

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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