



Port Elizabeth History: A Select Annotated Bibliography

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Port Elizabeth History: A Select Annotated Bibliography

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Introduction

When I commenced my work on aspects of Port Elizabeth's history in the late 1980s, there was no body of scholarly literature on which to draw. Since then a number of significant publications, both periodical articles and books, as well as theses have appeared, and something of a corpus of works on the city now exists. It seems appropriate to take stock of the current state of Port Elizabeth's historiography by compiling a bibliography.

The only extant bibliography on Port Elizabeth is that of G.N. Price, comp., *Port Elizabeth: A Bibliography* (University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship, 1949). This bibliography duplicates only a few entries from the earlier work, namely #14, #42 and #49. The remaining entries are all more recent publications. Because it is a select bibliography, it does not attempt to update comprehensively the work of Price. Rather, its focus is on works with historical content, both published and unpublished. However, it excludes genealogical records, church registers, souvenir brochures, directories, the histories of clubs, companies, monuments and schools, pamphlets and manuscripts. Nor does it include articles published in *Looking Back*, the journal of the Historical Society of Port Elizabeth. Cumulative indexes for issues from Volumes I to XII (1961-1972) and Volumes XIII to XXII (1973-1982) have been published to date. Annual indexes have appeared from Volume XXIII (1983) onwards.

A considerable number of the entries have Afrikaans texts. The annotation should provide the reader who is unfamiliar with Afrikaans with a synopsis of the content of the book, article or thesis. A number of the annotations are more substantial and comment on the historiographical worth of the item. Entries are cross-referenced where appropriate.

For the purposes of this bibliography, Port Elizabeth includes the metropole of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region which is effectively a geographical and economic entity. The Port Elizabeth Municipality which was created in 1847, expanded its boundaries and incorporated the peripheral areas of New Brighton (1923), Korsten (1931), Bethelsdorp (1945) and Walmer (1961). Some of the works listed deal with these specific areas or suburbs such as South End.

Books and Booklets

1. Agherdien, Y., Ambrose, G.C. & Hendricks, S. 1997. *South End: as we knew it*. edited and annotated by Roy H. du Pre. Saltville: Western Research Group. 125p. maps, illus, bibl. An account of the history of the mixed Port Elizabeth suburb of South End as remembered by three former residents. A celebration of a community destroyed by the imposition of the Group Areas Act. Given a scholarly gloss by the editor.
2. Appel, A. 1985. *Die Oosterlig 1937-1948: 'n pershistories studie*. Port Elizabeth: University of Port Elizabeth, Research Publication C23. 167p. bibl. A study of the first decade of the history of the Port Elizabeth Afrikaans-language newspaper. This mouthpiece of the 'Purified' National Party was instrumental in mobilising supporters.
3. Appel, A. 1994. *Bethelsdorp, 1828-1945: van sendingstasie tot stadsperifie*. Port Elizabeth: University of Port Elizabeth. 258p. tables, graphs, maps, illus, bibl. Most accounts of the Bethelsdorp mission station concern themselves with the early years and its controversial London Missionary Society missionaries. This work traces the subsequent history of the area which was incorporated into the Port Elizabeth Municipality.
4. Cooper, C. and Ensor, L. 1981. *PEBCO: a black mass movement*. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations. 58p. illus, map. Chronicles the first six months or so of the history of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation from its inception in October 1979. Not nearly a complete record.
5. Davies, W.J. 1971. *Patterns of non-white population distribution in Port Elizabeth with special reference to the application of the Group Areas Act*. Port Elizabeth: University of Port Elizabeth, Institute for Planning Research, Special Publication No. 1. 256p. illus, maps, bibl. A rather cursory treatment of population distribution prior to the Group Areas Act which reflects the state of knowledge at the time. Far more substantial on the 1950s and 1960s and provided the groundwork for subsequent research by Christopher (see #39, #40), Nel (see #12) and Taylor (see #17).
6. Dillon-Malone, C. 1978. *The Korsten basketmakers: A study of the Masowe Apostles, An indigenous African religious movement*. Manchester: Manchester University Press for the Institute of African Studies, University of Zambia. 169p. illus, maps, appendices, bibl, index. Recounts the story

of a group of Shona who were members of an African Independent Church (AIC) who set up home temporarily in Korsten and acquired their name on account of their basketmaking skills. The group was eventually repatriated to Zimbabwe.

