

The book concludes with an appendix containing the workshop's recommendations which are drawn mainly from the papers in the volume. While the recommendations on a technical level are often quite persuasive, there seems relatively little chance of them being adopted. Certainly, five years after the workshop was held, there seems to be very little movement in favour of a regional approach towards foreign investment. Perhaps a more sophisticated and nuanced analysis than what is available in *Transnationals in Southern Africa* would persuade policy-makers about the need for collective action towards multinational corporations.

University of Zimbabwe

J. I. HERBST

Studies of Fishing on Lake Kariba By M. F. C. Bourdillon, A. P. Cheater and M. W. Murphree. Gweru, Mambo Press, Mambo Occasional Papers — Socio-Economic Series 20, 1985, 185 pp., Z\$6.60.

Inshore Fishing Co-operatives in the Kariba District By M. F. C. Bourdillon. Gweru, Mambo Press, Mambo Occasional Papers — Socio-Economic Series 21, 1986, 34 pp., Z\$2.25.

Lake Kariba seems to fascinate most Zimbabweans, and it is almost impossible to find a popular book on this country which does not devote a great deal of space to it. Its ecology has also been studied in some detail and it is now best-known of the large African reservoirs; however, the social and economic aspects of the fisheries have generally been ignored, despite the fact that the fisheries were meant to compensate the displaced people for the loss of their traditional homes. Consequently, these books are a welcome and much-needed contribution to the literature on Kariba.

The first chapter of *Studies of Fishing on Lake Kariba* describes the history of fishing on the lake, and outlines the different management policies that were introduced on the southern and northern shores. Neither policy was particularly successful and both were unable to cope with the initial period of high productivity followed by a drastic decline which disrupted the fishery. This phenomenon has been noted in most other man-made lakes since Kariba was built and, to be fair, no other fishery administration seems to have been able to deal with it either. The history of the successful 'kapenta' fishery is also given in this chapter and the authors draw attention to the apparent lack of a joint Zimbabwean-Zambian approach to its management. Since this is a shared resource this is a matter for concern.

The Tonga-speaking fishermen of the Binga District are discussed by M. W. Murphree in Chapter 2, whilst M. F. C. Bourdillon considers the Shona-speaking ones in Chapter 3. In both chapters, the villages, the people who live in them, and the way they catch and market their fish are described, and this provides a fascinating insight into the hard and often unprofitable lives led by the fishermen. Some consideration of their attitudes and perceptions is included, especially in regard to officials of one sort or another and to the large company that has for

many years been purchasing fish from them. This company has been the subject of some controversy, and the independent view of its operations that the authors provide is especially valuable.

In Chapter 4, A. P. Cheater describes the 'kapenta' fishery which is based on the sardine that were introduced from Lake Tanganyika in the late 1960s. It accounts for well over 90 per cent of the fish taken from the lake and is very different from the fisheries described in the preceding chapters since it requires a high level of capital input and managerial skill. The spectacular growth of this fishery has led to conflict between owners, employees and government officials, as well as to problems with marketing and processing. These are graphically and sympathetically described, and it is refreshing to see conclusions about this fishery that are based on facts, instead of on misconceptions, which seems to have happened so often in the past.

The last chapter presents issues for policy and for further research and is perhaps the most stimulating one. From my point of view the most valuable service this book provides is to draw attention to the gulf that exists between those who are attempting to manage the fishery and those who have to make a living from it. This seems to exist at all levels, from a kapenta-fleet owner negotiating with a Cabinet Minister to a village fisherman dealing with a Local Council official, and the different perceptions of the various parties must contribute to what are sometimes considered to be arbitrary and apparently aimless decisions made by those in authority.

I would recommend this book to anyone with an interest in Kariba, and it is essential reading for those concerned with its fishing industry, whether as a fisherman, in one of the ancillary industries or as a Government official. I would certainly have welcomed such a book during my own involvement in the Kariba fishery; I cannot imagine how we managed without it.

Inshore Fishing Co-operatives in the Kariba District is an examination of two fishing co-operatives and should be read in conjunction with *Studies of Fishing in Lake Kariba*. Neither co-operative was fully established at the time of the earlier study, and their development, operations, and successes or failures are described. The two co-operatives were set up for quite different reasons and these account for differences in the composition and attitudes of their members, the problems they experienced, and the ways in which they dealt with them. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to see the measure of success that they have achieved and it is hoped that this will encourage others and lead to an improvement in the inshore fishery of Lake Kariba and the lives of those who depend on it.

University of Zimbabwe

B. E. MARSHALL