

national agency. But the growth in productivity has been less impressive: 'In 1948, a total population of 4,958,520 appears to have grown 1.31 acres of crops per head, and in 1959 a population of 6,536,616 (an increase of 31.8 per cent) grew 1.35 acres per head—if anything, a slight increase in productivity.' But much of Masefield's work has already been covered in the World Bank Report, *The Economic Development of Uganda* (Baltimore, 1962).

On the whole, this monograph is a useful addition to the limited literature on Uganda's agriculture, especially if read in conjunction with C. C. Wrigley's *Crops and Wealth in Uganda* (Kampala, 1959). It would have been better, however, if Mr Masefield had given more attention to such recent ventures as the 'planter-outgrower' schemes, and the formation of agricultural companies, with Europeans and Asians contributing capital and enterprise to farm African-owned land.

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**Der Ost-Sudan: Entwicklungsland zwischen Wüste und Regenwald** by J. H. SCHULTZE

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1963. Pp. 173.

The author of this book, who is also general editor of the series, and Professor of Geography at the Free University of Berlin, here surveys the vast and complex entity which is the Republic of the Sudan. The book is richly documented, but rightly claims to be neither comprehensive nor definitive, as the information necessary for such an effort will certainly not be available for years to come. This study is, rather, a general introductory survey incorporating various partial analyses. The author shows how natural resources and physical environment have influenced the country's development by both hazard and design. He also notes the effects of exploration, conquest, slavery, depopulation, and settlement on current political and socio-ethnic patterns. The study is notable for its detachment and excellent use of the material available.

The book begins by tracing the development of the Sudan from the 1820's, through the periods of Egyptian, Mahdist, and British rule, leading to independence in 1956. It also deals with economic ideas, proposals, and plans since the turn of the century. Large sums of public and private capital were invested during the 1920's and 30's, and Professor Schultze shows to what a great extent the new Republic is today relying on these past schemes for river control, irrigation, and transport. And, it must be added, with outstanding success. It is unfortunate that there is no thorough description of the interesting five-year development programmes which began in 1946, and their more recent successors. These are remarkable not only for their impressive results, but also for the tenacity with which they have been conceived and carried out from the time of condominium to the present military régime. In the integrated 10-year plan of 1961, welfare projects receive relatively greater attention, and it is to be hoped that rapid social development will accompany the expected economic advances.

Ecology and physical geography are dealt with in the last section, with

the aid of maps, charts, and tables. Resource limitations are emphasised, but there is also an attempt to estimate the unexploited possibilities of various livestock, forage, and field crops. Cotton is considered in the context of world markets, and the expansion potential for various types; the crop receives considerable attention throughout the book, as does the problem of water supplies. Both are recurrent themes in the separate discussions of the Gedaref, Kassala, Gash Delta, Gezira, and Zande Ridge economic areas. A final summary of the socio-ethnic and demographic problems takes especial account of the burgeoning population, which seems likely to double in 20 years and treble in 30.

Although *Der Ost-Sudan* is primarily a study in applied geography, it has much to offer to economists, sociologists, administrators, and other specialists interested in this new nation.

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**Judicial and Legal Systems in Africa** edited by A. N. ALLOTT  
London, Butterworth, 1962. Pp. xiii + 226. 45s.

This is the fourth volume of Butterworth's African Law Series; unlike its predecessors it is a reference work. It covers 20 African countries whose legal systems have been strongly influenced by English law. For each country the basic information is given on the constitution and powers of all the regular courts, the control of these courts (especially the channels of appeal, review, and revision), and the law to be administered by each court. An excellent uniform lay-out makes the work self-indexing and very easy to use. An appendix at the back contains diagrams depicting the different hierarchies of courts, and these also help to make intelligible even the most complicated systems, like those of Uganda and Sudan. Where possible the relevant legislative provisions are quoted *verbatim*, and in all respects but one it is a most efficient and valuable work. Credit for this is due not only to Dr Allott, the editor, but also to Messrs Daniels, Cotran, and McClain, all research officers of the Restatement of African Law Project, who were responsible for the sections on West, East, and Central Africa, and the High Commission Territories, respectively. A useful note on Liberia by Professor Milton Konvitz is also appended, but this does not follow the standard format of the other chapters.

It is unfortunate that a book in all other respects well-conceived and well-executed should offend against the First Law of Reference Works: Thou shalt keep regularly up to date. This law requires particularly vigorous application in relation to Africa. All the chapters, except those on Nigeria and the Somali Republic, relate to the position on 1 July, 1960; yet the book was not published until March 1962, an intolerable delay for a legal work. It is remarkable that the experienced publishers of *Halsbury* could not have devised a method of keeping it regularly up to date, other than the slow and expensive one of producing new editions. The book was out of date in many respects by the time it was published, and during the ensuing nine months many further changes took place. For instance, between 1 July 1960 and the end of 1962 the following significant developments (*inter alia*) occurred in Tanganyika.

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