7. Ferguson, D. 1981. *Civilisation for Africa: a study of the impact of modern scientific medicine on Africa*. Port Elizabeth: [s.n.]. 160p. illus. Port Elizabeth's long-serving Medical Officer of Health reflects on the state of medicine in the region in the light of his personal experiences. Includes his account of the bubonic plague epidemics of 1938 and 1967.
8. Harradine, M. 1996. *Port Elizabeth: a social chronicle to the end of 1945*. Port Elizabeth: E.H. Walton & Co. 304p. illus, index. A chronology of Port Elizabeth's history from the earliest times to the end of the Second World War. A painstaking labour of love by the author and a valuable work of reference for reseachers and the general reading public alike. Well-chosen illustrations accompany the text. Includes useful appendices but no bibliography (although there is a note on sources).
9. Kirk, J.F. 1998. *Making a voice: African resistance to segregation in South Africa*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 342p. illus, maps, bibl, index. Although the title does not make this apparent, this revised version of Kirk's 1987 University of Wisconsin-Madison PhD dissertation (see #80) provides a Port Elizabeth case study of how the African community resisted repeated attempts by the Town Council to remove it from municipal and private locations in the proximity of white residential areas during the period c.1880-1900. Asserts that despite the waning influence of the Cape liberal tradition and the concomitant rise of white racist ideology, an alliance of aspirant middle-class Africans and a few local liberals managed to resist the trend towards the imposition of residential segregation until the Cape colonial government intervened and enforced removals to New Brighton in the 1900s.
10. Leigh, R.L. (ed.). 1966. *The City of Port Elizabeth: from a Border garrison town to a modern commercial and industrial city*. Johannesburg: Felstar Publishers (Pty) Ltd. 628p. illus. A volume commissioned for the occasion of the centenary of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce. Brief historical chapters on the history of the city, its overall business, commercial and industrial development, and the provision of municipal services, interspersed between advertising features for those firms or companies which contributed to the volume.

11. Lorimer, E.K. 1971. *Panorama of Port Elizabeth*. Cape Town: Balkema. 196p. illus, bibl. A readable but rather anecdotal account which concentrates on the contribution of English-speakers to the city's history. Inadequately referenced.
12. Nel, J.G. 1988. *Port Elizabeth, die apartheidstad: 'n geografiese analise van die impak van die sentrale regering en die wet op groepsgebiede*. Port Elizabeth: University of Port Elizabeth, Institute for Planning Research, Series B, Special Publications No. 13. 242p. charts, maps, plans, tables. The published version of Nel's MA thesis which supplements the earlier work by Davies (see #5) but has more detail on Port Elizabeth's transition from a segregated colonial to an apartheid city.
13. O'Brien, R., Curtis, C. and Harradine, M. 1993. *The Donkin heritage trail: a walking tour of Port Elizabeth*. Port Elizabeth: Historical Society of Port Elizabeth. 5th rev ed., with additions by M. Harradine. 32p. illus, map, map index. A guide to historical precincts and monuments within walking distance of the central business district.
14. Redgrave, J.J. 1947. *Port Elizabeth in bygone days*. Wynberg, Cape: Rustica Press. 552p. illus, maps, plans. The first full-length history of Port Elizabeth was once regarded as 'authoritative' despite being a rather patchy and unreliable account. Now outdated. Written in the antiquarian vein of much local history.
15. Robinson, J. 1996. *The power of apartheid: state, power and space in South African cities*. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 249p. maps, tables, figures, bibl, index. Although not obvious from the title, this is a major work on Port Elizabeth. It is a slightly revised version of Robinson's 1990 Cambridge PhD thesis (see #86). This political geographer's analysis of the nature of the South African state and the spatiality of power relations is informed by post-structuralist theoretical writings. Robinson delineates the historical development of specific strategies and mechanisms of power, and their co-ordination into state apparatuses. Her concern is to understand the control and domination of Africans in Port Elizabeth during the period c.1923-1973 when they were under the jurisdiction of the local authority.
16. Schauder, C.D. 1970. *The historic village of Bethelsdorp*. Port Elizabeth: The Historical Society of Port Elizabeth and Walmer, Port Elizabeth Series No. 2. 25p. illus, maps, appendices. Briefly charts the history of Bethelsdorp beyond its early mission period subsequently detailed by Appel (see #3).

17. Taylor, B. 1991. *Controlling the burgeoning masses: removals and residential development in Port Elizabeth's black areas, 1800s-1990*. Grahamstown: Rhodes University, Institute for Social and Economic Research, Development Studies Working Paper, No. 51. 195p. maps. Essentially a narrative account of the history of the relocation of black people by the local and central states — sometimes acting in concert, sometimes not — in Port Elizabeth. This report shows how the pattern of state intervention in the process of urbanisation shaped a racially-zoned city.

