

INSTITUTE for
SOCIAL
RESEARCH



ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
1966

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending
30th. September, 1966

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

DURBAN

ADDRESS:

The postal address of the Institute is:

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH,
UNIVERSITY OF NATAL,
KING GEORGE V AVENUE,
DURBAN,
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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COMMITTEE OF CONTROLMembership of the Committee of Control of
the Institute for Social Research, 1966.

- CHAIRMAN: Professor Hansi Pollak,
M.A. (Rand), Diploma
(New York School of
Social Work).
- VICE-CHAIRMAN: Professor P.A. Theron,
M.A., D. Phil. (Stell.)
- MEMBERS: Professor R.C. Albino,
M.A. (S.A.)
- Dr. R.J. Davies,
M.Sc. (Rhodes),
Ph.D. (Lond.)
- Dr. P.B. Harris,
B.A. (Wales),
B.Sc. Econ.,
Ph.D. (Lond.)
- Professor O.P.F. Horwood,
B. Com. (Cape Town)
Principal, ex officio.
- Professor Eileen Krige,
M.A., D.Litt. (Rand)
- Professor H.L. Watts,
B.A. (S.A.), B.A. Hons.
Ph.D. (Rhodes):
Director, ex officio

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Prof. C.W. Abbott	Mr. F. Hayward	Mr. O. Nell
Prof. R.C. Albino	Mr. E. Higgins	Mr. J.M. Niven
Mr. I.K. Allan	Prof. O.P.F. Horwood	Mrs. M.L. O'Reagain
Prof. L.T. Badenhorst	Mr. A.S.B. Humphreys	Mrs. W. Rogers
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Mr. M.G. Beardsley	Mr. B.M. Jones	Miss Ann Perry
Prof. H.I. Behrmann	Miss E. Johnson	Mr. P.N. Pillay
Mr. R.V. Berry	Mr. C.J. Juta	Prof. H. Pollak
Mr. E. Beyers	Prof. E.N. Keen	Mrs. E. Preston-Whyte
Prof. H. Biesheuvel	Prof. T.H. Kelly	Mr. R.A. Preston-Whyte
Miss R. Bithrey	Mr. V. Klaff	Prof. A.A. Rayner
Mr. E. Blondeel	Miss J. Knox	Prof. A.G. Rooks
Mr. J. Blumenfeld	Prof. Eileen Krige	Mr. R.O.B. Rutherford
Mrs. U. Bulteel	Miss D. Kuppen	Mr. L. Schlemmer
Prof. D.S. Chupman	Miss N. Lamond	Prof. W.H.O. Schmidt
Mr. M.E. Close	Mr. P.G. Leeb-du Toit	Mr. D.A. Scoging
Mrs. J.B. Contes	Dr. B.A. le Corduer	Mr. W.G.M. Seymour
Mr. T.E. Cochran	Miss F. Levy	Miss F.C. Shaw
Mr. I. Coetzee	Prof. H. Linhart	Mr. C.D. Shearing
Prof. P.H. Connell	Mr. J.W. Lucas	Mrs. F.H. Shiels
Mr. A.T. Cope	Mr. A.J. Lyle	Mrs. H. Sibisi
Prof. L.T. Croft	Mr. G.G. Maasdorp	Mr. K.W. Simpson
Miss J. Curtis	Prof. R.G. MacMillan	Mr. P.M. Spearman
Dr. J.B. McL. Daniel	Dr. S.I. Malan	Mrs. M. Sugden
Dr. R.J. Davies	Dr. E.G. Mulherbe	Mr. G. Swain
Dr. H.F. Dickie-Clark	Prof. J.W. Mann	Prof. P.A. Theron
Mr. L. Douwes Dekker	Mrs. L. Martine	Mr. E. Tollman
Dr. R. Eladon-Dew	Prof. A.S. Mathews	Mr. J.L. Torres
Mrs. I.L. Ezekowitz	Mr. L.P. McCrystal	Prof. G.J. Trotter
Mr. W.S. Felgate	Mr. B.W. McKendrick	Mr. P.D. Tyson
Prof. J.W. Fernandez	Prof. K.H.C. McIntyre	Mrs. M. Waldeck
Mr. G.W. Fouche	Mr. P.E. McManis	Mr. G. Waters
Miss L. Gails	Prof. J.W. MacQuarrie	Prof. H.L. Watts
Prof. I. Gordon	Mrs. Fatima Meer	Miss L. Weber
Mr. R. Greyling	Miss S. Mtonguna	Prof. Owen Williams
Mr. G.H. Halliday	Dr. A.L. Müller	Prof. Elia Pratt-Yule
Dr. P.B. Harris	Mr. Jack Naidoo	Mr. B.S. Young

STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH 1966

The following were members of the Staff of the Institute during the year ending 30th September, 1966. Page 78 below gives an indication of the dates on which new staff joined, and also shows the names of those who resigned during the year under review.

DIRECTOR: H.L. Watts, B.A.(S.A.), B.A. Hons.,
Ph.D. (Rhodes).

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW: L. Schlemmer, B.A. Hons., (Pret.)

