical work on urban life in Black Africa. The authors draw on data concerning migration, employment, housing, education, health and politics in order to develop explanatory concepts such as the rural enclave in town and the polyethnic structure of political integration. Because of the manner in which the authors have brought together much of the existing data on urbanization in Africa, there is a great deal of information available for all those interested in urbanization processes. There is also comprehensive bibliography extending through 168 pages at the end of the text.

Harlander, H. and D. Mezger, DEVELOPMENT BANKING IN AFRICA: SEVEN CASE STUDIES, New York, Humanities Press Inc., 1971.
390 p. \$23.00

In this volume the African Studies Center of the IFO Institute for Economic Research presents two independent studies. One of the authors, H. Harlander, undertook case studies of the National Investment Bank, Ghana, the Uganda Development Corporation and the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, Kenya, while D. Mezger treated the African Development Bank, Abidjan, the Banque Camerounaise de Developpement, the Banque Ivoirienne de Developpement Industriel, and the Banque National Agricole, Tunisia. The introductory chapter presenting some basic information on Development Banks including capital structure and financial resources, organizational structure, objectives, functions and operational policy was prepared jointly by both authors. The case studies have been coordinated so that the same information is available for each of the banks dealt with. In all cases we are made aware of the operational policy, the objectives and functions, the structure of the bank, the financing operations and the general economic environment within which the bank operates.

Hopkins, Nicholas S., POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN AN AFRICAN TOWN: KITA, MALI, Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1972.
xxi, 246 p. \$9.50

In the post-independence era when many African governments are attempting to harness the countries through innovative political

and social policies, there is a great deal that social scientists can do in evaluating the effectiveness of these policies. Nicholas Hopkins in this study has analyzed the effect of popular participation in the government of Kita, Mali. His analysis has focussed on the role of faction, political alliances, political rivalry and the dynamics of agreement. A recurrent theme in the book is the high level of popular participation in Kita's government when the governmental form appeared to have been a monolithic, centralized one-party system turned out to have a great deal of flexibility, as people and institutions were responsive to popular pressure. Another important theme that is developed by the author is the significance that identification with Kita plays in the political arena. It appears that local identity was more relevant than ethnic affiliation, religion or social status. Finally, the authors reach the conclusion that although it is possible to move towards modernization through a social revolution, the ultimate success of the program is tightly linked to the economic success of the country.

Isaacman, Allen F., MOZAMBIQUE: THE AFRICANIZATION OF A EUROPEAN INSTITUTION, Madison, Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin Press, 1972. xviii, 260 p. \$17.50

This book examines the historical development of the prazos da coroa, or crown estates, established in the lower Zambesi Valley of Mozambique by the Portuguese government during the early years of the seventeenth century. The study attempts to redefine the importance the prazos have played in Mozambique development. Perhaps the most significant aspect of the study is that it goes beyond the usual approach of defining prazos as estates which the crown distributed to female inhabitants of the Zambesi or to prospective immigrants for a period of three generations. Isaacman deals with the prazo as an African institution operating in its Zambesian milieu. The author emphasizes the internal dynamics of the institution and its impact on the historical development of the lower Zambesi Valley. Much of the volume is taken up with discussion of the following matters: how the alien Portuguese developed their political control over the local Zambesian chieftaincies; the principles around which the prazos were developed; the impact of the Portuguese presence on the cultural makeup and social institutions of the indigenous population; the reasons the institutions survived

for one hundred and fifty years; and the type of structural change the institution had to undergo to effectively communicate with the different interest groups.