Articles

18. Adler, G. 1993. 'From the "Liverpool of the Cape" to the "Detroit of South Africa": the automobile industry and industrial development in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region', *Kronos*, 20, 17-43. A useful overview of economic developments showing Port Elizabeth's transformation from an entrepôt to an industrial centre. Views the development of the motor industry in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage against the background of the following four transformations: the rise of mass production in the United States; the development of a mass production industry in Europe incorporating innovative design and product manifestation; the rise of Japan and the development of high quality low cost mass production; and the current era of flexible specialisation.
19. Appel, A. 1984. 'Port Elizabeth, c.1855-1875: enkele sosio-ekonomiese aspekte', *South African Historical Journal*, 16, 101-117. Surveys population growth, commercial activities and residential housing patterns in early Port Elizabeth.
20. Appel, A. 1986. 'Bethelsdorp: van politieke simbool tot alledaagse werklikheid', *South African Historical Journal*, 18, 157-168. Examines the history of Bethelsdorp from the passage of Ordinance 50 in 1828 to the issue of individual land titles and election of a town board fifty years later. Shows how the coloured community of the erstwhile mission station struggled to make economic progress despite the lack of political and juridical rights.
21. Appel, A. 1988. 'Grondbesetting en grondbesit op Bethelsdorp, 1828-1945', *Contree*, 23, 23-28. Shows how occupation gave way to private ownership of land in terms of Act 12 of 1873 but that this did not prevent alienation of land from the mission station's erstwhile residents.

22. Appel, A. 1988. 'Bethelsdorp c.1890-1945: verstedelingsverskysels in 'n periferiegebied', *Historia*, 33 (1), 69-84. Discusses the reality and perception of how urbanisation affected the coloured and black communities of Bethelsdorp between 1890 and 1945. Describes Bethelsdorp as a place of refuge for those people who chose not to reside in more expensive accommodation, closer to work, within the municipal boundaries of Port Elizabeth. Includes figures and map.
23. Appel, A. 1990. 'Demografiese en sosiale tendense in vroeg-industriële Port Elizabeth, c.1870-1914', *South African Historical Journal*, 23, 74-99. Argues that Port Elizabeth was not radically affected by the mineral discoveries of the interior. Examines demographic and social trends consequent upon overseas immigration and rural-urban migration.
24. Appel, A. 1991. 'Exploring some aspects of labour and labourers in Port Elizabeth 1870-1914', *The South African Journal of Economic History*, 6 (2), 1-17. Discusses the occupational composition of the labour force, occupational mobility and employer-employee relations during a period conventionally regarded as the first phase of industrialisation.
25. Appel, A. 1995. 'Housing in late 19th and early 20th century Port Elizabeth', *Contree*, 37, 18-28. Outlines the housing problem faced by the town council of Port Elizabeth during the early phase of urbanisation and industrialisation. Certain demographic trends and the transformation of African housing, health and sanitation conditions are sketched for the period stretching from 1870 to 1914.
26. Appel, A. 1995. 'Verstedeliking, kontinuiteit en verandering in Port Elizabeth, ca. 1870-1914', *Historia*, 40 (2), 64-75. Addresses the periodisation of Port Elizabeth's history by examining change and continuity in demographic and economic trends during the early phase of industrialisation.
27. Baines, G. 1989. 'The control and administration of Port Elizabeth's African population, c.1834-1923', *Contree*, 26, 13-21. illus, maps, tables. Shows that Port Elizabeth unsuccessfully attempted to remove African locations from close proximity to white residential areas throughout the nineteenth century. With the outbreak of bubonic plague, the Native Reserve Location Act was used from 1903 to relocate residents of the 'inner locations' to New Brighton which was administered by the Cape (and later Union) government. From 1923 the Municipality assumed responsibility for New Brighton.

28. Baines, G. 1990. 'The origins of urban segregation: local government and the residence of Africans in Port Elizabeth, c.1835-1865', *South African Historical Journal*, 22, 61-81. Argues that the practice of residential segregation in Port Elizabeth and other Eastern Cape towns pre-dated the industrial revolution. Explains the origins of segregation in Port Elizabeth as a product of a struggle between the commercial and propertied classes. Examines to what extent the local state reflected the interests of the dominant classes between 1835 and 1865.
29. Baines, G. 1991. 'From populism to unionism: the emergence and nature of Port Elizabeth's Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, 1918-1920', *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 17 (4), 679-716. Seeks to explain the emergence of the ICWU in Port Elizabeth in the context of the local political economy in the post-war period and its nature as a product of urban-based populism with support amongst both Coloured and African unskilled workers.
30. Baines, G. 1992. "'In the world but not of it": Bishop Limba and the Church of Christ in New Brighton, c.1929-1949', *Kronos*, 19, 102-134. An account of an African independent church with its headquarters in the Port Elizabeth township. Discusses the roles of its founder 'Bishop' Limba and his followers in community affairs.
31. Baines, G. 1993. 'South Africa's Amritsar? responsibility for and the significance of the Port Elizabeth shootings of 23 October 1920', *Contree*, 34, 1-10. illus, maps. Outlines the background to the arrest of Samuel Masabalala, leader of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICWU), who called for a general strike on 3 October 1920. Describes the demonstration and shootings outside Baakens Street Police Station after his arrest. Focuses on the controversy and consequences arising from findings of the Schweizer Commission of Inquiry. Seeks to address questions of state accountability for the actions of its functionaries and vigilantes in such circumstances.
32. Baines, G. 1994. 'The contradictions of community politics: the African petty bourgeoisie and the New Brighton Advisory Board, c.1937-1952', *Journal of African History*, 35, 79-97. Takes issue with view that members of advisory boards were necessarily collaborators with the repressive state. Suggests that although the board lacked legitimacy, it still provided a platform for mobilising the community around common grievances and contributed in some measure to the development of a strong political tradition in New Brighton.

