

# The Rise Of Settler Power In Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), 1898-1923

SHORTER NOTICES

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as well as Lawson's own informative memoranda); many of these are extremely interesting, but it is not clear by what criteria they have been selected. Moreover, they are presented without annotations, inadequately indexed, and not always accurately transcribed: ('I.M.' Lewis is an obvious misreading of Lawson's writing of 'J.W.'). This devout, learned, determined African Empire Loyalist deserves a memorial better thought-out and better written than this opportunistic piece of book-making.

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*Changements sociaux dans l'ouest Malgache.* Edited by G. SAUTTER. Paris: ORSTOM, 1980. Pp. 251. No price stated.

This volume is an ambitious attempt by a group of Marxist-orientated academics to provide a badly needed inter-disciplinary study of recent Sakalava history. It opens inauspiciously with a tedious and disjointed *préface* by Sautter (for which the glossary must have been inserted). He outlines the major theme of the work as the interaction of Capital with traditional forces of production. This theme is elaborated by Waast and Fauroux, who claim that social change amongst the Sakalava is a recent phenomenon, wrought largely by the 'violent' forces of capitalism unleashed by the French, following their conquest of Madagascar in 1895. Addressing their thesis to French academia, they assert that the subsequent trauma has been hitherto unappreciated because of a failure to recognize the uncommercial nature of the pre-colonial Sakalava economy. However, they ignore the dramatic growth of west-coast trade, based largely on the traffic of slaves, from the 1830s. The inability of the Sakalava nobility to contain this trade was a major cause of the 'crisis of indigenous aristocracy', which the authors firmly attribute to the colonial period. Their own lack of historical perspective is reflected by the almost total absence of source references, for which an ample number of archives exist (e.g. Archives Nationales; FLM/NMS; Société de Jésus – all in Antananarivo). Articles by Le Bourdieu and Raison on the growth of commercial agriculture, and by Dandoy on cattle-rearing, succeed in raising further doubts about the supposedly uncommercial nature of the Sakalava. In a volume claiming to be comprehensive in scope, it is regrettable that the important economic influence of the Indians, and of liberated slaves, is almost entirely neglected. Finally, Schlemmer analyses Gallieni's 'politique des races', as applied to the Sakalava. It is a stimulating article, and the only one to be well documented, but is slightly out of place in a volume such as this. Also, like the contribution of Le Bourdieu, it suffers from a hasty and unconvincing attempt to accommodate the Waast-Fauroux thesis.

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*The Rise of Settler Power in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), 1898-1923.* By JAMES A. CHAMUNORWA MUTAMBIKWA. East Brunswick, New Jersey: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1980. Pp. 245. \$18.

This book grew out of doctoral research apparently carried out in the late 1960s when the author was the Zimbabwe African National Union's representative in North America. Although denied access to materials in Rhodesia itself, Dr Mutambirwa was able to use the Public Record Office and other centres in Britain. Novelty is claimed on the basis that this is the first African account of the period, but there is little that differentiates it either factually or conceptually from much of the work published in the decade before U.D.I. The text shows few signs of

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countries That is, Southern Rhodesia (and Northern Rhodesia to its north) was viewed as.pp. hard-\$ THE RISE OF SETTLER POWER IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA. (ZIMBABWE), James A.C. Mutambirwa. (Fairleigh Dickinson.

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