

claimed to have links with foreign partners and financial institutions. Assistance from governments as acknowledged by the author is said to be limited. However, some entrepreneurs started their enterprises from their own savings whilst some inherited them.

A particular strength of this section is highlighting the contributory factors to the successes of the African entrepreneurs. Factors are said to be personal characteristics such as social, educational backgrounds and age groups. It is also pointed out that entrepreneurs often tend to set up enterprises in fields they are familiar with. For instance some pursue similar businesses to those of previous employments. Large numbers of African entrepreneurs employ wage labour and run enterprises on modern lines.

Perhaps the other contributory factors to the success of the enterprises could be better understood if they were given as advice to future entrepreneurs. These include hard work, thrift, desire for self-improvement, shrewd business sense and undoubtedly entrepreneurial drive. The author, however, points out that the first few years are difficult as only a few things proceed according to plan. Perseverance and good management skills are therefore important. Finally, in cases of risk, the entrepreneurs should diversify their enterprises further.

In conclusion, the author deserves a pat on the shoulder for a well-researched study on entrepreneurs. However, the title "African entrepreneurs" is misleading, as one is bound to expect information about the whole of Africa, yet the study is only on sub-Saharan Africa. The author therefore should have been more specific. Despite this shortcoming the Discussion Paper fairly represents African situations as a whole. The information presented is clear and useful and is to be recommended.

Multigenerational Family Therapy, David S Freeman, University of British Columbia, Canada, The Haworth Press, New York, 1992, ISBN: 1-56024-125-X (h/b), 1-56024-126-8 (p/b), 389pp + index, \$49.95 (h/b), \$24.95 (p/b).

"No family therapist - whether experienced practitioner, student, teacher, or supervisor - will want to miss Multigenerational Family Therapy. Anyone who has ever struggled to shift responses from content to the process of a family's thinking will be delighted to have this method of inducing growth and change illustrated and demystified. After setting forth the goals and assumptions that guide his therapeutic interventions, Freeman illustrates these with transcripts of actual sessions in the beginning, middle, and ending phases of therapy involving adult couples. The clear annotations of these cases not only shows the importance of including their parents, siblings, and other significant persons, but also demonstrates how this can be done effectively" Carolyn L Attneave, PhD, SciD, Professor Emeritus, University of Washington.

This summary in the Haworth Press announcement says it all. David Freeman, whilst focusing on multigenerational family therapy, uses family history to shed light on the present, and particularly the resources the family has for coping in the future. Whilst set in the North American context, the approach appears to have the theoretical principles which can straddle different cultures and contexts.

The author utilises the extended family and highlights its importance in supporting and influencing beliefs and value systems held by individuals, which are often carried over into family life, aspects which are of particular importance to those of us working in the African context.

He shows how individual family members bring their own histories from their families of origin to synthesise with the next generation in a process of dynamic interaction.

Freeman also demonstrates how events can be experienced and interpreted quite differently by individuals, dyads and groups, often leading to complex effects and beliefs in families. In this way he highlights the challenge for the therapist who must understand these different realities and yet facilitate a process of positive change which affects all concerned.

I found this book enthralling, practical, illuminating and challenging, and I can thoroughly recommend it to all those involved in working with families.

Reviewed by C Farrell, Director, CONNECT, Zimbabwe Institute of Systemic Therapy, Harare.

Women and Development in the Third World, by Janet Henshall Momsen, Routledge 1991, edited by John Bale and David Drakakis Smith, 115 pp, ISBN: 0-415-01695-9. No price given.

"Women are agents of change and not just victims and making investment in women a development priority will make a critical contribution to development", writes Janet Henshall Momsen, a senior lecturer in Geography at the University of Newcastle.

This book is one of a series on development and underdevelopment. In an effort to highlight the role and contributions of women in economic growth the writer illustrates by way of case-studies. The book establishes beyond doubt that women in the Third World do both productive and reproductive work. They work longer hours than men, yet they earn 10% of the world's income and own 1% of the family property, produce almost half the world's population and yet there are fewer girls in schools.