33. Baines, G. 1995. 'The politics of welfare: the provision of housing and services in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, c.1920-1944', *Kronos*, 22, 87-114. maps, tables, appendix. Analyses the Port Elizabeth Municipality's housing policy between the wars in terms of the dynamics of local politics and the functioning of the local state. Concludes that the economic and sub-economic housing schemes at the forefront of local authorities in the provision of housing for the African population.
34. Baines, G. 1996. 'Community resistance and collective violence: the Port Elizabeth Defiance Campaign and the 1952 New Brighton riots', *South African Historical Journal*, 34, 39-76. illus, maps. Attempts to unravel the relationship between the Defiance Campaign and the riots; between organised resistance to apartheid laws and the spontaneous violence which irrupted following the theft of a tin of paint.
35. Bloch, R. 1981. "'The high cost of living": the Port Elizabeth disturbances of October 1920', *Africa Perspective*, 19, 39-59. An exploratory piece on the causes of the shootings of 1920 which followed the arrest of a trade union leader. Point of departure for Baines's MA thesis (see #69).
36. Beavon, K. 1970. 'Factors affecting the growth and form of Port Elizabeth, 1820-1963: a study in historical urban geography' in H.L. Watts (ed.), *Focus on cities*. Durban: University of Natal, Institute for Social Research. A morphological approach which seeks to show how physical features, historical events and increased mobility of the population shaped the growth and urban form of Port Elizabeth between 1820 and 1963.
37. Cherry, J. 1993. 'The myth of working class defeat: Port Elizabeth in the post-war years', *Kronos*, 20, 66-91. Challenges some of the myths about Port Elizabeth's labour history. Demonstrates that the analysis that stresses the strength of organisation of the black working class during the Second World War, and its subsequent defeat in 1946, is untenable with reference to Port Elizabeth.
38. Christopher, A.J. 1987a. 'Race and residence in colonial Port Elizabeth', *South African Geographical Journal*, 69, 3-20. Suggests that as a British colonial port, Port Elizabeth's pattern of spatial segregation was modelled on the Victorian city but that race was substituted for class as the basis for the separation of population groups.
39. Christopher, A.J. 1987b. 'Apartheid planning in South Africa: the case of Port Elizabeth', *The Geographical Journal*, 153 (2), 195-204. Examines

how the partially segregated colonial city was converted between 1950 and 1985 into an 'apartheid city' as a result of the enforcement of racially separate zones drawn up by urban planners.

40. Christopher, A.J. 1988. 'Formal segregation and population distribution in Port Elizabeth', *Contree*, 24, 5-12. Examines the impact of legalised segregation on the population and morphology of Port Elizabeth. Deals with the colonial inheritance, population growth and increasing separation from 1910 and the implementation of the 1950 Group Areas Act.
41. Christopher, A.J. 1991. 'Port Elizabeth' in A. Lemon (ed.), *Homes apart: South Africa's segregated cities*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press. 43-57, illus, maps. Analyses the pattern of ethnically segregated residential areas of Port Elizabeth where the foundations of both apartheid and opposition to racial discrimination were laid. Reviews the history of segregation as well as opposition to attempts to coerce, disenfranchise, and dispossess African citizens.
42. Holland, E.M. 1940. 'An experiment in slum clearance', *Race Relations*, 7 (4), 70-72. A city councillor discusses the Korsten removals in the late 1930s and the erection of McNamee Village in New Brighton. Includes plan of houses in the sub-economic housing scheme.
43. Inggs, E.J. 1986. "'Liverpool of the Cape": Port Elizabeth trade, 1820-1870', *South African Journal of Economic History*, 1 (1), 77-98. Highlights Algoa Bay's relative importance *vis-a-vis* Table Bay in the transit trade of the Cape interior before the mining revolution.
44. Inggs, E.J. 1987. 'Mfengu beach labour and Port Elizabeth harbour development, 1835-1870', *Contree*, 21, 5-12. Shows that Mfengu (or Fingo) beach labourers in Algoa Bay, who monopolised the boat-loading operations before the construction of a harbour, staged South Africa's first known strike in 1846.
45. Inggs, E.J. 1988. 'Port Elizabeth's response to the expanding economy of Europe, 1820-1870', *The South African Journal of Economic History*, 3 (2), 61-84. Looks at the growth of Port Elizabeth as a corollary of the expanding economy of Europe. The town was established after the arrival of the 1820 Settlers who were a product of unemployment in Europe. These settlers established the wool-growing industry in the Eastern Cape which in turn was a response to the sustained expansion of the British wool textile industry.

