In the first chapter the arrival and settlement of the indentured and non-indentured Indians are discussed against the background of the labor position and economic conditions in the colony. Brief information is provided about the geographical areas of origin of the indentured laborers and the castes to which they belonged, and their distribution in Natal and the different economic sectors. The account of the passenger Indians includes information about the route of the boat, the years of embarkation, their places of origin, their occupations and movement in South Africa.

The position of the free Indians in Natal is considered in the second chapter, as well as their economic activities in the different regions of Natal, their movement to the urban areas and steps by the colonial authority to reduce the number of people who ended their indenture. In chapter 3 the hawking and trading activities of the free Indians are attended, followed by the 'Arab' traders from Mauritius and the western parts of India since the 1870s. Initially the 'Arab' traders provided in the needs of the indentured and free Indians, but before long they also captured the trade with blacks and in time acquired white clients. Tables indicate the growth of Indian trading. White trader responses to this success and its attempts at immigration restriction and trade licence control by the Natal government are pointed out.

Chapters 4 and 5 deal with the settlement of Indians in the Transvaal and the Cape respectively. The fourth chapter also includes brief references to Indian settlement in the Orange Free State (OFS) and other areas in Southern Africa. Information is given about settlement patterns and population densities in these regions, the occupations of Indians, anti-Indian agitation by white inhabitants and efforts at control and exclusion by authorities.

In chapter 6 the restrictions on the movements of Indians in South Africa are discussed: literacy tests in a European language, passes, permits and segregation into locations (the 'bazaars'). The changing Indian response from conciliation to legal action to 'satyagraha' is discussed in more detail in chapter 5 (p. 96).

Overall the discussion centres around endless facts and figures, resulting in a text that has a 'statistical' feel to it. How the Indians experienced their settlement in South Africa is difficult to understand. This is redressed in the final chapter with its accounts of emigration by Indian settlers or their relatives. According to the authors these collections counterbalance the official records and sources with their prejudiced and stereotyped views of white society. However, as with chapter 6, the presentation of this information in a separate chapter only contributes to the fragmentation of the text. These personal perspectives should rather have been incorporated with previous chapters.

To researchers interested in the history of Indians in South Africa the bibliographical note at the end of the book will be extremely useful. It provides a complete overview of where to find unpublished and printed sources as well as some historiographical detail. The authors should also be recommended for a thorough and well-compiled index.

**Setting down roots is an important contribution to the knowledge of Indians in South Africa. The authors have succeeded in their aim to provide ... the context within which further investigations can be made into the emerging socio-economic structure of the Indians and their relationships with Africans and whites in the politics of South Africa'** (p. 195).

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In the course of the main stream of history, one of the most important questions that has to be answered, is to what extent communities, peoples and nations are influenced and changed by, for example, war. So far most of the research on the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) deals with it from a military point of view. However, it is of the utmost importance that it should also be ascertained to what extent this war was an instrument of cultural and social change. Over the past four or five decades the social and other conditions during the Anglo-Boer War have been discussed in several local and regional historical studies, whether in thesis or published works. A few theses have dealt in toto with a specific city's role during the war, namely Port Elizabeth gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog, 1899-1902 (A. Joubert, M.A., University of Port Elizabeth, 1985), A social history of Pretoria during the first phase of the Anglo-Boer War, October 1899-June 1900 (B.M. Theron, M.A., University of South Africa, 1985), Pretoria en die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog, 11 Oktober 1899-5 Junie 1900 (C.de W. van Yelden, M.A., University of Pretoria, 1955) and Die ontwikkeling van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog Oktober 1899-Mei 1901 (J.C. Roos, D.Litt., University of the Orange Free State, 1949). In the latter only the period up to the British occupation of the 'golden city' is taken into account, and in any case not a profound analysis of the social conditions that prevailed in the city during the first few months of hostilities.

Now, shortly after Johannesburg celebrated its centenary and less than a decade before the hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War, a timely and fascinating book on the history of the Witwatersrand during the whole war has been published: Diana Cammack's The Rand at war. As has been the case with other good and worthy books on the war, the author is an 'ulitander' — she has been working for the United Nations' World Food Programme among refugees in southern Africa, and her doctorate is from the University of California, Irvine.

Cammack describes the developments and situation on the Witwatersrand on the eve of the war, the polarization in the ranks of the politicized Uitlander community, the preparations for war, and the exodus of nearly 100 000 whites and about the same number of blacks, Asians and so-called coloureds. The vast and lucrative mining industry fell into the hands of the Boers, who had always had a very ambivalent attitude towards this 'Monte Carlo superimposed upon Sodom and Gomorrah' (p. 1).

The Witwatersrand was relatively unaffected by the first seven months of the war, but the successful implementation of Lord Roberts' indirect strategy brought the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to capitulation in May 1900, The British forces occupied Johannesburg. In the 'Johannesburg Republic' (p. 134) the mine magnates swiftly regained their control and exclusion by authorities.

