

are. It appears to be partly from the diary of the Revd Joseph Doke (Clement's father), partly diaries of Clement and partly his reminiscences, written in about 1973. This lack of professional editing is a pity because the book is valuable in its own right for its descriptions of missionary life in Northern Rhodesia and also useful for its glimpses of Clement Doke as a missionary (a relatively unknown period of his life which ended in 1921) and as a novice teaching himself Lamba.

R.S.R.

The Tonga People on the Southern Shore of Lake Kariba By A. K. H. Weinrich. Gwelo, Mambo Press, 1976, 109 pp., Rh\$1.80.

This work is essentially an exercise in descriptive ethnography on a limited scale. The field work on which it is based was conducted by the author during the month of June, 1974, and the wealth of material presented on these pages is yet another attestation of Dr Weinrich's well known ability for prodigious output under limiting circumstances, a point remarked on by Professor Colson in her foreword. The book is a valuable addition to Rhodesian ethnography since published material on the South Bank Tonga is sparse and fragmented. Dr Weinrich is incorrect in asserting in her preface that 'nothing has so far been published' (p.10) on these peoples; various articles have appeared in *Nada*, the *Zambesi Mission Record* and the *Proceedings and Transactions of the Rhodesia Scientific Association*, but this work is the most extensive and cohesive collection of data we have to date. In particular the volume is of value in presenting us with considerable material on contemporary aspects of Tonga culture under conditions of re-settlement after the building of the Kariba Dam forced a move of these people to new areas with consequent environmental changes.

Presentation of material is well organized, with chapters provided on history, changed ecological conditions, traditional and modern politics, kinship, religion and other cultural features. As a preliminary sketch of Tonga life the work gives an over-view not available to us previously. Of particular value and contemporary interest is Dr Weinrich's material on Tonga awareness of modern national political issues. A fondly held stereotype in Rhodesia of the Tonga is that they represent the archetypical isolated traditional African, pre-occupied with the mundane affairs of wresting a living from a harsh environment and with a political awareness that does not extend beyond the horizons of the remote areas of Tonga settlement. Dr Weinrich demonstrates that this is patently not the case; the effects of national and international political policies have impinged on Tonga society in various ways which have not escaped the attention and comprehension of the Tonga themselves. Their grasp of the implications of these issues, coupled with their pride and sense of ethnic independence, has led to a political assertiveness and maturity which compares favourably with that of other ethnically defined black groups in Rhodesia. Dr Weinrich also makes the interesting point that this political maturity has not been dependent on formal education or technological advance, items in which the Tonga have been relatively disadvantaged in the Rhodesian context.

Unfortunately the value of the work is vitiated at points by inadequate specification regarding sources, particularly in respect to survey data. Reference is made at various points (pp. 56, 64, 99) to sample censuses with

no indication of the sampling techniques used. This is important since the author imputes a representational nature to the results and makes a number of generalizations which have to be taken with considerable reservation. However, on balance I am glad that this work has been published. It usefully augments our knowledge of the Tonga; had more caution been exercised in the handling of the data my approval would have been without reservation.

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Jubilee Scrapbook: 1952-1977: The Commandery in Central Africa of the Grand Priory of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem *Compiled by J. G. Storry.* Salisbury, M.O. Collins, 1977, viii, 87 pp., illustrated, Rh\$7,00.

Last year saw the centenary of the Order of St John in its present form and the Silver Jubilee of the Commandery of Central Africa which was separated in 1952 from its parent Priority in Southern Africa under which the local St John Ambulance Association and Brigade had operated since 1920. The break-up of Federation resulted in the Commandery of Central Africa being restricted to Southern Rhodesia and in the setting up of the St John Councils to continue the good work in Zambia and Malawi. Politics have not, however, changed the position of Sir Humphrey Gibbs who is Knight Commander — that is, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, by convention.

The compiler has kept the history and description to a minimum in order to make his story more vivid by the use of illustrations and reports from newspapers of the time. It is to be hoped that this story of good will attract more people to support the Association and Brigade in these difficult times.

R.S.R.