46. Inggs, E.J. 1991. 'Early Port Elizabeth harbour development schemes 1820-1855', *South African Journal of Economic History*, 6 (2), 38-71. The saga of the construction of landing jetties in Algoa Bay so as to enable Port Elizabeth to compete with Table Bay for the transit trade of the interior. Contends that the failure to build an enclosed harbour was a setback which crippled Port Elizabeth's trading competitiveness until well into the twentieth century.
47. Kirk, J.F. 1991. 'Race, class, liberalism and segregation: the 1883 Native Strangers' Location Bill in Port Elizabeth, South Africa', *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, 24, 293-321. Holds that an alliance of an emerging black middle class and liberal whites prevented the Cape government from removing and segregating Port Elizabeth's African population despite the passage of the bill intended for that purpose.
48. Kirk, J.F. 1991. 'A "native" free state at Korsten: challenge to segregation in Port Elizabeth, South Africa 1901-1905', *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 17 (2), 309-336. Focuses on resistance led by the African middle class to removal from the town centre to New Brighton. Argues that the freehold township of Korsten became a haven for those who managed to evade the New Brighton net.
49. McNamee, J.P. 1940. 'Slum elimination pays handsome dividends: some experiences in Port Elizabeth', *Municipal Magazine* 23 (269), 13-16. The then location superintendent of New Brighton extolls the successes of the Korsten removals and the establishment of McNamee Village — named in his honour — as a 'model' village.
50. Mabin, A. 1986. 'The rise and decline of Port Elizabeth, 1850-1900', *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, 19 (2), 275-303. Makes the case that Port Elizabeth was a key centre of the Cape economy until the large scale diversification of capital to the interior following the mineral discoveries. The article outlines the vacillating fortunes of the local economy within the wider context of the expanding world capitalist system.
51. Nel, E. and Rogerson, C.M. 1995. 'Incipient local economic development in the Eastern Cape, 1909-1947', *Contree*, 37, 1-9. Describes the economic activities of local government, the private sector and community-based organisations. Provides short case studies of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet and King William's Town. Complements Robinson's *Geojournal* (see #56) article to some degree.

52. Nel, J.G. 1989. 'The making of an apartheid city: the case of Port Elizabeth, Republic of South Africa', *African Urban Quarterly*, 4 (3 & 4), 330-340. Traces the planning and implementation of residential and commercial segregation by examining Group Areas proclamations in Port Elizabeth.
53. Nel, J.G. 1992. 'Ruimtelike segregasie en marginaliteit: die Chinese gemeenskap van Port Elizabeth'. *The South African Geographer*, 20 (1/2), 100-115. Investigates the impact of enforced spatial segregation policies on the marginal status of the Chinese community in Port Elizabeth. Suggests that the heritage of an enforced segregated Chinese Group Area will continue to sustain the marginal status of this community in the post-apartheid era.
54. Odendaal, A. 1993. 'Even white boys call us "boy"!': early black organisational politics in Port Elizabeth', *Kronos*, 20, 3-16. Shows that 'Port Elizabeth was the birthplace of organised African politics in South Africa'. Provides an account of the earliest black political and economic self-help organisations in the country's history. Based on the author's 1983 Cambridge PhD thesis, 'African political mobilization in the Eastern Cape, 1880-1910'.
55. Robinson, J. 1990. 'A perfect system of control? State power and native locations in South Africa', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 8, 135-162. Traces the origins of the 'location strategy' developed in Port Elizabeth's townships and argues that it formed a key plank in the formulation of the Union government's 'native policy' which entailed political domination and the control of urban space.
56. Robinson, J. 1990. "'Progressive Port Elizabeth": liberal politics, local economic development and the territorial basis of racial domination, 1923-35', *Geojournal*, 22 (3), 293-303. Examines some of the specific social processes which shaped the segregated form of African settlement and administration in Port Elizabeth between 1923 and 1935. Looks at the nature of the local state and its attempts to attract investment through 'place entrepreneurialism'.
57. Robinson, J. 1991. 'Administrative strategies and political power in South Africa's black townships 1930-1960', *Urban Forum*, 2 (2), 63-77. Examines the roles of officials and administrators who played a key role in the domination and subjugation of the African population in South African cities such as Port Elizabeth.

