

Prichard's unqualified inclusion of *England and America A Comparison of the Social and Political State of Both Nations* as entirely Wakefield's work ignores the difference in style internally and also between it and *A Letter from Sydney*. The National Library of Australia holds a copy of *England and America* inscribed 'To Edward Jerningham Wakefield with the Compliments of the Author' — not in Wakefield's hand. Particular notice should be taken of the South Australian Association Letter Books (C. O. 386/10) and Douglas Pike's 'Robert Gouger's South Australian Association Letter Books, 26 November 1833—6 April 1835', *South Australiana*, VII, No. 1 (March 1968), regarding the authorship of most of the pamphlets concerning South Australia.

Helen Taft Manning's article 'E. G. Wakefield and the Beauharnois Canal', *Canadian Historical Review*, XLVIII, 1 (March 1967), indicated Wakefield's greedy nature. His rejection of the principle of imperial control of colonial land as advanced in Appendix B of the Durham Report in favour of colonial control of waste land as stated in *The Southern Colonies; Their Municipal Annexation, or their National Independence* (1849) (not included by Prichard) revealed Wakefield's political opportunism.

Prichard does not explain why Wakefield could write under his own name *Facts Relating to the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis* (1831) and *The Hangman and the Judge* (1833), but was forced to remain the anonymous author of *A Letter from Sydney* (1829) and *England and America* (1833). Certainly three years' imprisonment in Newgate Gaol would qualify a man as an expert on colonial matters as well as on penal reform. Neither does Prichard include the evidence Wakefield gave to the several Select Committees on colonial matters which was at least as important as some of the items included in the 'Collected Works'.

The lengthy introduction to *The Collected Works of Edward Gibbon Wakefield* contributes nothing new to scholarship on the man or the writings attributed to his pen. The pages so used should have been devoted to publication of additional writings attributed to Wakefield. While it is convenient to have some of the works attributed to Wakefield's authorship collected into one volume, it would have been more accurate to entitle the volume 'A Collection of Works Attributed to Edward Gibbon Wakefield'. Lastly, since there is little 'editing' in the volume, a complete index of ideas and topics discussed in the text would have been useful.

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*Gladstone and Kruger*. By D. M. Schreuder. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1969. xviii, 558 pp. U.K. price: £4.50.

THE CORE of this book is a meticulously detailed narrative of the excursions, shifts and slips in the policy of the cabinet towards the Boer intransigents during the second Gladstone government. Dr Schreuder beautifully sorts out the pressures and ambiguities helping to shape Kimberley's, Gladstone's and Derby's decisions. Their aim throughout was to maintain British paramountcy in South Africa, partly in hopes of protecting the

native tribes, partly to sustain the British in the Cape and partly with a view to protecting British strategic hegemony in that part of the Indian Ocean area. But the weakness of their backing from the Scanlan government at the Cape, the divisions among the tribal chieftains in the border lands and the ruthless expansionism of the Boers, together with their military readiness and bland deceit in negotiations, made 'paramountcy' a difficult matter to define, let alone enforce. Kimberley and Derby emerge weak reeds, Gladstone as a consummate politician, fully capable of defending a lost cause with magnificent orations about British concern for South Africa which won the cheers of the House and the encomiums of the daily press, but which were meaningless in practical terms.

Dr Schreuder shows clearly that the official mind of imperialism, at least in Whitehall, was much less purposeful and much more easily distracted than has hitherto been allowed. Ireland especially, Egypt, the Sudan, New Guinea, the Hebrides and the Queen all plagued ministers simultaneously with the South African troubles. Ministers sought solutions to one in terms of their experience in dealing with another and were bewildered when the fancied solutions did not work. The richness of the papers available to Dr Schreuder has enabled him to convey at length that rare thing in political history, a sense of the daily grind of officials and ministers at work on problems and persuasion. The hopeless task of simultaneously placating the Boers, fobbing off the missionaries and native protectionists and devising some minimal, cheap protection for the tribes, defeated Kimberley and Derby in turn. In the end 'paramountcy' was to be exercised indirectly through the medium of the local Cape and Boer provincial governments and the slide to war had begun.

Kruger and the ominous Rev. S. J. du Toit come through much less clearly. No doubt the evidence about their intentions and deliberations on policy is less full than that for the British ministers, but this lack unbalances the book and deprives it of the dramatic clash of personalities promised by the title.

Nonetheless, the book is a must for students of South African history and anyone interested in Gladstone and British politics of the 1880s will find it fascinating. The portrait of that formidable proconsul, Sir Hercules Robinson, the one man with practicable ideas, will also interest Australian and New Zealand readers. Incidentally, 'New South Wales' on page 49 should read 'Victoria'.

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*Origins of European Settlement in Kenya.* By M. P. K. Sorrenson. Oxford University Press, Nairobi, 1968. 320 pp. East Africa price: Sh. 30/-.  
*Land Reform in the Kikuyu country. A Study in Government Policy.* By M. P. K. Sorrenson. Oxford University Press, Nairobi, 1967. 266 pp. East Africa price: Sh. 20/-.

THERE ARE few more delectable places than the highlands of Kenya. From atop the Ngong hills near Nairobi one can look south to a panorama of