

for easy administration, does provide the research worker with a highly refined scoring procedure which the author might well be able to utilize in further research in this field.

University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg

J. M. Z. MICHAU

Rhodesia's Pioneer Women (1859-1896) *Compiled by J. M. Lloyd, revised and enlarged by C. Parry.* Bulawayo, The Rhodesia Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Society, 1974, 105pp., no price indicated.

Profiles of Rhodesia's Women Salisbury, National Federation of Business and Professional Women of Rhodesia, 1976, 176 pp., illustrated, Rh\$5.50.

The first of these books is a new edition, enlarged by some 360 entries, of the original edition of 1960. In all there are some 1 100 entries for women who entered Southern Rhodesia, mainly, of course, in the years 1892-6. The second book, published to mark International Women's Year 1975, is also a new edition, in effect, of the National Council of Women's publication in 1953, *Women of Central Africa*, which celebrated those who had made their mark in the first half of the century. The book contains entries of a hundred or so women lately prominent in Rhodesian life and also describes the main women's organisations. Neither book aims at being more than a biographical record, but the diversity of activities described in passing does throw some light on a situation in which 36 per cent of married European women are now actively employed economically.

R.S.R.

Agricultural Research and Development in Southern Rhodesia, 1924-1950
By H. Weinmann. Salisbury, University of Rhodesia, Series in Science Occasional Paper No. 2, 1975, 240pp., 29 Tables, Rh\$5.00.

This is the second volume by Dr Weinmann on this subject; the first covered the period 1890-1923 and was published in 1972 as a University of Rhodesia Occasional Paper.

Together these two volumes provide a detailed factual and chronological record of technical development in Rhodesia's agriculture. For this reason they can be described as histories but they will be more valuable as a source of information for the practising agricultural scientist or student; the historian will not find enough speculation or opinion on the causes, effects or importance of the various technical achievements described, to permit extrapolation in social or political terms and will therefore not be as interested.

Dr Weinmann's description of Rhodesia's agricultural development from 1890-1923 left me with three main impressions. First, the surprising fact that in spite of the great disparity in age between European and Rhodesian agriculture, research in agriculture was started in Rhodesia less than 60 years after its beginnings in Europe. What appears to be the main reason for the early initiation of agricultural research locally, makes the second impression, namely that as early as the turn of the century it was realised that mineral wealth would not, after all, be the draw card and that settlers would have to be attracted by the country's agricultural potential. The third impression is