

The Korsten Basketmakers: A Study of the Masowe Apostles . . . By C.M. Dillon-Malone, S.J. Manchester, Manchester Univ. Press for The Institute for African Studies, Univ. of Zambia, 1978, xi, 169pp., £7.50.

This brief study, based upon the author's Fordham University doctorate of 1976, is primarily concerned with religious beliefs and structure, but is limited by its reliance on a single grouping for its evidence in a movement that is both geographically widespread through southern and eastern African and rent by internal divisions. However, like Jules-Rosette's study of the Vapostori (*African Apostles*, 1975) it usefully helps fill some of the gaps left by Daneel's concentration on the more southern parts of Shona country. The book is particularly welcome in its use of archival material for the early years of Johane Masowe but the history of the sect's return to Southern Rhodesia in 1962 is patchy; it can, however, be supplemented by reference to D. Munjeri's article (in *NADA* (1978), XI, (v), 497-509).

R.S.R.

Jack Grant's Story By G.C. Grant. Guildford, Lutterworth Press, 1980, x, 198pp., £5.95.

This autobiography of 'Jack' Grant was edited by Cecil Northcott, and has a foreword by Alan Paton and an epilogue by Garfield Todd—a distinguished trio of witnesses to Grant's lifelong involvement in missionary work and thereby, because he lived in South Africa and Rhodesia, political activity. As the descendant of a wealthy West Indian family and as a great cricketer he was an unlikely candidate for prohibited-immigrant status in Rhodesia—as indeed was his wife, the daughter of Sir Fraser Russell, a Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia.

In Zimbabwe today Jack Grant is remembered for his fund-raising activities for Christian Care, which supported detainees and their families, and his help to Cold Comfort Farm and numerous university students.

R.S.R.

Zimbabwe's Inheritance. Edited by C. Stoneman. Salisbury, The College Press with Macmillan, 1981, xii, 234 pp., bibl., index, Z\$8.95.

This book has a busy editor who contributes to four of the ten chapters. The aim of the book is to describe key aspects of Zimbabwe's inheritance, these being organized into two areas, socio-political and economic, each taking broadly equal shares. The authors, however, attempt to provide more than a presentation of the state of the State for Independence in 1980; there is also a helpful and detailed analysis of historical development and, although it is the professed aim of the editor to avoid prescriptions or recommendations for the future, few of the authors can resist their own radical solutions to inherent problems. All this is, I think, quite interesting for the reader and places this book as a collection of Independence essays by authors concerned for the future of Zimbabwe.

There is throughout the book a thematic approach which blends together the chapters which might otherwise have been quite disparate. The theme is one of Black poverty and growing inequality as measured against the wealth, income and status of the White settlers. The theme is essentially political and more