

is not only inaccurate, but since the Civil Service was not permitted to participate actively in politics, it was impossible for the Association to have been an 'ally' of the R.G.A., although their sympathies lay in that direction. It is also stated that the Rhodesian Agricultural Union was 'created by the Company Government' (p. 62), but the reference cited for this proves this not to have been the case; it was in fact formed on the initiative and invitation of the Mashonaland Farmers Association.

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Generally, however, this is an interesting study of the role of economic and other organisations within the governmental system, and the conclusion that it was the instability of this system that to a considerable extent caused the success of the Rhodesian Front is certainly thought-provoking. It is a pity that further space was not given to the periods immediately before and after the 1962 defeat of the 'old establishment' in support of this theory.

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KAY, G. 1970 *Rhodesia a Human Geography*. London, University of London Press, 192 pp. £2.50.

This is only the second major contribution by a geographer towards an understanding of Rhodesia as a distinctive part of the world. Much has happened to the country since Derwent Whittlesey's comprehensive and semi-methodological article was published in 1956 ('Southern Rhodesia: an African Compagnie', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 46, 1-97). Professor Kay has been able to draw on more recent statistics and surveys. Rhodesia is better mapped and the University has been actively engaged in research on the country. Ironically, the author was not able to draw upon the results of geographical research that he is now encouraging since he became head of the new department of geography. In a sense this book was written too soon, but in another way it has high-lighted the areas where geographical research might most profitably be undertaken. The author has summarised and distilled the geographical information of the late 1960s in an extremely systematic and clear account.

The major theme of the book is the ways in which the country's resources have been developed and used. In adopting a traditional, ecological approach to the whole of Rhodesia, 'the preoccupation with political issues and the racial struggle for power' are seen as interferences with the normal processes of development. Coming so soon after the author's *A Social Geography of Zambia* (1967), it is not surprising to see Rhodesia treated as another African, inter-tropical, landlocked state with, in this case, a distinctive resource pattern and population structure. As in so many regional accounts, little attention is paid to the broader regional context of the study area except for

the treatment of migrant labour and settlement by pioneers and more recent immigrants. Throughout the emphasis is on the country as a whole rather than its parts, so that there is no place for an all-purpose regional subdivision.

This is not to say that regional differentiation is *not* made but that it is achieved in different ways depending on the topic under discussion. Thus, apart from the regional classes, European and African rural areas which are each allocated a chapter, distinctive provinces do not emerge as an aspect of Rhodesian geography. Some (including the author perhaps) would argue that they do not exist or that other contrasts overshadow them. Even if they seem not to exist in the minds of Europeans, do they have reality in the Africans' perception of Rhodesia? Different African peoples whose distribution is shown in Fig. 6 have developed cultural landscapes which are, if only subtly, distinct. No final answer to problems of this order will be found without more research of the kind now being done by the University's geography department.

The first chapter sets the scene and introduces the main theme of man and resources and from the outset we are treated to the ingenious diagrams and clear black and white maps which characterize the book. A feature of the second chapter is the carefully documented discussion of changing views of Africans in Rhodesia, followed by an account of race relations and contemporary, political situation as it affects Rhodesia's international relations. The principal topics in the third chapter are the settlement and development of the country by European settlers, land apportionment and labour

relations from an historical point of view. Unfortunately, the next chapter, which is devoted to population, was written before the full results of the 1969 census became available, so that there is no opportunity to develop the theme of population change except to a limited extent with reference to Europeans and for the period 1951 to 1961. An interesting section devoted to the relation between African population density and land quality, could well provide a starting point for a study of response to population pressure. Although this book provides by far the most detailed geography of Rhodesia yet written, its great asset for students of Central Africa lies in its exposure of problems awaiting research.

African areas and European farming areas receive roughly equal treatment in the next two chapters. The last two chapters discuss the bases for the modern economy and current economic problems. Professor Kay has been indefatigable in his search for relevant information and has scanned many official and public documents for statistics. He does not, however, hide behind the facts, but draws conclusions from them, suggesting solutions to Rhodesia's basic problems. These include making additional land available from the European area for quasi-subsistence farming by Africans and a willingness to transmit the values of European civilization 'as rapidly and widely as possible'.

There are three appendices. The first gives the text of the Rudd and Lippert concessions.

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NADA, 1923-7, Volume 1, in 5 parts with a loose index. Bulawayo. Books of Rhodesia, 1972. Facsimile Reprint, 100, 116, 91, 132, 101 pp. R\$45.00 (as unbound fascicles, R\$30.00).

The Native Affairs Department Annual has been produced over the last fifty years to provide Europeans with a broader knowledge of African life principally as an aid to harmonious administration but also as an exercise in improving understanding between the races. The first five numbers, now reprinted, contain articles, mainly by administrators and missionaries, on a variety of topics including the development of African areas, segregation, the treatment of servants, African education, the

The second lists the European populations of towns in 1961 and for eleven of them for 1969 also. It is to be hoped that a new edition will enable these data to be revised in the light of census results since published. The third gives a break-down of locally manufactured products in 1965 and the gross output of manufacturing industry by categories. Two short indexes are also provided.

The double-column format of the text takes a little time to become accustomed to, partly because lines are so short. The wider format of the pages allows much better illustration both by line block maps and diagrams (which are excellent) and photographs. A non-Rhodesian will be able to obtain a much better impression of the country from the many large-scale maps and air photographs.

Notwithstanding this, Rhodesia fails to emerge as a living, real place with distinctive geographical personality. It is almost as if the author has deliberately chosen to make it differ from 'Rhodesia in the news' in order to make the study more objective. In this respect *A Social Geography of Zambia*, presents a more realistic image of that country, because it was the product of long and varied field experience. This reviewer eagerly awaits Professor Kay's second book on Rhodesia; and, at least, we should be able to hope for an extensive revision based on his wide-ranging fieldwork over the last six years.

administration of justice among Africans, remote and recent history and numerous aspects of traditional African culture. This volume provides a fascinating scrap-book of glimpses, incomplete and sometimes confused, of the new African environment seen through the eyes and thoughts of early settlers. Nevertheless, one can hardly recommend the volume at the advertised price except as a handsome addition to a specialist library.

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