Jones, William O., *MARKETING STAPLE FOOD CROPS IN TROPICAL AFRICA*, Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1972. xiii, 293 p. \$12.50

This study is the result of the United States Agency for International Development's [AID] concern over the paucity of information available on the food-marketing systems of Africa. Economists working with the problems of economic development have noted for some time that information relating to crop marketing systems are required if proposals for economic development are to be seriously considered. In 1963 AID solicited the help of American University teams to conduct actual field research. This research was carried out in Kenya, Sierra Leone, Eastern Nigeria and Western Nigeria. Individual reports were presented and this volume is an attempt to integrate the information of the four studies with the limited information available from other sources, in order to achieve an overall understanding of the nature of the marketing systems, the effectiveness with which they allocate food supplies and productive resources, and ways in which their operation might be improved. The principal agricultural marketing problem the study deals with is how best to improve the integration of markets and their ability to respond to expected major changes in demand and supply in the coming decades. The author makes a general recommendation that there should be greater reliance on the existing private marketing system, with governmental intervention restricted to facilitating activities in order to achieve better adjustment to underlying market forces and regulatory activities to correct abuses that result in uneconomic allocation of exploitation.

Khaketla, B.M., *LESOTHO 1970: AN AFRICAN COUP UNDER THE MICROSCOPE*, Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1972. x, 350 p. \$10.00

This book is an account of the steps leading to Lesotho's achievement of independence in 1966, written by the man who

became Privy Councillor to the King in 1965. It examines in great detail the men and groups that dominated the political scene through the independence period and the subsequent four years of rule. It explains and analyzes the events that threw the country into political chaos after the results of a national election had been repudiated by the losing candidate who effected a coup and threw his political opponents into detention.

Liebenow, J. Gus, COLONIAL RULE AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA: THE CASE OF THE MAKONDE, Evanston, Illinois, Northwestern University Press, 1971. xiv, 360 p. \$11.50

This book deals with the lack of response to modernization by the Makonde, the third largest tribal group in Tanzania. The author conducted his research both during the colonial period [1955-1956] and during independence [1967-1968]. The author first presents a number of preliminary factors which he regards as responsible for the nonresponsiveness of the Makonde to modernization. They include: geographic isolation, obstacles posed by difficult physical terrain, traditional patterns of dispersed settlements, age-old loyalties to traditional leadership and a rudimentary technology inherited from the past. The most important element impeding the response by the Makonde is British colonial administrative caprice. Because of the self-interest of the colonial officials in furthering their own careers, the Makonde came to look on the colonial administration as a series of meddling acts without any logical or meaningful relationship to development of the tribe. The author continues to explore how the Makonde reaction to the development projects of President Nyerere have been conditioned by their experience under colonial rule and how much of the same maneuvering of social, political and economic institutions of the tribe have been tampered with by the independence government.

Melson, Robert and Howard Wolpe (eds.), NIGERIA: MODERNIZATION AND THE POLITICS OF COMMUNALISM, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University Press, 1971. xv, 680 p. \$12.50

This is a large scale inter-disciplinary investigation into the nature of cultural pluralism as revealed in the political history of Nigeria. There are twenty-five contributions, eight

originals for this volume, which are divided into five sections. The cultural conflict or communalism as the authors call it, is first viewed from a theoretical perspective. The next three sections refer to major factors underlying communal conflict: the competition for scarce goods, the institutional framework within which this competition occurs and the changing nature of cultural identity. The final section addresses itself specifically to the policy implications of the Nigerian/Biafran conflict. The editors take the position in their introduction that it is conflict that produces "tribalism" rather than "tribalism" that produces conflict. It is not clear that the experts who have prepared chapters for this volume would agree with this pessimistic outlook.

Nzimir, Ikenna, STUDIES IN IBO POLITICAL SYSTEMS, Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1972. xviii, 287 p. \$12.75

In this work the author sets out to redefine and reclassify Ibo political systems, which it is alleged have been misunderstood and misclassified by administrative officials during the colonial period. The book is divided into two parts. In Part I, the author reconstructs the political organization of each of four Ibo states and clarifies how the structure of each state is used as an instrument for manifesting the purpose of each state. He focuses on the personnel, specifically the kings and their chiefs, to show how they carry out the governmental functions of policy making, adjudication of legal cases, execution of legal decisions and the defence of the state. In the second part the kingship as an institution and as the enduring focus of political values is discussed. In the second part there is a general discussion on the manner in which norms and values change to accommodate the authority of the kings and chiefs. A final chapter ties together the themes developed in the two Parts for purposes of comparative analysis of the four Ibo political systems.

