

## *Book Reviews and Notices*

### **PROCONSUL AND PARAMOUNTCY IN SOUTH AFRICA**

**The High Commission, British Supremacy and the Sub-Continent 1806-1910**

By JOHN BENYON

(Published by the University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg, 1980.)

This study of the rise and fall of a High Commission could easily have been a thorough, dry-as-dust anatomy of a dead institution, had it been written a few decades back, and by a different writer. But historians are no longer encouraged to play around in what Jack Gallagher used to refer to as 'constitutional toyshops'. We now expect to be told, not only what the animal looked like and how it moved its limbs, but also how it related to its environment, defended itself, and caught its prey. The problem in the case of the High Commission was considerable, for to place it in the context of South African history necessitated the re-telling of almost the entire British phase of this country's colonial past. John Benyon has done this superbly. He could have given us a much bigger book. It is not easy to compress information and remain readable, but the writer has done his best to keep up the reader's morale with some lively language. Occasionally one feels caught up in the maelstrom of his flamboyant style — why shouldn't his reviewer mix his metaphors, as his subjects so often made a habit of doing? Thus we are told at p. 123 that 'the distant eddies of the human vortex drawn down the Kimberlite pipes would swirl through a dozen societies, ultimately diluting and dissolving their traditional strength'; but for the most part we are treated to a piece of verbal artistry as carefully designed and executed as the unsigned coverplate, the maps and the diagrams, which reflect another of the author's lesser known talents.

In legal terms, the High Commission was more like Alice's Cheshire cat than a prancing beast. William Porter, amplifying a view expressed a decade earlier in Nukani's case, wrote in 1873 that the office

'gives no administrative power, it does not give the power of governing an inch of land, no legislative power does it give and no power by proclamation, or by any other instrument of laying down a law for any creature under heaven' (p. 130).

Obviously, if it were to make its mark, the High Commissionership had to be a 'fighting post' (Milner, p. 267). Because of the enterprise of its successive holders, and the risks they took, it proved, in Selborne's opinion, to be 'more difficult than India' (p. 305); but after Selborne, and with the coming of Union and the abandonment of British paramountcy, it reverted to the kind of role which Porter had described, save for its ambassadorial function and its special responsibility for the Protectorates.

The writer builds the institution up gradually. He reveals its covert pre-history under the 1836 Punishment Act, which not only provided backing for the penetration of Natal and the Sovereignty, but also kept the Bloemfontein Convention of 1854 in legal limbo for ten years after its signing. Not until 1863 did the Act cease to be applicable to the Free Staters, for by this time, although the trans-Gariep had been taken over by

the High Commission and theoretically abandoned, in law the status of British subjects could not be altered by prerogative act without parliamentary endorsement.

Benyon lays emphasis on the High Commission's continuing diplomatic role in the penumbra of proclaimed colonial settlements. This was of special importance on such occasions as Grey's mediation in the O.F.S.-Sotho dispute of the late 1850s, and on numerous other occasions. It would have had very special importance had the Jameson Raid gone according to plan.

Out of this diplomatic role, the notion of 'protectorate', at first very loosely defined, began to emerge. It would develop into a major device of international dog-in-the-mangery during the 1880s, at the height of the Scramble; but it also formed a basis of what came to be known in British colonial circles as 'indirect rule'. The emphasis was on informality, confused on the eastern Cape frontier by the fact that the extension of political control was sometimes done by prerogative act under the High Commission, sometimes by the same officer acting as Governor of the Cape, sometimes by the High Commissioner through the agency of colonial magistrates. This was to give the Cape a very special incentive for keeping the High Commission, which it succeeded in doing until 1900, and to delay the logical separation of the diplomatic and gubernatorial roles until the 1930s. At times, too, the High Commissioner would be supported in key peripheral or strategic areas by Special Commissioners, like Shepstone in the Transvaal in 1877, or like Mackenzie, Rhodes and Warren among the Tswana. 'Protectorate' changed to 'crown colony' with formal annexation, so that when Griqualand West was formally brought into the Empire in 1871, Sir Henry Barkly exchanged his High Commissioner's hat there for that of Governor.

Governorship carried the cachet of substantial authority. Curiously, however, the Lieutenant-Governorship did not, as the rulers of Natal were to discover repeatedly between the era of Sir George Grey and that of Sir Hercules Robinson — above all during the Colony's fight with Sir Philip Wodehouse for Basutoland.