58. Robinson, J. 1993. 'The politics of urban form: differential citizenship and township formation in Port Elizabeth 1925-1945', *Kronos*, 20), 44-65. Discusses spatial segregation of African and Coloured people in Port Elizabeth (1925-1945), including the processes of planning, design, zoning and siting of residential areas. Explores the administrative and political relations which were embodied in the landscapes produced. Describes the development of state capacities concerning surveillance, routine administration, political and social control and intervention.
59. Rootman, P.J. 1988. 'Blanke migrasie na Port Elizabeth, 1900-1979'. *South African Geographer*, 16 (1), 68-80. Investigates the areas of origin, the reasons for migration and the age at the time of arrival of a sample of white migrants to Port Elizabeth. Results indicate that white migration largely conforms to Ravenstein's model of migration. Concludes that many migrants see Port Elizabeth as a stepping stone to higher ranked cities in other parts of the country. Includes maps.
60. Schauder, A. 1953. 'Generous housing for South Africa's natives', *Optima*, 3 (4), 1-7. Former mayor and city councillor, chairman of the PECC's housing committee and member of the National Housing and Planning Commission offers his personal evaluation of the country's housing schemes. Argues that South Africa spent more per capita on housing for blacks that any other country has spent on lower-income housing. Includes photographs.
61. Schauder, A. 1954. 'Generous housing for South Africa's natives', *Lantern* (April 1954), 380-390. Another outlet for the above piece. Has additional photographs, maps and diagrams.
62. Schauder, A. 1956. 'Eliminating South Africa's native slums', *Optima*, 6 (4), 122-127. Defends the country's local and state authorities against charges by journalist John Gunther and author of *Inside Africa* of parsimonious neglect in providing black housing. Photographs.
63. Taylor, B. 1994. 'Local government and "Coloured" residential segregation in Port Elizabeth, 1964-1976', *South African Geographical Journal*, 76 (1), 20-26. Examines conflicting interests between central and local government with respect to the application of the Group Areas Act in Port Elizabeth.
64. Terblanche, H.O. 1977. 'Die trek van die Afrikaners na Port Elizabeth', *Historia*, 22 (2), 90-107. Examines the influx of white Afrikaners from

Port Elizabeth's hinterland and their impact on the city during the years 1902-1937.

65. Terblanche, H.O. 1993. 'Die armblanke-vraagstuk in Port Elizabeth, 1916-1934: 'n verkennende studie', *Contree*, 33, 1-11. Discusses the problem of poverty or 'poor-whiteism' amongst Afrikaans-speakers in Port Elizabeth in the period from the First World War to the end of the Depression.
66. Terblanche, H.O. 1993. 'Port Elizabeth — 'n lojale Britse stad, 1902-1937', *Historia*, 38 (2), 100-111. Holds that the city of Port Elizabeth had a 'British character' for its residents were loyal British imperialists who identified with the royal family and established pro-British organisations. Examines the conduct of leading English-speaking citizenry in certain events in support of the argument.
67. Terblanche, H.O. 1995. 'Gemeenskaparmoede en die Afrikaner in Port Elizabeth, 1902-1937: 'n verkennende studie', *South African Historical Journal*, 32, 138-162. Explores education, health and occupations amongst the poor white Afrikaans-speaking community in Port Elizabeth.

Theses and Dissertations

68. Adler, G. 1994. "'The factory belongs to all who work in it": race, class and collective action in the South African motor car industry, 1967-1986'. PhD (Sociology), Columbia University. Examines the nature and efficacy of collective action via a case study of trade union formation and action, by examining the development of a trade union for black workers in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. Demonstrates that as a class-based social movement, the union for automobile workers was racially divided between African and Coloured members in Port Elizabeth but not Uitenhage.
69. Baines, G. 1988. 'The Port Elizabeth disturbances of October 1920'. MA (History), Rhodes University. 190p. figures, tables, illus, bibl, appendices. Sets the shootings of 1920 in their historical context with lengthy examination of the economic and social development of the city over the previous century, as well as an account of labour organisation in the recessionary post-war period. Then reconstructs the events themselves before examining the findings of the inquest and Commission of Inquiry. Title does not reflect the author's concern to account for the birth of black labour unionism in Port Elizabeth.