Odumosu, O.I. [Editor-in-Chief], THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE (NIGERIA) LAW REPORTS, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, University of Ife Press, 1971. xiv, 130 p. \$15.50

The newest case reporter from Africa is issued quarterly by the University of Ife Press. The Reports cover all the most recent decisions of Superior Courts of Record throughout the Federation of Nigeria, and thus present an up-to-date, regular and comprehensive record for all those interested. The reports are well indexed in that each case is categorized and can be found through the index which appears at the front of the volume and can also be cross-referenced through the headnoting system. In each reported case there is also found a list of cases cited, which is a very helpful tool to both legal practitioners and scholars.

Turner, Victor (ed.), COLONIALISM IN AFRICA 1870-1960, Volume 3, PROFILES OF CHANGE: AFRICAN SOCIETY AND COLONIAL RULE. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1971. viii, 455 p.
\$17.50

This is volume 3 in the five volume series dealing with COLONIALISM IN AFRICA. Volumes 1 and 2 deal with the history and politics of colonialism. Volume 3 placing emphasis on the societal aspects of the period of colonization is intended to supplement the previous two volume history. Except for two or three contributors to the volume, all are anthropologists. Of the studies that deserve special mention, Elizabeth Colson's on the colonial impact on land tenure is outstanding; one should also take note of Peter Rigby on politics and modern leadership in Ugozo; Ronald Cohen's treatment of Bornu's transition from empire to colony; Max Gluckman's analysis of the relationship between tribal organization and industrial society in south and central Africa; and Aidan Southall's essay on imperialism and urban development. The purpose of these studies is to present the colonial period from more of an African perspective than European. One can not help notice the lack of African contributions to the volume in that light, but one must also note that many of the chapters should become important contributions to the literature in their own right.

Uche, U.U., CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS IN GHANA AND NIGERIA, London, Frank Cass and Co., Ltd., 1971. xl, 366 p. £5.25.

This book is a comparative commentary on African contract law written for lawyers. The author has chosen two African countries,

Ghana and Nigeria for comparison because of the similarities in much of the source material of their respective contract law, because both the West African Court of Appeal and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council served as appeal court for both countries, because the same provisions introduced in each of the countries for the enforcement and observance of customary laws and finally because of the similarities and differences in interpretation in each of these two countries. The book itself is divided into five parts. Part one is an introduction in which the author discusses his reasons for choosing Ghana and Nigeria and deals with a lot of the preliminary matters that he felt had to be dealt with before delving into the substantive law of contract. Parts two and three deal with contractual obligations between two parties and more than two parties. Part four examines defective contracts and finally in part five a study is made of the role of the courts and the State in the enforcement of agreements and the effectiveness of remedies for the breach of agreements.

White, John, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS: THE ASIAN, AFRICAN AND INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANKS, New York, Praeger Publishers, Inc., 1972. vii, 204 p. \$12.50

This study concerns the channels through which resources can be transferred from rich to poor nations. An unresolved issue concerns how the rich countries, which provide the bulk of the finance for international institutions, should allocate resources between one institution and another. This study argues the case for a transfer of resources away from global institutions, notably the World Bank group, to regional institutions, notably regional banks. The argument for the regional institutions rests, not on an increased efficiency of regional institutions, but on the fact that they could neutralize, to a greater extent, inequality in relations between rich and poor nations that come about because of the behind the scenes politics of economic aid. Professor White attempts to show that the regional banks can provide for increased diversification and competition and thus more equity in the provision of funds for economic development.