

100% European labour. No natives employed or allowed in the workshop.') prepares one for a later chapter describing the mentality with which Reps was later to grapple in the society's battle with the authorities over attendance by Africans and, ultimately, over African membership.

The Story of Reps is largely a story of personalities. This is fitting because Reps has been moulded by the influence of a few dominant individuals. The Story proper begins in Chapter II with the youthful zest of Christine Collings, to whom the book is dedicated, the young Rhodesian who returned from her studies in England with a headful of ideas; the life which she and her immediate associates, Dr Paul Anning and Joan Rankin, infused into the nascent theatrical world of Salisbury is projected forcefully and movingly by Cary. Later chapters recount the financial tribulations of Reps until comparatively recent times, the growth of the society and the critical, even agonizing, decisions on matters of policy which accompanied changes in the character of Salisbury. Many of the productions over the years are succinctly evaluated, often with a spicy (but never uncharitable) account of intrigue behind the scenes. One of the most serious points reiterated through the book is the constant intention of Reps, from its inception, to fill the need in Salisbury for drama that is more than frivolous entertainment; Cary protests — too much, some might think — that the sneer of 'box office' success cannot be levelled at Reps. Among the personalities who dominate the pages of the book in turn are George Barnes, Dr John Keeling, and the society's professional Director Adrian Stanley. They are drawn with sureness of touch by Cary, who is himself a founder member of Reps, as well as an experienced author.

If Cary's special qualification for writing this book, his intimate association with Reps, is his strength, it is also his weakness. There are moments when he expends more energy than is due to minor events and petty crises which are simply boring to anyone who was not involved in them. But these are infrequent blemishes on a book that must be read by anyone who is genuinely interested in the history of theatre in this country.

Cary and the publishers must be congratulated jointly on the excellent appearance of the book, which is set in clear and attractive type, and for the profusion of well-chosen photographs, which are excellently reproduced.

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C. J. WORTHAM

A Service to the Sick: A History of the Health Services for Africans in Southern Rhodesia (1890-1953) By M. Gelfand. Gwelo, Mambo Press, 1976. 187pp., 44 Photographs, Rh\$6,50.

This book, the first of a new series entitled 'Zambeziiana', has been written by the Professor of Medicine in the University of Rhodesia. This series, under the General Editorship of Professor R. S. Roberts, Professor of History at the University of Rhodesia, aims to 'focus on various aspects of culture and of development of society in Central Africa'. The author is already well known in the field of medicine in Southern Africa and has also published many works concerning historical aspects of medical practice.

The book, published in both soft and hard covers, describes the development of the health services in Southern Rhodesia from 1890 onwards in 17 chapters. There is a masterly foreword by Dr Dyson M. Blair, the last Federal

Secretary for Health, which admirably summarises the period covered in the book.

Although the sub-title suggests that the period covered is 1890-1953, the author frequently takes us beyond this period and sometimes up to the 1970s. The book contains an extensive bibliography related to each chapter which will facilitate further research by serious students of this subject, but the reviewer noted a footnote (n.12, p.129) for which there is no reference in the Notes. The inclusion of the photographic plates in the book adds to the interest, as some of the people illustrated are still living in Rhodesia today. It is to be hoped that many of those who study the plates will write to the author and help him to identify further the people illustrated. As an example, in an extract from a letter (p.93) there is a statement: 'There was a small maternity section run by a nurse called Priscilla'. Among the photographic plates (facing pp.128, 129) there is one showing Harare Maternity Unit 1950. The Priscilla referred to is Miss P. Ngonyama (now Mrs Mwamuka) but unfortunately the lady shown in the photograph is in fact Miss Dorothy Ngonyama (now Mrs Sigauka), Mrs Mwamuka's sister.