70. Baines, G. 1994. 'New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, c. 1903-1953: a history of an urban African community. PhD (History), University of Cape Town. 283p. figures, tables, illus, appendices, bibl. Situates the Port Elizabeth City Council's policy towards and administration of Africans within the local political economy. Covers the period from the establishment of the township to the 1952 New Brighton riots which called into question all the assumptions, structures and developments of previous municipal policies. The social history of the New Brighton community is treated in a rather more cursory — and not altogether complementary — fashion.
72. Cherry, J. 1988. 'Blot on the landscape and centre of resistance: a social and economic history of Korsten'. BA Hons. (Economic History), University of Cape Town, 1988. 126p. maps, bibl. Focuses on the period from 1931 when Korsten was incorporated into the Port Elizabeth Municipality to the 1960s when a community no longer existed in the area. Concerned to explain why the removals of Africans from Korsten in the late 1930s and 1950s were not resisted.
72. Cherry, J. 1992. 'The making of an African working class: Port Elizabeth 1925 to 1963'. MA (Economic History), University of Cape Town, 1992. 239p. figures, tables, bibl. Questions the conventional wisdom that Port Elizabeth's reputation for strike action presupposes a high degree of continuity in labour organisation and a strong industrial working class. Shows that a cohesive African working class did not develop until the late 1940s and 1950s when the growth of secondary industry created employment opportunities for Africans in the manufacturing sector.
73. Conradie, D.J. 1942. 'Port Elizabeth as industriesentrum'. PhD (Economics), Stellenbosch University. Although not a historical work as such, it merits inclusion as it is a valuable contemporary source for historians working on the Port Elizabeth economy. A neglected study of Port Elizabeth's industrialisation.
74. De Jongh, M. 1979. 'Interaction and transaction: a study of conciliar behaviour in a black South African township'. PhD (Anthropology), Rhodes University. 827p. A functionalist analysis of the workings of the Joint Bantu Advisory Board in Port Elizabeth's townships in the 1970s. Includes material on its predecessor, the Native Advisory Board of New Brighton. An inordinately lengthy and pedestrian work based on extensive fieldwork.

75. Fouche, S. 1990. 'n Vergelyking tussen die menings in redaksionele hoofartikels van die *Oosterlig* en die *Eastern Province Herald* ten opsigte van enkele sosio-politieke twispunte van 1948 tot 1961 uitgespreek'. MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 321p. bibl. The first in a series of comparisons between editorial commentaries in the Afrikaans- and English-language daily newspapers, *Die Oosterlig* and *Eastern Province Herald*. This textual analysis deals with socio-political controversies that made headlines in Port Elizabeth.
76. Gibbs, P.A. 1990. 'Prostitution and morality in Port Elizabeth, 1802-1902'. BA Hons. (History), University of South Africa. 78p. bibl. Shows that numbers of black and white prostitutes in Port Elizabeth plied their trade until the colonial authorities sought to control their activities and, thereby, sexually transmitted diseases by means of legislation. The discourse of morality is discussed within an English Victorian rather than a local context.
77. Gibbs, P.A. 1998. 'A social history of white working class women in industrializing Port Elizabeth, 1917-1936'. MA (History), Rhodes University. 239p. figures, tables, illus, bibl. Provides an account of the lives of white working-class women in Port Elizabeth between the World Wars when the city became a 'white labour centre'. It looks at both the working and living conditions of these women. The first thorough piece of work of any section of Port Elizabeth's female population in the city's historiography.
78. Hunter, C.F.D. 1983. 'Some aspects of the African mission policy of the Presbytery of Adelaide/Port Elizabeth with special reference to the origins and development of the New Brighton Presbyterian Mission Church, 1898-1962'. PhD (Divinity), Rhodes University. 334p. illus, maps, bibl. Examines the nature of the relationship between the Presbyterian Church of South Africa and its mission church in New Brighton. Poorly contextualised but it was written at a time when there was no secondary material on the history of New Brighton.
79. Inggs, E.J. 1986. "'Liverpool of the Cape": Port Elizabeth harbour development, 1820-1870'. MA (Economic History), Rhodes University. 304p. illus, maps, tables, appendices, bibl. Shows that Algoa Bay's wool exports made her the Cape Colony's primary port for fifty years despite the inability to establish an enclosed harbour.

