

T. Akinola Aguda

Commercial, Business and Trade Law: Zimbabwe

Oceana Publications Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York, 1983, US \$ 125.—

Oceana's Series 'Commercial, Business and Trade Law' is edited by Kenneth R. Simmonds. It presents looseleaf collections of the principal legislative acts in the field and is intended to cover the 'major trading nations of the world'. Editor and publisher consider 64 nations as belonging to this group, including 15 Asian, 6 Central and South American (the Caribbean is referred to as one group), 15 Middle Eastern and North African as well as four African States south of the Sahara: Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. 16 volumes dedicated to Third World countries have appeared until now. Professor Aguda, the well-known Nigerian scholar and author of many books on African law (to mention only his excellent 'Law of Evidence in Nigeria', 2nd. ed., 1974) edited the volume on Zimbabwe. He has collected therein the relevant acts on contracts, sales of goods, company law, banking and bills of exchange, trade practices and consumer protection, and foreign investment. A short introduction gives an overview of the sources of commercial, business and trade law of Zimbabwe, the basic principles of which are to be found in Roman-Dutch law. Although the work (and the series as a whole) is intended primarily to serve the interests of those who are practically concerned with international business transactions, it is a valuable help to the comparative and international lawyer in general. It is to be hoped that similar binders will be published on the law of other black African states, whether they be 'major trading nations' or not.

Philip Kunig

Citha Doris Maass

Indien – Nepal – Sri Lanka: Süd-Süd-Beziehungen zwischen Symmetrie und Dependenz

Beiträge zur Südasiens Forschung, Bd. 69, Wiesbaden, 1982, 380 S., DM 68,—

Die vorliegende Arbeit will insoweit eine Forschungslücke schließen, als sie die Eigen-
dynamik der außenwirtschaftlichen und -politischen Süd-Süd-Beziehungen in den Vor-
dergrund rückt und diese nicht nur als Appendix des Nord-Süd-Verhältnisses behandelt.
Die indischen Beziehungen zu Nepal und Sri Lanka (von der indischen Unabhängigkeit
bis in die späten 70er Jahre) sollen daraufhin befragt werden, ob sie mehr zu einer – dem
indischen außenpolitischen Selbstverständnis entsprechenden – symmetrischen oder zu
einer asymmetrischen, durch Dominanzstreben gekennzeichneten Struktur hin tendie-
ren.

Der theoretische Vorspann der Arbeit enthält eine Anwendung des Galtung'schen
Imperialismusmodells auf die Süd-Süd-Beziehungen, die nicht unplausibel, aber doch