Cammack devotes chapters to the Anglicization of the Rand, the return of the 'exiles', and the preparations for peace. Most of the whites who had left before the war, returned two or three years later. By that time 'a new society was in the making — an expansive, rational and efficient society and one which would influence deeply the development of the whole of southern Africa throughout the twentieth century'... The war, with its destruction of the old order prepared the way for a new social and political system which would foster the growth of industrial capitalism. It prepared the way for the creation of a very special sort of society: the unique society which characterizes the Republic of South Africa today' (p. 11).

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For those interested in the history of the Anglo-Boer War, social history, and local and regional history, Cammack's scholarly work is a must. In her social history of the Witwatersrand community during the years 1899 to 1902, she describes the role played by those 'from above' (people like the Randlords, the British politicians, and the Boer leaders), but equally brings to life those ordinary working people from 'below' (whether Uitlander, Boer or black, miner, seamstress of shop clerk).
The interested reader will welcome the comprehensive source list, which includes a list of the consulted newspapers, official publications and secondary sources, as well as an impressive list of archival sources that were consulted locally and abroad. The sources are quoted in more than 750 footnotes arranged at the end of the different chapters. Two maps, 38 apt photographs and eight illustrations add to the readability. The useful index rounds off a publication that has not only been scholarly devotedly wished, and for me not unexpected. Professor Colin Webb's valuable contribution appears to suffer from the opposite malady — many facts and comments on the human foibles of the 'sportsmen' who participated in the often wanton decimation of vast numbers of Natal's big game. He even gives us insight into traditional Zulu hunting methods. What makes his observation so valuable is that it enables one to see Natal in its pristine ecological glory when, for instance, the dated nature of this volume becomes most apparent: it is unclear what this really means in broader political terms. No more problematic is the 'Politics and society' section of this volume. It is here that the dated nature of this volume becomes most apparent: almost all the chapters were written in 1986, while this compilation was published in 1989. Don Pinnock's chapter, 'Ideology and urban economic concerns coincided with concern about the political status of Afrikaners, which resulted in the rural Western Cape becoming 'the most solidly bourgeois wing of Afrikaner nationalism'. The 'Economy and labour' section consists of four articles on topics ranging from Van Duin's look at artisans and trade unions in the Cape town building industry to Maree's more recent study of the General Workers' Union (GWU). Richard Goode looks at the Wolseley general strike of 1953-1954. Alan Mabin explores the change in South Africa's economic geography. It is argued that the reasons for this change were intimately tied up with agricultural depression in the Western Cape and the discovery of minerals in the Transvaal in the late 19th century. This resulted in much investment being channelled to the Transvaal at the expense of the Cape. Based on Maree's first-hand experiences of the emergence of the independent trade unions, his chapter on the GWU sheds light on the transformation of an advice bureau into a major force on the shop-floor. Particular attention is paid to major strikes involving the GWU and the political stance of this union.

More problematic is the 'Politics and society' section of this volume. It is here that the dated nature of this volume becomes most apparent: almost all the chapters were written in 1986, while this compilation was published in 1989. Don Pinnock's chapter is particularly interesting in its discussion of the different modes of production that were consulted locally and abroad. The sources are quoted in more than 750 footnotes arranged at the end of the different chapters. The 'Historical foundations'; 'Economy and labour'; and 'Politics and society'. Some of the more interesting contributions in these three areas will be assessed.

Nigel Perret's chapter on land, labour and livestock in the Western Cape of the 18th century represents a competent overview of some of the major developments of this period — ongoing European territorial expansion and the destruction of Khoisan society. Nigel Worden's study of the effects of the emancipation of slaves is both insightful and interesting in its discussion of the different modes of production that emerged in the Western and Eastern Cape. The productivity of farmers in both regions to employ wage labour precluded the proletarianization of freed men. Instead many were kept in service through devices such as the 'dop' system or through a cycle of indebtedness. This tendency was reinforced by legislative measures such as the Masters and Servants Act. In his contribution Hermann Giliomee looks at the origins of the consistent support that Western Cape wine and wheat farmers have shown for the Afrikaner nationalist movement. (It is interesting to note that this group still forms the bedrock of National Party support today.) Economic concerns coincided with concern about the political status of Afrikaners, which resulted in the rural Western Cape becoming 'the most solidly bourgeois wing of Afrikaner nationalism'. The 'Economy and labour' section consists of four articles on topics ranging from Van Duin's look at artisans and trade unions in the Cape town building industry to Maree's more recent study of the General Workers' Union (GWU). Richard Goode looks at the Wolseley general strike of 1953-1954. Alan Mabin explores the change in South Africa's economic geography. It is argued that the reasons for this change were intimately tied up with agricultural depression in the Western Cape and the discovery of minerals in the Transvaal in the late 19th century. This resulted in much investment being channelled to the Transvaal at the expense of the Cape. Based on Maree's first-hand experiences of the emergence of the independent trade unions, his chapter on the GWU sheds light on the transformation of an advice bureau into a major force on the shop-floor. Particular attention is paid to major strikes involving the GWU and the political stance of this union.

It is clear that some of the contributions to this volume are of great value towards an understanding of the historical development of the Western Cape. However, there appears to be a lack of editorial direc-