It was personality backed by resources, rather than law, that usually determined the way decisions went. Machiavelli would have added the factor of Fortune. Thus Frere might have been notably successful, but for the setback of Isandhlwana. Majuba destroyed the High Commission for South East Africa, as well as the holder of this briefly separated office. Sir Henry Loch, with Downing Street behind him, could not contain that 'other Achilles', Cecil Rhodes, though Rhodes at the time was a mere private entrepreneur in possession of a charter. Loch's Raid was vetoed, whereas Rhodes's was not. Rhodes succeeded, with the help of successive Secretaries of State, in having the power of the High Commission in Zambesia reduced to a mere shadow. His winning the race to Bulawayo against the Imperial forces was the decisive event, and it was decisive enough to preserve the Company's authority even after the Raid. It took a Milner to exploit Rhodes's reputation but isolate the man. Milner, whose grand strategy matched Frere's, failed for his part neither through lack of diplomatic finesse nor through unskilful deployment of force, but through a faulty long-range political judgment.

I have some queries on points of detail, but these are really reminders of the fact that the days are gone when the close mastery of a broad sweep of South African history is within easy reach of any historian. Thus an explanation seems to be required for the statement at p. 138 that the office of Supreme Chief made Pine *by definition* an executive rather than a judicial officer. The handling of Chamberlain's role in the crisis of 1898-99 raises questions of emphasis: what is the evidence that he anticipated an 'easy war' (p. 279), in view of his well-known Commons speech in May 1896, when he spoke of a 'long war, a costly war . . .'? And we now have Andrew Porter's book to suggest that his overall role during the crisis was rather more calculating and less volatile than Professor Benyon suggests. Again, good use is made of Jeeves's explanation of the political behaviour of the Randlords in 1896-99 (pp. 271-72), but has the author become aware of the same writer's more recent conclusion that Het Volk and the Randlords began to talk meaningfully to each other in 1906-10? This must place the maverick FitzPatrick in a different light. Milner's South African career is so competently handled, with just about every nuance and every up-to-date reference one could wish for, that it was a surprise not to come across the Marks and Trapido argument that, despite the overall failure of his political strategy, Milner succeeded grandly in his effort to make South Africa 'safe for capitalism'. This might seem to involve over-emphasizing the supposed alliance between Milner and the moneybags which Pakenham flaunted without producing any new evidence, but it does seem to be a perspective worth considering, despite the diminishing confidence of the mining houses round about 1907, to which Kubicek has drawn attention.

It would be unreasonable, in a work of this sort, and in which the problem of length created real difficulties for the author, to expect full treatment of colonial (particularly Afrikaner) reaction, to the High Commission. Yet it can be briefly urged that the pan-South African character of the Afrikaner Bond was a complicating factor for the High Commission in the period down to 1886 (note Hofmeyr's concern in 1883-4 for the Goshenite Bondsmen at Vrywilligersrust). It seems clear that the 'interesting though rather cursorily explained historical nomansland' of 1885-95, referred to at p. 205, owed much not only to Robinson as High Commissioner, but also to the new relaxed atmosphere when the Bond no longer pretended to extraterritorial authority. Nor, while we are discussing the Bond, ought we to refer to it as 'former' in 1908, when it still had three years to run.

But these are minor blemishes in a book which ties together, as no other book has done, the key issues of government and inter-territorial relations in the Sub-Continent right through the Colonial period. The present reviewer would have been able to avoid a good many errors of detail and perspective, had he studied this work before putting his own pen to paper. In his final 'Overview' Professor Benyon addresses himself to three questions: how much did the High Commission change over the years? how did it help to mould the local scene? and how should it be seen in the light of current theories of imperialism? The questions, and the answers he gives, reveal a historian who possesses first-rate empirical technique, and who is at the same time in tune with the modern urge to theorize — the one sure way to keep an open mind.

T.R.H. DAVENPORT

## THE PLACE OF THE ELEPHANT

By RUTH GORDON

(Published by Shuter and Shooter, Pietermaritzburg, 1981, in association with the Simon van der Stel Foundation.)

