

dit te bewerkstellig. Dit is 'n mite dat apartheid dood is en fmaal verdwyn het op die dag toe die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet herroep is. Die bydraers tot hierdie boek is dit eens dat 'n lang en pynlike afskeidsperiode feitlik onvermydelik is.

Tegnies gesproke staan *South African Review*. 6 nie bo verdenking nie. Daar is talle setfoute waarvan enkeles van 'n ernstige aard is. Op p.66 word Malibane-Metsing byvoorbeeld aangedui as Malebase-Netsing. 'n Groter gebrek as die setfoute is egter die afwesigheid van 'n indeks. Dit doen oneindig afbreuk aan die informatiewe waarde van die boek en sal die gebruiksfrekwensie daarvan onder akademici, hetsy dosente of studente, aanmerklik kleiner maak as wat hierdie publikasie, ten spyte van sy ander swakhede, verdien.

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Penelope Silva (ed.): *The Albany Journals of Thomas Shone*. Published for Rhodes University (The Graham's Town Series) by Maskew Miller Longman, Cape Town, 1992, illustrations, maps, appendices, bibliography, index, R75,84

Thomas Shone was born in London in 1784. He joined the merchant navy early in the nineteenth century. His ship was captured by the French in 1803 and he spent many years as a prisoner of war. He married in 1814 and emigrated to the Cape in December 1819 with his family as part of George Scott's party of settlers. Scott's location was almost on the frontier and thus vulnerable to the depredations of the Xhosa who had earlier been driven from the land allocated to the 1820 settlers. Partly for this reason, Scott's party, like so many others, was a failure, and in 1824 the Shones moved to Clumber, near Bathurst. By 1828 he was able to buy a small farm. But he suffered severe losses in the sixth and seventh frontier wars, as well as in 1845 when his house accidentally burnt down. In 1850 he sold his farm for £150 and henceforth lived with his son and his wife, moving with them in 1859 to British Kaffraria, where he died in 1868 at the age of 83.

This is not the conventional story of a resourceful pioneer overcoming adversity and achieving prosperity. Shone came from a poor background. He was a part-time cobbler and shoemaker in the Cape, but he was described in 1819 as a 'labourer', and he was indentured for five years to George Scott, who was the sole landowner in the party. Despite this, he regarded himself as superior to most of his neighbours, and indeed he sometimes wrote letters for those of them who were illiterate. This volume brings home the extent to which the 1820 settlers were a working class community, a fact obscured in much of the writings of their descendants. What the editor calls 'family legends'

about Thomas Shone all have in common the tendency to elevate his social status.

Shone might be described as morally as well as materially impoverished. He fathered an illegitimate child in England and another two at the Cape. After his wife died in 1844 he made less and less attempt to control his drinking. He disliked his son and even more so his daughter-in-law with whom he lived for the last part of his life. His journals are a record of growing acrimony, loneliness, poverty, drunkenness, sickness and misery. The journals printed here cover the years 1839-40, 1850-4 and 1856-9. They cannot be said to be enjoyable reading. Quite apart from their being a record of an unhappy life, they are repetitious and crammed with minute detail. But this detail should be found valuable by historians of the Albany region for the information it provides on farming, artisan work, trading, religious life, personal relations, and social life generally. Shone was not involved in any broader sphere of life and shows little interest in wider issues. But a major event he could not ignore was the war of 1850-3. His comments show it was a colonial rebellion as much as a frontier war: 'rebel Hottentots' feature as prominently as 'Kaffers'.

The volume is meticulously edited. All the scholarly apparatus a researcher could wish for is provided, and the introduction gives clear and useful information on the eastern Cape and on the Shone family.

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Daphne M. Wilson: *Against the Odds: The Struggle of the Cape African Night Schools 1945-1967*. University of Cape Town, Centre for African Studies/Dept. of Adult Education & Extra Mural Studies.

This is a book about a fraught educational journey for those involved in Adult Basic Education in the early years of the apartheid regime. It is a heroic tale in minor key. It captures many of the central angst of white liberals in South Africa concerning their place and contribution to the struggle against apartheid, and their place in history. It is also the chronicle of a personal journey and a dedication to the field of Adult Education by the author, whose name is almost synonymous with the Cape Non-European Night Schools Association (CNENSA) about which she writes.

In a context where Adult Basic Education had hardly begun to feature on the educational landscape, the Night Schools Movement represented a significant initiative located within the impending liberalisation of United Party policy signalled by the Fagan, De Villiers, and Eybers Commissions. Yet the major part of the history of the Night Schools as described in this