

benefiting could use their new skills in the service of the wider community, and hand on their skills to others.

- * In general, all work places should be linked directly to centres for further training, there being a range of such centres around the country. Places of work would thus share the national task of providing skills for the economy.
- * A substantial amount of further training directed specifically at rural development requirements should take place in the rural areas.
- * Existing secondary and further-education schools and technical colleges should be retained and expanded, but linked directly with the needs of the economy, less emphasis being placed on what is traditionally known as 'academic' secondary schooling.
- * Further Training Centres should be established, planned to operate in close co-operation with the needs of the other Ministries, notably Commerce, Agriculture, and Industry. Each F.T.C. should develop close links with a particular sector or sub-sector of the economy.

The main message of Riddell's valuable little book is that, apart from the establishment of basic literacy and numeracy, 'education for development' is not something which happens in a school; it is something which happens at work. Hence to expand education we must provide not more schools but more work-places.

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Gold Mines of Mashonaland, 1890-1980 By D.J. Bowen. Salisbury, Thomson Publications, 1979, 95 pp., illus., Z\$7.50.

Gold Mines of Rhodesia, 1890-1980 By D.J. Bowen. Salisbury, Thomson Newspapers, 1980, 106 pp., illus., Z\$12.50.

These two books comprise reprints of articles originally published in *The Chamber of Mines Journal* or *Mining and Engineering*. All the chapters (apart from ones on pre-colonial production, and the early role of the British South Africa Company, which are printed in both books, and West Australian gold, printed only in the latter) are detailed summaries of the history, geology and production of individual mines.

The first book covers twenty-one mines in Mashonaland and the second book repeats eight of these in addition to covering twelve other mines, mainly in the Midlands and Matabeleland. Written by a geologist for a mining readership rather than for historians, these brief surveys are nevertheless useful sources of reference.

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