Dr. Ruth Gordon's history of Pietermaritzburg is bound to attract a wide readership, both within the city so affectionately explored by the author in her handsome book, and far beyond. For this Dr. Gordon and her publishers are to be congratulated.

*The Place of the Elephant* owes much in terms of style and content to the late Prof. A. Hattersley's two earlier works on Pietermaritzburg, *Portrait of a City* and *Pietermaritzburg Panorama* (particularly the latter) but with the added attractions of a generous number of illustrations and the invaluable insights into the past garnered by Dr. Gordon, a local historian whose deep love and concern for Pietermaritzburg, past and present, is widely admired. The book opens with a brief account of the origins of Pietermaritzburg as a Voortrekker *dorp*, incorporating the recent work of local geographer Mr. R.F. Haswell on the morphology of the fledgling capital of the Natalia Republic. Subsequent chapters chronicle the annexation of Natal, the establishment of the garrison at Pietermaritzburg (an event to have an enduring social and economic impact on the town) and the early years of colonial administration, introducing figures such as Theophilus Shepstone, who were to play important roles in shaping the affairs of the colonial capital and the colony as a whole.

The heart of the book lies in the chapters on Victorian Pietermaritzburg and the social and political scene during the closing decades of the nineteenth century. "History to Dr. Gordon" the dust-jacket tells the reader, "... means people rather than events" and, indeed it is the veritable kaleidoscope of people and personalities, recalled with infectious enthusiasm, that remain vivid after reading the above chapters, rather than places. The two closing chapters of *The Place of the Elephant* speed the reader from the turn of the century to the present, concluding with a timely reminder of what Pietermaritzburg has lost of its past, and what can and should be saved.

*The Place of the Elephant* is not without flaws, and this reviewer, familiar with the works of Professor Hattersley, must reluctantly confess to a mild sense of disappointment after a first reading of the book. Many opportunities to add to the late Professor's works have not been grasped. For example, although the book is billed as a history of the city from its origins to the present, the twentieth century, especially the period after Union, is thinly covered; what of the people and personalities who have shaped modern Pietermaritzburg? Dr. Gordon has included a welcome but all too brief section on Edendale and Sobantu Village, in addition to interesting glimpses of the history of Pietermaritzburg's Indian community, yet the reader is left none-the-less with the image of Pietermaritzburg as a place shaped and peopled by merchants, administrators, clerics, soldiers and politicians. The Charles Goad fire insurance maps of the city centre in 1895 showed many areas occupied by poor and "probably uninsurable" dwellings — this is a Pietermaritzburg alluded to but fleetingly.

The bibliography contained in *The Place of the Elephant* is disconcertingly short (with some surprising omissions, for example, C. Barter's *The Dorp*

and the Veldt and J.F. Ingram's *Story of an African City*). Referencing within the text is also inconsistent, with sources of quotes given on some occasions and not on others. Tantalizing snippets of information about the city are presented without any leads for the eager local historian to follow. This latter criticism, and the lack of a full index (only an index to personalities is provided), may not hinder the general reader at all, but for readers with voracious appetites for knowledge about the city, they are singularly frustrating weaknesses.

A more minor criticism concerns the illustrations. In the reviewer's opinion an otherwise handsomely produced book is marred by the contrived "photo album" technique of displaying the photographs, which rather than adding to the character of the book, serves only to obscure the corners of a couple of illustrations.

Notwithstanding the reservations expressed above, this reviewer's copy of *The Place of the Elephant* is in constant use, and Dr. Gordon's book will provide many hours of pleasure to both those who know the city intimately and those who first become acquainted with Pietermaritzburg through the pages of her book.

TREVOR WILLIS

#### **THE ANGLO-ZULU WAR New Perspectives**

Edited by ANDREW DUMINY and CHARLES BALLARD

(Published by the University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg, 1981.)

