it reveals the daily experience of ordinary people. Extraordinary because Katie Makanya’s devotion to her faith, family and work in extraordinary times is extraordinary.


Originally written in 1974 on the author’s release from prison as a report to various international organisations on the conditions in the Robben Island prison, it is now made publicly available. It gives an account of the conditions in the prison as well as Alexander’s own views of the people that ran the prison. A valuable first-hand report on the treatment and living conditions of political prisoners.


’n Lywige werk wat dikwels in fyn besonderhede ingaan en daarom dit des te waardevoller maak. Die onderhandelingsproses waardeur die interim-grondwet van Suid-Afrika tot stand gekom het, word deur skrywers wat óf deel van die proses was óf baie na daaraan gestaan het, bespreek. As van die politieke onderhandelaars eendag hulle dagboek van die onderhandelingsproses sal publieer a la F.S. Malan se Konvansie Dagboek, sou dit voorwaar ‘n interessante studie wees om die tegniese proses wat hier beskryf word, met die politieke proses in die gemoed en ervaring van die onderhandelaars te vergelyk.


A very timely and valuable addition to the biographical literature on the history of prominent Black leaders. Maqoma’s name is linked with the struggles on the Eastern frontier in the first half of the nineteenth century. Born in 1798 as the Right Hand Son of Ngqika, king of the Rharabes, Maqoma strongly opposed his father’s ceding of the land between the Fish and Keiskamma rivers. He challenged the authority of the Cape government by returning to the Neutral Zone in 1822 from which he was forcibly expelled in 1829. On Ngqika’s death Maqoma became regent for Sandile, who was still a minor. Maqoma played a central role in the Sixth and Seventh Frontier Wars. In 1857 Maqoma was condemned to twenty years imprisonment on Robben Island for receiving stolen goods. After his release in 1869 Maqoma tried to return to his original lands. He was arrested and banned to Robben Island for a second time where he died in 1873.

With the help of oral evidence and intensive field work Stapleton has succeeded in reconstructing a convincing history of Maqoma’s chequered career.


Tomaszewski is Professor of Political Science at Warsaw University and thus provides a more intimate view of the internal struggles in Eastern Europe at the end of the war as well as the influence of the Great Powers. He sheds new light on British policy in the area. He also deals with the internal struggles to establish socialist states in the area and the huge difficulties they had to face once in power in their
effort to transform society. The beginning of the process of reform in the sixties, when socialism ran into serious problems, indicates the uncertain foundations on which the socialist systems rested.

ROBERT SCHRIRE (red.): LEADERSHIP IN THE APARTHEID STATE. FROM MALAN TO DE KLERK. Oxford University Press, Kaapstad, 1994.

Hierdie werk is gebaseer op die Amerikaanse model waardeur studies van die ontwikkeling van die amp van president gedoen word. Dit het veral ten doel om die leierskapstye en die uitwerking wat dit op die rol van die regeringshoof se verskillende gesag-verhoudinge het, te belig. Daarom word aan sy konstitusionele posisie, sy uitvoerende rol, sy partypolitieke rol en sy verhouding tot die burgers, die saksesektor en buitelandse verhoudinge aandag gegee. Die slotsom waartoe gekom word, is dat daar in Suid-Afrika 'n tradisie van 'n sterk gesentraliseerde staat tot stand gekom het wat heelwat mag aan die regeringshoof gegee het. Die blankes se huidige aandag op beperkte mag is dus strydig met hierdie tradisie terwyl die ANC se aandrang op 'n sterk unitêre staat juist binne hierdie tradisie val.

CARRA VAN LAKEWELD (red.): NEDERLAND TEGEN APARTHEID. Sdu Uitgeverij, Amsterdam, 1994.

Dit is bekend dat die Suid-Afrikaanse stamland Nederland 'n aktiewe rol in die stryd teen die apartheidbestel in Suid-Afrika gespeel het. Die Nederlandse anti-apartheidbewegings was besonder aktief in die reël van demonstrasies en agitasies teen die Suid-Afrikaanse regering en met hulpverlening aan anti-regeringsmagte in Suid-Afrika. In Januari 1989 het die ANC dan ook 'n kantoor in Amsterdam geopen. In hierdie werk lig skrywers verskillende aspekte en persone toe wat 'n bydrae tot die veldtog teen die Suid-Afrikaanse bestel gelewer het.


This provocative and thoughtful book is a must for all those interested in the issue of European unification. Its focus is the main policy areas where European leaders must take decisions over the coming years. They include enlargement, monetary integration, foreign affairs, citizenship rights and defence. Coffey expresses concern about the lack of democratic control in the EC and its inability to co-ordinate its economic, monetary and foreign policies. European union, he argues, must be a selective coming together if the rights of the individual are to be reconciled with the necessity of creating a common front in selected critically important areas.


This chronology of the life of one of President Paul Kruger’s famous contemporaries provides valuable insights into a number of aspects of South African history. This Russian Jewish immigrant made a fortune on the Kimberley diamond fields and from there moved to the Highveld where he established