This small volume is crammed with facts covering the development of the health services in Southern Rhodesia and the author has done well to marshal them for us as he has done. Inevitably a number of errors have crept in which should be eliminated in a subsequent edition as these tend to be carried on from one text to the next. By way of illustration and by no means exhaustively, the reviewer would point out that the text should read as amended, as follows: 'Ian Wright now a surgeon in Canada' (p.71); 'By 1944 when European patients' (p.96); 'Completion of the main hospital was however, not achieved until 1958' (p.99). Incidentally the Memorial Hospital (p.99) did not close its doors until May 1961 when the Richard Morris Hospital was opened in Bulawayo. It is stated (p.161) that an African tuberculosis hospital was opened in Chinamora Reserve in September 1946, but this institution was not opened until 1950 (see Southern Rhodesia, *Report on the Public Health for the Year 1952* (Sessional Papers, C.S.R.20, 1951), 19). It is suggested (p.162, n.12) that 120 beds for tuberculosis were opened in Bulawayo in 1951, but on the same page it is stated that 'In December 1954 the Mpilo Chest Hospital at Bulawayo was brought into existence, providing 120 much needed beds'. As in all books there are also a number of typographical errors which have passed the proof readers, such as 'possible' for 'impossible' (p.96), 'spacious' for 'specious' (p.113), 'mattress' for 'mattress' (p.130) and 'Miss Louise Adam' for 'Adlam' (p.132).

In bringing these errors to the attention of readers of this book, the reviewer merely wants to highlight the need for the text to be read critically in order to avoid the continuation of these minor errors in future studies. There are a number of quotable sentences in the text which might be picked out to illustrate the enormous progress which has been made in the development of the health services in Rhodesia; for example, 'Fleming was concerned with up-lifting the African and encouraging him to live in better houses with better food and clothing' (p.115). Thus we see recognised by the health authorities at an early date the tremendous value of environmental improvement on the health of a community. In describing the work of Dr Jim Kennedy of Ndanga the author states that he 'practised community or family medicine for over 33 years'. Here we see the long term effects which runs throughout the book of having one devoted doctor remain in the same place and become known and trusted by the people.

Gelfand has added to his already many triumphs in writing this book. Not only is it a fascinating account of the development of the health services,

particularly the African health services, but he has done this by the inclusion of interesting accounts written by some of the participants in this development themselves. As one of the lesser participants involved in this development (and incidentally no mention is made by Gelfand of the important part he himself played in this development), I am proud to have been and still be identified with the continuance of this 'Service to the Sick'

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W. FRASER ROSS

Old and New in Southern Shona Independent Churches. Vol. 2: Church Growth — Causative Factors and Recruitment Techniques By M. L. Daneel. The Hague, Mouton, 1974, xvii, 373pp., maps, illus., 45 Dutch guilders.

This is the second volume of a proposed four-volume study of independent churches among the southern Shona peoples of Rhodesia, what Professor H. W. Turner describes in his foreword as 'the most considerable study of African independent churches ever attempted' (p.vii). As such, the reader might expect close detail and case study derived from meticulous field research. He will not be disappointed with Daneel's examination of the churches of the Chingombe chiefdom, nearly 40 pages of statistical Tables based on interview and questionnaire, 16 pages of photographs and 3 detailed maps.

Daneel's text reaches above detail to a careful analysis of the reasons for the growth of Independent Churches among the rural Shona, the attractions of their belief and ritual and their methods of recruitment. Above all the terminology of 'schism' and 'separatism' is laid to rest as inappropriately suggesting the defection of Independent Church members from prior membership of mission churches. Instead the direct appeal to many young people is demonstrated; more than half of Independent Church members claim no prior mission-church affiliation (pp.18, 76); and the Independent Churches show a much higher proportion of male members than almost all the mission churches (p.73). The churches stand on their own faith, ritual and the satisfaction they provide for the religious needs and aspirations of the southern Shona.

Particular roles associated with the Independent Churches include fertility and rainmaking, health and security, social roles and comforts that attract considerable numbers. Indeed Daneel claims that, 'No single factor has been mentioned more often by members of the Spirit-type Churches as the direct reason for their joining these movements than the healing treatment performed by African prophets' (p. 186). This constitutes a 'gospel of strength' (p.255). Other factors dealt with, and bound together into some overall African unity, include dreams, communication with the ancestors and spirits, wizardry and possession.

Throughout, the religious content of the churches was uppermost, as were the religious reasons for their growth. Daneel properly insists that the Independent Churches are not 'predominantly land-protest movements' (p.47) and that shortage of land played a scant role in membership growth even in recent years. Moreover Independent Church members are not confined to the 'economically less privileged ruralists' (p.65). Rather, 'the Independent Church households . . . belong to the "privileged" rather than the "deprived" rural classes' (p.49) and 'on the whole, the Independent Churches have the "wealthiest" pastoralists in the chiefdom' (p.63). And as religious institutions 'the