Because the Anglo-Zulu War has long been the almost exclusive preserve of the war-buff, this attractively produced collection of eight eminently readable papers on economic, social and other broader aspects of the war is of particular significance. The essays were drawn from the proceedings of a conference convened by the History Department of the University of Natal, Durban, entitled 'The Anglo-Zulu War: A Centennial Reappraisal 1879-1979'. It was intended, as the editors explain in their introduction, to promote reconciliation and respect between the descendants of the antagonists of 1879. In keeping with this objective, the papers do not concern themselves with the military campaign (though this is not to say that research in this field is in any way exhausted) but attempt, as the title of the collection suggests, to open up new perspectives towards an understanding of the place of the war in the wider context of South African history. To this end, the papers are excellently arranged in a sequence beginning with general considerations on the origin of the war, then moving on to an examination of the Natal colonists' reaction to the conflict. The exclusively Zulu dimension is then brought in, and the kingdom's political economy is analysed. This is followed by a detailed and pioneering study of the impact of the war on Zulu society in the Nquthu district. Finally, aspects of the post-war peace settlement and the role of British officials in the territory are brought under review.

The essays illustrate without exception the wide scope and high level of current academic debate over the implications of the Anglo-Zulu War. Colin Webb, in the course of his paper with which the collection begins, surveys the genesis and current state of this historiographical dispute. By drawing attention to the two major contending schools of interpretation, Webb guides the reader towards a deepened critical appreciation of the

essays that follow his. The first school which he distinguishes is the so-called 'liberal' one, whose approach is informed by a belief in free will and individual moral responsibility, and hence the central importance of personal decisions and actions in the development of human affairs. Thus by scrutinizing men's actions, such as Sir Bartle Frere's in the months preceding the war, it is hoped to explain the past. The second school, the 'radical' revisionist, would, on the other hand, contend that so important an event as the Anglo-Zulu War cannot be adequately explained by examining the deeds of individuals. Rather, what is required is an investigation of the 'underlying structure' which shapes the intentions of individuals. In the case of the Anglo-Zulu War this is supplied by the model of advancing capitalist production in southern Africa, whose economic imperatives were in conflict with the pre-capitalist political economy of the Zulu kingdom.

Despite the apparent gulf between these two avenues for interpreting the past, Webb holds out tentative hope that their differences lie more in emphasis and expression than in basic philosophical position. What must ultimately bring them together is an honest submission to concrete historical evidence, though Webb is clearly concerned lest preconceived theories might be allowed to distort the empirical data. His tempered optimism, and also to some degree his apprehensions, are exemplified by the other essays in the collection. All are the fruits of painstaking research in a difficult field where evidence, especially as concerns the Zulu, is fragmentary. A number of contributors, however, exhibit varying degrees of expertise in moulding their empirical investigations and their economic determinism into a convincing whole. This is most evident in Charles Ballard's otherwise truly enlightening study of the formation of Sir Garnet Wolseley's Zululand policy and the influence of John Dunn in the shaping of his final post-war settlement. After writing an essay which concentrates in the best 'liberal' fashion on the relationships between individuals and the personal motives for decisions, Ballard obviously feels it imperative to give a perfunctory nod in the direction of the 'radicals', and tacks on a few references to stock general concepts of theirs like 'the expanding capitalist economy'.

Norman Etherington is much more straightforward. While he is willing to concede that there were undoubtedly personal factors in Frere's and Shepstone's decision to go to war with Zululand, he is nevertheless convinced that their objectives were determined by an underlying drive to unite southern Africa in order to furnish a regular and steady stream of labour for its developing capitalist economy. Peter Colenbrander, in his masterly analysis of the political economy of the Zulu kingdom on the eve of the war, sees signs of the same fundamental forces at work. The stresses being experienced in the structure of Zulu society, he claims, were not simply the consequences of adverse phenomena such as a growing shortage of cattle and increasing population, but

'to a crucial degree . . . was the consequence of European penetration into south east Africa, the effects of which long antedated the political and economic subordination which followed the . . . destruction of the Zulu state.'

It is striking, though, on how much firmer ground this study rests when Colenbrander concentrates on specific aspects of the Zulu economy than

when he allows *a priori* theorizing to overtake his empirically-based investigations.

In her study of the Nquthu district, Elaine Unterhalter is much more successful in marrying her evidence to her theoretical base. She demonstrates how the political and economic structure of Zulu society, though severely disrupted by the war, had sufficient inherent strength to stave off temporarily the disruptive demands of developing capitalism. Jeff Guy, on the other hand, allows his ideological preoccupation to overlay his investigation of the role played by colonial officials in the restructuring of Zululand in the decade following the war. Nor is this unintentional. He himself declares that 'close empirical analysis' cannot satisfactorily explain the implications of the officials' activities, and that to be understood they must be set in the broad perspective of capitalist developments in southern Africa. The consequence of this approach is that while the immediate motives for the actions taken by officials are hurried over and thereby distorted, their relationship to Guy's theoretical framework is extensively worked out.

