

account of an effort to build a caring community on the basis of the Christian faith.

The two European priests and the two African brothers are the nucleus of activity, but not in the old authoritarian sense, for surrounding them, in concentric circles, are the Parish Executive (which the Parish Priest does not chair), the Parish Council, and the Parish as a whole, organized in twenty-four sections.

Christian witness and action are seen as the activity not only, or even chiefly, of the clergy, but of the whole congregation, and they cover a wide and profound range: meaningful liturgy ('The Mass was soon dragged down from behind the colossal black butcher's slab of a high altar, above and far from the people', p.28); religious education in schools; the use of the Bible; Christian social life and action; the role of the priest and the brother; ecumenical experiences; problems of marriage; help for the needy and care for the sick. Problems concerning the compatibility between certain African traditions and practices are squarely faced, and the African sense of the wide family of the living, and of the one community of the living and the dead, is seen as a lesson to individualistic Westerners in their inhibited loneliness.

The book is the description of a Parish which is a 'true and lively' memorial to its guide and leader, Fr Wim Smulders, S.J., accidentally killed in December 1975, whom the people called 'Munhu' — a human being in the Shona understanding of the word.

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Salisbury: A Geographical Survey of the Capital of Rhodesia Edited by G. Kay and M. A. H. Smout. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1977, viii, 119pp., illustrated, £3.50.

This book endeavours to provide a geographical account of the City of Salisbury based upon individual research efforts of eight staff members of the Department of Geography at the University of Rhodesia in the period 1968-72. As stated in the preface, the underlying research objectives 'were partly to provide a basis for effective teaching of the geography of the local region, and partly to contribute to an understanding of Salisbury and its problems in wider circles' (p.vi). Since individual research efforts were permitted to reflect the varying interests and expertise of the participating staff, the reader should not expect these objectives to be met fully in this volume. Also some of the chapters show their specialized nature and style in spite of the commendable efforts of the editors to standardize the terminology and phraseology.

In classic geographical fashion the first chapter of the book contains a discussion on the site and situation of Salisbury by R. W. Tomlinson and P. Wurzel; restricting themselves to essentially physical attributes, they outline the physical environmental factors which account for the location and growth of the city. Then follows a descriptive historical account by A. J. Christopher of the areal morphology of Salisbury within the setting of a pre-determined cadastral framework; maps usefully illustrate the growth and development of land use in the city. Smout also discusses the growth and development of land use in the city to include land-use density and the vertical (townscape) dimensions, and systematically describes the city centre, the industrial, and the European and African residential areas. Kay and M. Cole focus on the citizens

of the city and provide some interesting insights into Salisbury as a man-made environment built on apartheid principles. Disparities in the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the city's racial groups are vividly discussed and supported by tabulated data, maps and photographs.

The fifth and sixth chapters by Smout provide an explanatory description of the dichotomy between commercial development in the city centre and that in the suburbs. Based upon a 1970 land-use survey and applying very basic analytical techniques, Chapter Five deals with land-use structure, land-use distribution and functional regions of the city centre. From these findings Smout concludes that Salisbury is essentially a young city which will inevitably experience further substantial structural changes. In Chapter Six the functional nature and distribution of suburban shopping centres as well as the related shopping patterns and habits of the suburban residents are discussed fully with supporting analyses of data collected by means of questionnaires and extensive fieldwork. Although the data is now more than four years old, this chapter still contains valuable insights into Salisbury's suburban commercial activity.

J. Trinder provides a historical description of Salisbury's industrial areas up to 1972, which is disappointing in its limited research and lack of explanation of the location and growth of the various industries in terms of industrial linkages or agglomeration and deglomeration relationships. P. A. Hardwick examines the development and the state of Salisbury's intra and extra-urban transportation systems up to 1972. The report is supported by substantial amounts of data gathered from fieldwork surveys and from local government records; but while the growing transportation problems of the city are highlighted, little is offered by way of concrete prescriptions for these problems.

In the last and concluding chapter Kay sees the two major problems facing Salisbury, as first, the rising costs of running a city with uneconomic lateral sprawl of low density housing in white suburbia. The second concerns racial discrimination and associated socio-economic inequalities between white and black residents of the city. As Kay rightly points out the belated solution to these problems will ultimately rest with the politicians and administrators. Having said this Kay surprisingly proceeds to offer solutions based upon the premise that the growth of Salisbury will continue to be influenced by apartheid principles. In part this premise highlights one of the problems which bedevil this book, namely time. Some of the findings in the book and the conclusion drawn therefrom are either outdated or based upon premises which have been changing very quickly. The late publication of the book also adds to these problems.

One of the most serious omissions in the book is the lack of references. Without a bibliography I cannot see the 'necessary link between research and teaching' (p.vii) being adequately provided. The authors would have saved a lot of valuable time and effort to those who wish to follow up on their research if copious data source references were included. The same applies to methodologies (not clearly spelled out in the text, if at all) which some authors used to manipulate and analyse data.

Nevertheless the book, although expensive, does neatly provide interesting information for the general reader not concerned with detail.