

dualistiese denke ten opsigte van die teenwoordigheid van Swartes (politieke ideologie teen ekonomiese werklikhede) en die onvermoë van belanghebbendes om die knelpunte in die Swart verstedelingsproses te begryp en met praktiese oplossings vorendag te kom.

Hoewel die skrywers hulle dit ten doel gestel het om die stof so aan te bied dat "n wyer leserskring van die kompleksiteit van verstedeliking kennis kan neem", is dit steeds nie 'n populêre werk van sonder konsentrasie gelees kan word nie. Voorts is dit soms onduidelik of die skrywers hulle vereenselwig met die uitsprake van die outoriteite wat hulle aanhaal. Vir die lekeleser sou 'n oorsigtelike inleiding by elke hoofstuk 'n waardevolle hulpmiddel kon wees om die inligting wat volg, beter te verstaan.

*Swart verstedeliking* is 'n keurige publikasie wat heelwat meer aanbied as wat met die eerste oogopslag blyk. Die magdom van inligting wat in die teks vervat is, word aangevul met die gegewens in 58 illustrasies (grafiese voorstellings en kaarte), 20 tabelle, 5 bylaes en 'n omvattende bronnelys. Die redelik volledige inhoudsopgawe en register sal dit vir die navorser maklik maak om sy weg te vind.

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Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing

JILL NATTRASS. *The South African economy: its growth and change*. Oxford University Press: Cape Town, 1981. R8,00 (exclusive). ISBN 0 19 570289 1.

Few approaches to the study of the past are as diverse as those of local or regional history. Apart from being a chronologist of events and developments relating to a small geographical territory, the researcher must have a good understanding of the external social, political, and economic forces which have exerted an influence on local history. It should thus be of more than passing interest to researchers when a publication like that of Professor Natrass's appears.

Although *The South African economy: its growth and change* is intended for students of economics, the author has avoided excessive scientific terminology, thus making it readable for the geographer, sociologist, political scientist, and historian. This policy is vigorously pursued throughout the book, despite the specialised nature of several aspects discussed in certain sections.

The author, in contrast with many other economists, shows a keen awareness of the historical factor in her approach to an understanding of the South African economy, as is evident in Chapter II where the development of the national economy is concisely discussed. Other themes include the rise of the White and Black labour groups, the development of diamond and gold-mining, and of industrialization. Most of the statistical tables were compiled from data covering a long period of time, thus accentuating long-term development.

A considerable part of the work is concerned with labour as a production factor in the South African economy. It is the main theme of Chapters III and IV and also features in Chapters VI, VII and VIII where the influence of the agricultural, mining, and industrial sectors are taken into consideration. The author maintains that the roots of the present structure of the labour market date back to the nineteenth century when the mineral wealth of South Africa was mined for the first time. The subsequent entrenchment of a racial division in labour was the result of a struggle between White labour and capital on the one hand, and the loss of agricultural land that forced the Blacks to supply their labour at a low rate of pay to the mining and manufacturing sectors on the other.

Despite the phenomenal growth of the South African economy there are certain factors which appear to have a negative influence on development. Foremost is the fact that a considerable proportion of the population resides in rural areas where a subsistence economy prevails. This matter is discussed in depth in Chapter XI with regard to the Black homelands. The author feels that the ultimate upgrading of the Black states will require a massive transfer of resources from the developed to the less-developed areas. For the present, however, the national economy functions in terms of the triangular flow of goods and services to the modern sector, the commercial farming sector, and the subsistence sector.

All told *The South African economy: its growth and change*, selling at R8,00, is a worthwhile investment for the local or regional historian interested in gaining additional background knowledge on the South African economy. Certain sections should, however, be interpreted carefully, such as the analysis of changing employment patterns between 1921 and 1970 in South Africa. There was no significant decline in the demand for agricultural labour between 1951 and 1970. Neither

was there an increase in the number of people employed in the services sector as the author's theoretical prognosis suggests.

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L.A. HEWSON. *They seek a city: Methodism in Grahamstown*. Drawings by Dorothy Randell. Institute of Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, 1981. 110 pp., including map, photographs and illustrations. R6,50 (excluding postage and packing). ISBN 0 86810 068 4.

Professor Hewson's book indeed "skims the story of those 1820 Settler Methodists and those who have succeeded them, lingering here and there over special events in their pilgrimage", because one would perhaps expect more from a study of a period of one hundred and sixty years. It is, however, a valuable contribution to both ecclesiastical and local history. The work is an attempt to single out the significant part played by Methodism in Grahamstown, and in that the author has succeeded. Methodism not only influenced the religious development of Grahamstown but the whole community, especially with regard to missionary work and education. It laid the foundation for church and school in this place so full of history.

First there is the striking map of Methodist sites in Grahamstown, followed by an impressive and well-ordered table of contents which helps the reader to know exactly what to expect, although there is no hint of the bibliography at the end. The book consists of a foreword and seven parts. Each part has a suitable heading and sub-headings, which help to systematise the work.

Part I, mainly an introduction, deals with the development of, and the part played by, Methodism in achieving churches, schools, a press, and important buildings in Grahamstown.

Parts II and III are closely related. The search for a place of worship is the central theme throughout. Part II deals with the first five centres for preaching. The place-indications and the research on these are of distinguished quality. In Part III the author gives an account of the various chapels and churches which were erected between 1822 and 1962. The prevailing financial problems of those days, the increasing numbers, the constant lack of space, and interesting events like the fire of 23 November 1833 in the Wesley Chapel, or the controversy over the organ (perhaps a little redundant) have all received attention. Of extreme historical importance is the opening of the Cape Parliament which took place in the Wesley Chapel in 1841 — the only occasion on which it assembled away from Cape Town. Most important, however, are the description, history, and illustrations of the ten churches and chapels which were established in Grahamstown, and gave unselfish service to the community — White, Coloured and Black.

Part IV deals with education. The author describes the part played by Methodism in establishing schools as an offer of service to youth. Grahamstown was the place where the training of white ministerial students first started and eventually led to the establishment of a Chair of Divinity at Rhodes University in 1946. There are valuable registers on page 62, but the controversy over the identification of the Eureka diamond (three pages) is perhaps irrelevant.

Part V deals with the Commemoration Chapel in Grahamstown, especially its construction, the stone-laying, the dedication services, the Taylor Mission, and most of all, the commemorations themselves; the gratitude of the 1820 Settlers to God for their triumph over the adversaries of the first 25 years; their travail in building the House of God; their remembrance of those who fell in the two World Wars.

Part VI, "Homes of notable Methodists", pays attention to the 1820 Settlers' Memorial and other buildings of Methodist interest, especially the Wood dwellings — all these would justify a pilgrimage in themselves.

Part VII consists of three appendices: Appendix 1 is a register of the senior ministers resident in Grahamstown; Appendix 2 is a tribute to venerated Methodists (like Shaw and Ayliff); and Appendix 3 has a word on the old Wesleyan Cemetery (including a diagram on page 106).

Prof. Hewson consults the most reliable sources for his study. At the back of the book is a bibliography, but it is regrettable that there is no index. The scientific quality of his work is beyond question, and as a former Dean of the Faculty of Divinity he handles the material with care and writes in a language one understands. The references and footnotes could perhaps have been more thorough; for example: the historian would like to know how Bechuanas ended up in the Eastern Province, but Prof. Hewson is entirely convincing in all his arguments. Bound in paperback the book is attractive in appearance, and is not only a valuable souvenir for church and community, but also contains helpful information for the historian.

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