80. Joubert, A. 1985. 'Port Elizabeth tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog, 1899-1902'. MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 392p. bibl. A study of Port Elizabeth, mainly the civic and social activities of its white population, during the South African War.
81. Kirk, J.F. 1987. 'The African middle class, Cape liberalism and resistance to residential segregation at Port Elizabeth, 1880-1910'. PhD (History), University of Wisconsin-Madison. 379p. tables, maps, bibl. (See #9).
82. Koetaan, Q.T. 1996. 'n Vergelyking tussen die menings in redaksionele hoofartikels van *The Eastern Province Herald* en *Die Oosterlig* tussen 31 Mei 1961 en 6 September 1966 ten opsigte van bepaalde kleur-politieke twispunte uitgespreek'. MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 282p. bibl. Another study along the lines of Fouche (see #75) which deals with editorial articles published in the local press.
83. Nel, J.G. 1987. 'Die geografiese impak van die Wet op Groepsgebiede en verwante wetgewing op Port Elizabeth'. MA (Geography), University of Port Elizabeth. 186p. maps, diagrams, bibl. (See #12).
84. Orie, T. 1993. 'Raymond Mhlaba and the genesis of the Congress Alliance: a political biography'. MA (History), University of Cape Town. 130p. bibl. Mhlaba spent most of his adult life in Port Elizabeth. This biographical study concentrates on the period from 1942 when he became a member of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions (CNETU), South African Communist Party (SACP) and the ANC (in that order). It recounts his career as an activist and trained cadre until his arrest in 1963 along with other ANC colleagues at Rivonia. The writer attributes the revival of the ANC in the 1940s in Port Elizabeth to working class activists rather than radical intellectuals of the Youth League. It focuses on the role that Mhlaba played in creating the tripartite (and precursor of the Congress) alliance between the trade union movement, ANC and SACP. Overplays continuities in traditions of resistance and verges on triumphalism.
85. Rautenbach, T.C. 1995. 'Die stigting en aanvangsjare van die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth'. DPhil (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 622p. bibl. Relates the establishment, amidst much controversy, of the University of Port Elizabeth which replaced the division of Rhodes University in the city. The account of the early years focuses on the period before UPE relocated to its present Summerstrand campus.

86. Robinson, J. 1990. 'The power of apartheid: territoriality and state power in South African cities — Port Elizabeth 1923-1972'. PhD (Geography), Cambridge University. 352p. figures, tables, bibl. (See #15).
87. Roodt, J.J. 1991. 'Die Port Elizabethse konsentrasiekamp, 1899-1902'. MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 239p. bibl. A study of the refugee or concentration camp established in Port Elizabeth during the South African War.
88. Roodt, J.J. 1996. 'Port Elizabeth tydens die Eerste Wêreldoorlog, 1914-1918'. DPhil (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 335p. bibl. Surveys Port Elizabeth during the First World War.
89. Stoker, F. 1953. 'The rehabilitative value of sub-economic housing as illustrated by Schauder Township, Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, 1938-48'. PhD (Sociology), Rhodes University. 153p. plates. Seeks to evaluate whether 'Coloured' people relocated from Korsten to the sub-economic housing scheme of Schauderville benefited in terms of their social upliftment.
90. Swart, P. 1986. 'Die munisipale ontwikkeling van Port Elizabeth 1845 tot 1860', MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 378p. bibl. Details the establishment of a municipality in 1847 and the subsequent transition from a Board of Commissioners to a fully-fledged town council in 1860. Shows that this period was characterised by the reluctance of residents to pay rates and taxes so as to finance infra-structural developments.
91. Terblanche, H.O. 1974. 'Die Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Port Elizabeth: 'n historiese oorsig van die eerste halfeeu, 1907-1957'. MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. An overview of the first fifty years in the history of the Dutch Reformed Church in Port Elizabeth. Recounts the role of church congregations in assisting recent — mainly poor white Afrikaans-speaking — migrants in coping with the socio-economic problems encountered in an urban environment.
92. Terblanche, H.O. 1993. 'Die Afrikaner in Port Elizabeth, 1902-1937: 'n kultuurhistoriese ondersoek', DPhil (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 561p. bibl. A monumental study of the influx of Afrikaans-speaking whites and their adaptation to urban life in Port Elizabeth. More than a cultural history but author is predisposed to treat the Afrikaner 'volk' (people) as a monolithic group.

93. Viktor, L.R.A. 1973. 'Die stigting en vroeë geskiedenis van Port Elizabeth tot 1845'. MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 351p. bibl. Traces the establishment of Port Elizabeth from its beginnings as a military outpost through to the arrival of British settlers, and then subsequent developments. Adds little to our knowledge of the period well covered by the previous popular histories (see, for example, #11 and #14) and now Harradine (see #8).

94. Wilken, C.J. 1991. '*The Eastern Province Herald* and *Die Oosterlig* on the Coloured community, 18 March 1938 to 26 May 1948 : a comparative analysis'. MA (History), University of Port Elizabeth. 200p. illus, maps, bibl. Yet another examination of the local press, this time its coverage pertaining to the 'Coloured' community during *Die Oosterlig's* first decade.