

Figures (e.g. 1.2) to less than a page size as compared to the rather over large Figures (1.4 and 5.1). The style of referencing by means of footnotes appears both antiquated and shortsighted, particularly as there is no full reference list at the end of the work. The greatest pity is that the discussion ends in mid-air. There is no attempt at a solid conclusion and in this respect the last chapter, on the African retail system, appears to be a mere appendix.

Nevertheless, if seen in terms of the objectives inferred at the outset of this review, the Occasional Paper is largely successful; certainly on the strength of it, a standing order for the Series would appear to be worth considering.

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Statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in Rhodesia By R. H. Randolph.
Gwelo, Mambo Press, Occasional Paper, Missio-Pastoral Series No. 6,
1976, 38pp., Rh\$0.50.

The title of this pamphlet is misleading, since only twelve of its thirty-eight pages are actually devoted to statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in Rhodesia. Relevant statistics are given on Catholic education, Catholic seminarians, Catholic priests and religious, and the Catholic population, in which figures for Rhodesia are compared with world figures and those of other specified areas. The rest of the pamphlet contains statistical tables on a multiplicity of aspects of Rhodesian society, ranging from 'Land Apportionment in Rhodesia 1890-1969' to 'Full-time Students at the University of Rhodesia 1971-1975'.

The statistical tables are not only poorly presented, but are also largely unsystematic duplication of figures from various original sources such as the *Statistical Year book of the Church 1975* and the *Rhodesian Census of Population 1969*. There is no attempt to interpret the statistics, and the graphical representations of the figures given below the first five tables are not readily comprehensible and do not clarify the statistics. Furthermore, some of the data presented are not comparable and therefore are meaningless. For example, in the Table 'Christian Churches in Southern Africa' (p.10), Section A refers to Rhodesia in 1974 and Section B to South Africa in 1970. In addition, Section A gives a comparison of European and African membership of the main churches in Rhodesia; the figures for the European population are taken from the 1969 census, while the figures for the African population are presumed to be estimates for 1974. Moreover, in the same Table 1975 figures represent the Roman Catholic population for both races.

This small pamphlet may become more intelligible if it is read in conjunction with Fr Randolph's other work in this series, *Aspects of Catholic Life in Rhodesia*, but regrettably, on its own it adds little to our knowledge. The pamphlet has no obvious framework and since there is neither an introduction nor a conclusion, the question of the author's intention and purpose in publishing this work, and of his perception of this conglomeration of statistics remains unanswered.

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