Bill Guest alone truly represents the empirical approach, unaffected by ready-made interpretative formulations. In fact, he demonstrates that the Natal colonists, far from being united (as one might have anticipated) in a common class interest by their demand for land and labour, were in reality a community deeply divided by conflicting languages, occupations, interests and expectations. Only in the wake of the Isandlwana disaster, when Natal was faced with the possibility of a Zulu invasion, did they at last show 'a complete identity of interest' and rally together in the war effort.

None of these historiographical considerations should be allowed to detract, however, from the indubitable fact that every one of the eight papers which has been discussed is of the very highest quality. Scholarly, original, yet not abstruse (despite an occasional tendency in some to lapse into Marxist jargon), they add profoundly to our understanding, not merely of the Anglo-Zulu War, but of the period as a whole. The reading — and re-reading — of them should give real delight to the historian and, indeed, to anyone with a genuine interest in Natal and Zululand.

J.P.C. LABAND

### **A FIELD GUIDE TO THE NATAL DRAKENSBERG**

By PAT IRWIN, JOHN ACKHURST and DAVID IRWIN

(Published by the Natal Branch of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, Durban, 1980.)

This book is a welcome addition to the literature on the Drakensberg. It is designed as an introduction to the Drakensberg, and provides a mass of information which will add to the enjoyment of all who come to this mountain region, whether the odd tourist spending only a night or two in one of our Drakensberg hotels, the compulsive hiker who, with pack on his back, ventures for days on end into the remoter and less explored areas, or the cragsman, intent on capturing a "first ascent". Above all, the book is a reminder, to use the authors' own words, that "this vast and beautiful

wilderness belongs to all the people of South Africa, future generations included," and they believe that the more we know about the area the greater will be our desire to protect and to preserve it.

Addresses of Parks Board Wardens and State Foresters are first of all given, and there is a list of Drakensberg Hotels. Lacking is a concise list of camping and caravan sites. Then follow well-documented descriptions of the main areas of the Drakensberg, together with seven most useful two-colour, double-spread maps, and a series of invaluable line drawings of the peaks as seen from different angles. Anyone using this section of the book should have no difficulty whatever in identifying the various peaks and in finding his way around. Chapters on archaeology and the early history of the Drakensberg, climate and weather conditions, the geology and the geomorphology of the Drakensberg follow, together with an explanation of the various vegetation belts. The chapter on weather and what causes it is especially welcome, for it is essential for the mountaineer to be able to predict sudden weather changes, and to recognise the onset of bad weather. More than one fatal accident in the past has been due to failure on this score.

Then we have a series of chapters dealing with the commoner trees, shrubs, wild flowers, grasses, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects and mammals. Here again the accent is on enabling the visitor to identify the various species. This is done largely by means of a series of excellent line drawings.

The book closes with six most useful appendices, one on the major Drakensberg peaks, how and when they were climbed; one on the available maps of the Drakensberg; a most useful appendix giving a list of Zulu and Sotho phrases to assist the mountaineer in communicating with the local inhabitants; the conditions of entry into the various areas; a list of both high-altitude and low-altitude caves; and finally a suggested list of food, equipment and first-aid items that should be carried with one. It is, indeed, difficult to think of anything even remotely connected with the Drakensberg that has been left out.

It is, perhaps, invidious to point out errors in a book as excellent as this, but what is a review for if it does not give both sides of the coin? There are a few minor irritations. Sehlabathebe is wrongly spelt (except in one case) and encephalartos is spelt in two different ways. (Even the spelling of the name of one of the authors differs!). The second colour photograph following page 60 is not taken from the summit of Cathkin Peak as stated. It is taken from Vultures' Retreat. Several of the flower names are incorrect. Amongst the colour pictures, *Zaluzianskya maritima* is certainly not *maritima*. It is probably *Z. distans*. *Moraea spathulata* should be *Moraea alticola*. *Watsonia densiflora* should be *Watsonia densiflora*. *Lasiosiphon capitatus* should be *Gnidia capitata*, and there are five, not four, Drakensberg Proteas (with a sixth only recently discovered). *Protea simplex* has been omitted.

