

more than 150 Northern Cape mining men. By doing so, he preserves valuable information that would otherwise be lost. Since his interviews several of these pioneers have died. Some readers might, however, find the frequent use of direct quotations a little disturbing. Although a *select bibliography* is included, there is no indication of the comprehensive material that can be found in the Central Archives, Pretoria, the office of the Mining Commissioner, Barkly West, and in leading mining journals. The use of these sources could possibly have made this fine book an even better one.

A few errors occur: the dates of the incorporation of Griqualand West (p. 2) and the annexation of British Bechuanaland (p. 30) to the Cape Colony are both given a year too early (1879 and 1884 instead of 1880 and 1885); the division of British Bechuanaland into *Bushmanland* and *Gordonia* (p. 2) is irrelevant (Bushmanland lies for instance south of the Orange River); the name *Khoisan Bushmen* (p. 2) (Khoisan means Hottentots and Bushmen); *Korrana* instead of *Korana* (for example p. 2); *William Hamilton* (p. 17) instead of *Robert*; the area south of Postmasburg had already been surveyed in the 1870s and not between 1915 and 1917 (p. 39); the name of the village of Postmasburg was approved of by the government in 1892 and not in 1891 (p. 44), and *C.W. Malan* was minister of Railways and Harbours — not *Tielman Roos* (p. 58).

Nearly 50 illustrations are included in the publication, but a more detailed map than the one on the inside cover could have orientated the reader a little better. A fine index finishes off an overall excellent publication.

Kaiaas and cocopans can be recommended unreservedly. It is a welcome contribution to the history of an industry that makes such a substantial contribution to South Africa's economic prosperity.

P.H.R. SNYMAN
Human Sciences Research Council

C. SAUNDERS, H. PHILLIPS and E. VAN HEYNINGEN (Eds.). *Studies in the history of Cape Town*. Vol. 4 (ISBN 0 7992 0421 8). History Department, in association with The Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town : Cape Town, 1981.

Three volumes of *Studies in the history of Cape Town* have previously been published. These volumes consist of papers presented to the 1978 and 1979 workshops of the History Department, University of Cape

Town, on the history of Greater Cape Town. A third workshop of this kind took place in June 1981 at the University of Cape Town.

In *Studies in the history of Cape Town*, Vol. 4, seven papers presented to the 1981 workshop are published. A paper by Janet Hodgson deals with the letters and essays of the children of African chiefs who were at Zonnebloem College from 1858 to 1870; Vivian Brickford-Smith investigates middle-class attitudes to poverty in Cape Town in the late nineteenth century; Elizabeth van Heyningen deals with the epidemic of plague in Cape Town in 1901 and focuses mainly on methods of control, attitudes, and the prejudice directed at various sections of the community; Saul Dubow describes the process of transition regarding African labour at the Cape Town docks from 1900-1904, and V.C. Malherbe gives insights into the history of District Six, as well as what happened to Russian Jewish immigrants to Cape Town. Also included in this publication are Evangelos A. Mantzari's paper on the early labour movement as manifested in the Cape Town Industrial Socialist League (1918-1921), and Achmat Davids's on the role and attitudes of Cape Town's Muslims in politics.

These papers are, as in the case of previous publications in this series, somewhat divergent as far as the period and subject matter under consideration are concerned. They do, however, in one way or another, deal with the role of the Coloured and Black populations in the history of Cape Town with reference to race and class relationships and attitudes. The papers also give insight into extra-parliamentary political activity, as well as into cultural, social, and economic factors that influenced the history of Cape Town.

Criticism could be levelled against two of the authors for using limited sources. Vivian Brickford-Smith, writing about middle-class attitudes to poverty, chose to rely heavily on newspapers and periodicals, while ignoring other sources. V.C. Malherbe's paper on District Six and Russian Jewish immigrants is based entirely on one oral source, namely a preliminary interview with the late Mrs Anne (Bailen) Zurne. The use of oral sources should be encouraged, not in isolation from other sources as Malherbe has done, but in conjunction with other sources. If this is not done, the ideal of objectivity cannot be realised.

The published papers nevertheless make a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the history of Cape Town.

P. VAN BREDA
Human Sciences Research Council