

# WILEY



---

Review: Northern Rhodesia

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 1 (Jul., 1913), p. 70

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1779130>

Accessed: 21-06-2016 22:17 UTC

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at  
<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



*Wiley, The Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers) are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to The Geographical Journal*

Acholi, but it is noteworthy that Speke, telling of the memorable journey in which he discovered the Nile source, calls these people Gani. Speke traversed their country, and, like Mr. Kitching, was struck with their close racial connection with the Madi. The Gan are a fine race, and should prove an asset to the Protectorate. For his third type the author selects the Teso, a tribe, akin to the Turkana and Suk, which dwells in the land between Lake Kioga and Mount Elgon. This is the district which is becoming the great cotton producing area of Uganda, and it is of interest to learn that among the Teso the men are rather addicted to hard manual labour. They are also addicted to other things, it would seem, but they are cheery and goodnatured, and a Teso, "whether drunk or sober, hovers round [a visitor] in a transport of effusive welcome." There are many things in this book which all who are called upon to work in Uganda—or among other "child races"—should bear in mind; perhaps none is of greater importance than the need to comprehend the language of the people. Mr. Kitching himself, by his valuable philological labours, has set an excellent example. He is also to be commended for the attention he has paid to native music.

The opening chapters give the reader just that topographical knowledge he needs. He gains a vivid impression of what the country looks like, and is skilfully shown the effect of geographical environment on human progress. The illustrations are very good, but the map might be better, and the index is of scarcely any value. It does not even give the entry "Gan."

F. R. C.

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

'In South Central Africa.' By J. M. Moubray, F.R.G.S. London: Constable & Co., Ltd. 1912. *With Map and Photographs by the Author.* 10s. 6d. net.

This book is the result of six years' experience gained by the author while engaged as a mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia. It contains a good topographical account of a region still imperfectly known, and valuable information concerning the native races. The ordinary reader may confidently consult it as a trustworthy guide; the professed anthropologist will regret that Mr. Moubray does not always specify the tribe about which he is writing. Some exciting hunting adventures are given. The author, though he does not go deeply into social problems, has some pertinent things to say concerning the position of blacks and whites. The white man in Rhodesia, he holds, must not be afraid of manual labour. As in other parts of South Africa, the danger in Rhodesia is, it appears, that the white man may sink to the position of a mere overseer—a position irreconcilable with South Africa being in a true sense a white man's country. Like all observers who do not take short views, Mr. Moubray recognizes the great debt the country owes to the missionary. His remarks on the subject (pp. 34-35) are eminently sensible. In some comments on Congo officials, the author strikes the same note that Lord Cromer has sounded—that character is of greater importance than brains. And an essential of success in one in any position of authority is close contact with and understanding of the people. Mr. Moubray fulfilled this condition, and to this fact is due the chief value of his book. It has enabled him to draw a picture of the people which is full of little intimate touches, helping the reader to make some progress in that now fashionable, and commendable practice, of "thinking black."