These, however, are but minor blemishes in a book that should be the treasured companion of all who go a-climbing in the Drakensberg, and even of those (the 'oldies') who sit in their armchairs at home with their pipes and their memories.

R.O. PEARSE



**A HISTORY OF EDUCATION FOR EUROPEAN GIRLS IN NATAL, 1837-1902**

By SYLVIA VIETZEN

(Published by the University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg, Second Edition, 1980.)

The first edition of this work (1973), appeared at a significant time. The early seventies saw the emergence of the study of women in history as a recognised field for scholarly research in the United States, Britain and Australasia. This book is a pioneering work in two respects: it is the first comprehensive history of white, female education in nineteenth century Natal; and one of the first academic studies of women in South African history.

It is primarily a study of the development of educational policies, administration and certain institutions. The author has attempted to relate these developments to the particular social, religious, economic and political conditions of a colonial society, and to the cultural influences of Victorian Britain and, to a lesser extent, America. The approach is scholarly and analytical, which is satisfying to the academic reader, although this may prove a hindrance to the general public. The book's simple, lucid style, however, should attract a wider readership.

The theme of women in history is pursued in a traditional manner, viz., through the history of educational development. But for those who wish to study the question of the status of colonial women (through the quality and nature of their education), and the influence of education on the emancipation of women in nineteenth century Natal, the book is a fascinating introduction. It does, however, provoke searching questions which point to the necessity for more detailed research into the particular rather than the general. What was, for instance, the extent of, and the quality of, education in the home; how great was the incidence of governesses in colonial society; and how true is the following statement for many settler women: ". . . the school and the home remained a self-contained world for the majority of colonial women." (p. 328)?

P.L. MERRETT

**NOTES ON RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

**PORTRAIT OF A PIONEER: the letters of Sidney Turner from South Africa, 1864-1911;** selected and edited by Daphne Child. Johannesburg, Macmillan, 1980. 144p. illus.

Sidney Turner's thirty-seven years in Southern Africa were spent mainly in southern Natal, Durban and Pondoland, interspersed with short periods in the Orange Free State, at the diamond diggings, the Barberton goldfields, and at Lourenco Marques. He has the distinction of being the first person to attempt to salvage the cargo of the *Grosvenor*.

**WAR COMES TO THE UMVOTI: the Natal-Zululand border, 1878-1879**, by J.P.C. Laband and P.S. Thompson. Durban, Department of History, University of Natal, 1980. (Research monograph, 5). 138p. maps.

*War comes to the Umvoti*, a history of the Greytown/Kranskop district during the Anglo-Zulu War, is divided into two sections, both well-illustrated with maps and plans. The narrative is followed by a detailed guide to the historical sites of the area. This is the second publication by these two authors. Their successful *A field guide to the war in Zululand, 1879* is now out of print and a second revised and enlarged edition is in preparation.

**ISANDHLWANA AND ALL THAT**, by David Downe. Lyme Regis, Serendip, 1980. 51p. illus.

Here one has a light-hearted look at the Anglo-Zulu War in the style of *1066 and all that*.

**TOWARDS THE MOUNTAIN: an autobiography**, by Alan Paton. Cape Town, David Philip, 1980. 320p. illus.

As this book has been already widely reviewed, only a brief note is given here. *Towards the mountain* carries Paton's life to a watershed — 1948, the year *Cry, the beloved country* was published and the year the National Party unexpectedly came into power in South Africa.

**NEVER A DULL MOMENT**, by E.G. Malherbe. Cape Town, Howard Timmins, 1981. 419p. illus.

It was only at the age of fifty that Dr E.G. Malherbe's close association with Natal began, when in 1945 he relinquished his wartime post of Director of Military Intelligence to become the third Principal of the Natal University College. The esteem and affection in which he is now held in this province are tribute not only to his twenty years of work for higher education in Natal, but also to the distinguished academic, administrative and military career which preceded it. *Never a Dull Moment* comes after an impressive series of publications, mainly educational, by Dr Malherbe over many years. It is a series of autobiographical sketches from an interesting and eventful life spanning the fifty years of Union, and recounting experiences in various parts of the world. The strands of the author's personal life, academic interests and career are interwoven to make a very readable book.

SHELAGH SPENCER and JOHN DEANE