

not do justice to the enormous adjustments in attitudes in both African and European communities which marked this period, nor to the vast educational expansion which occurred. At times the work reads more like a chronicle of events and views rather than an interpretative history.

Nevertheless this book has the merit of bringing together for the first time, quite a full record of the main considerations which have affected the growth of the education provided for all Rhodesians, with particular emphasis on the development of the African people, in a most thorough assembling of well-documented facts. The book has also some of the defects of a pioneering text, some factual, some interpretative, and possibly some of omission.

In his introduction to this work Professor Basil Fletcher makes a salient point:

Two very different imperial traditions met at the Zambesi. It has remained for a century an ideological barrier across tropical Africa like the Iron Wall in Europe.

This point may have arisen because of an overready acceptance in this book of comments by visiting educationists, contained in commission reports and other writings, which have ignored or undervalued this difference. The

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fact that Southern Rhodesia, after the granting of responsible government in 1923, was in 1925 placed under the British Dominions Office, while Northern Rhodesia continued under the Colonial Office, was no administrative convenience, but rather a decision which recognized and accepted the operation of two imperial traditions.

This book, therefore, might quite properly have challenged the validity of views expressed in early official reports concerning Southern Rhodesia, especially in the light of subsequent events. It might also have questioned the practice, common in reports which admit little restraint in the scope of their purview, of lumping together, either for criticism or advice, widely separated countries and diverse communities in an Africa that has never been a unit in any sense, save as a land mass.

As an area of research the history of formal instruction in Rhodesia has so far been occupied by writers who have provided pamphlets and short works covering some aspect of the process. This book deserves the fullest use as a text which spans the period, providing a framework into which other works can be fitted, or possibly a kind of architect's elevation which permits of a degree of perspective in assessing component works.

J. McHARG

**Catalogue of the C. M. Doke Collection on African Languages in the Library of the University of Rhodesia.** Boston (Mass.), G. K. Hall, 1972, xxxii, 546 pp. US\$29.50.

This work catalogues more than 3,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts belonging to C. M. Doke which the University of Rhodesia acquired ten years ago. The collection includes some rare books such as Appleyard's *The Kafir Language* of 1850, and invaluable manuscript dictionaries and grammars on subjects such as Rhodesian Tonga. Altogether there are works in more than 120 Bantu languages, and there are also valuable works on folklore.

The collection is not systematic, but represents the interests and opportunities of a life-time of study, travel, gift, purchase and reviewing, and there is less than one might expect on some aspects of Southern African folklore. Nevertheless the research potential of such a collection of early texts on African

languages is great, as has been demonstrated by a recent article on Mwari by G. Fortune (*Rhodesian History*, 1973, 4). The *Catalogue* in fact has a useful introduction on Doke and the Collection by Professor Fortune.

Unfortunately there is some confusion as to the exact contents of the *Catalogue*. Professor Fortune notes that the Doke Collection that was acquired did not contain works by Doke himself and thus it comes about that neither this Collection nor the *Catalogue* (nor, incidentally, the University Library itself) contains such important works of his as *The Phonetics of the Zulu Language* of 1926 which, however, has recently been made available in a reprint. It is partly to offset this absence of Doke's works that this *Catalogue* has added to it a useful

bibliography of Doke's publications. Nevertheless some works of Doke, mainly offprints, are included in the *Catalogue* (see pp.79-84 in particular), presumably because they were included in the Collection.

The *Catalogue* itself is photocopied from the index cards in the University of Rhodesia Library, and they are printed in full in both an author and subject arrangement. Publishers presumably know their own business, but it seems very wasteful to thus duplicate all the

cards, which themselves are very wasteful of space. Instead the reader could have been far better served with some explanation and guide to the Library of Congress classification scheme under which the cards were originally arranged. The section PL 8000-8844 of the Library of Congress scheme is in fact very intricate and out-moded, and unless a reader takes the trouble to acquire a copy of those schedules the *Catalogue* is, regrettably, almost unusable as a tool for research.

R.S.R.

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