SECRETARY: I.E.N. Pratt (Mrs.)

RESEARCH FELLOWS: W.S. Felgate, B.A. Hons. (Natal)
A.R. Perry, (Miss) B.A. Hons. (Natal)
E.M. Preston-Whyte, (Mrs.) B.Soc. Sc.
Hons. (Natal)

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS: J. Curtis (Miss), B.A. (Rand)
(Full-time) L.F.D. Geils (Miss), B.A. (Natal)
E. Johnson, (Miss), B.A. (Natal)
H.W. Page, B.Sc. Hons. (Natal)
W. Rogers (Mrs.), B.A. (Rhodes)
H. Sibisi (Mrs.), B.A. Hons. (Natal)
G. Waters, B.A. Hons. (Natal)
(Part-time) R.V. Berry, B.A. Hons. (Natal)
M. Sugden, M.Sc. (Natal)

SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANTS: U.G. Bulteel, (Mrs.)
(Full-time) J. Booth, (Mrs.)
R. Bowie, (Mrs.)
S.J. Jithoo (Mrs.) B.A. Hons. (Natal)
S.M. Mtongana (Miss), B.Soc. Sc. (S.A.)
(Part-time) D. Kuppen (Miss)

Cont/

v(a)

TYPISTS:

(FULL-TIME)

M. Chapple (Mrs.)

(PART-TIME)

M.C.N. Wells (Mrs.)

GENERAL REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE
BY THE DIRECTOR
=====

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st OCTOBER, 1965,
TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1966:

1] RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

The past year has seen a steady increase in the amount of research undertaken by the Institute. At present the Institute is engaged on more and varied types of research than at any time previously. As a result, our limited resources, particularly in regard to office accommodation and senior personnel, have been strained to the utmost, so that we could not have undertaken more research if we had wished. The increase in activity has partly been due to a number of new applied projects, and also partly to an increase in the volume of basic research. An analysis of the research work shows that there were 18 basic research projects on our books. At the same time, 10 applied research projects, ranging from small to large in scale, were also involved. The fields covered ranged from urban geography to image and motivational research, and from town planning to cognition. Pages 23 below give details of the types of projects undertaken, and the fields in which they fell.

Despite the wide range of projects undertaken, there are several important gaps in the area covered by our

basic research (if we define the social sciences broadly.) The Institute has been of service to members in the fields of psychology, social anthropology, sociology, and urban geography. However, the members of the Institute are drawn from the Departments of Architecture, Education, Economics, Geography, History and Politics, Planning, Psychology, Statistics, Social Anthropology and Sociology, to name the most important. I would like to see the Institute perform a useful function for all our members, from whatever field of the social sciences they are drawn. All members should feel free to make use of the Institute for their research. If we are not meeting needs in certain areas, then we must try to do so in future. I welcome suggestions as to what functions we should serve, and in what ways we can assist our members. To my mind, the Institute's first commitment is to the University. Members can help to shape our pattern of growth by making their needs known.

2] GROWTH HAS PRODUCED A SERIOUS SHORTAGE
IN OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

The problems facing the Institute during the past year have been essentially those associated with the rapid increase in activity. Office accommodation has been one of the most serious problems. In common with the Howard College Campus generally, the Institute faces a shortage in accommodation. I think it true to say

that our growth in terms of staff has been faster during the year than that in any other department in the University. Consequently, our staff accommodation problems have probably been the worst. We have been faced with a situation of cramming rooms full to capacity. On one occasion for instance, we had to squeeze 5 workers into an office that previously had had only 2. Particularly chronic is the case of a room which serves as a card-sorting machine room, a duplicating room, an office for a typist and also a scientific assistant, and also as the Institute's tea room. It is a tribute to the staff of the Institute that under such conditions they have remained cheerful, and got on with the job.

The situation has been reached where future growth of the Institute will, all else being equal, be limited by shortage of office space. We can house no more staff than the 19 on our books at the time of writing. (This figure does not include additional temporary fieldworkers, who are not provided with offices.) There is no immediate hope of help, as the Vice-Principal has informed me that it is not until at least mid 1968 at the earliest that any additional space for the Institute can be provided. In view of the delays involved in building the new Science Block, help for the Institute is not likely to be forthcoming until perhaps 1969.

3] NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PERMANENT STAFF

Another problem which has resulted from our increased activity has been the serious overloading of the permanent staff of the Institute. This situation cannot continue. While we have recruited additional temporary help, the main responsibility for supervision, direction, administration, and providing continuity must rest on the shoulders of the three permanent members of staff - the Director, the Senior Research Fellow, and the Secretary. I owe a great deal to these two latter colleagues of mine for the way in which they have responded uncomplainingly to the increase in demands laid upon them. I hope that in the new year relief will be provided. As a partial solution, the Committee of Control has recommended that where possible use be made of the supervisory abilities provided by members of the Institute drawn from the academic departments. This we have done, and two members from the academic departments have assisted with the direction of fieldwork and the supervision of some of the research. We are most grateful to Dr. R.J. Davies and to Mr. E. Higgins for their timely help.

There is a limit to the extent to which we can call upon the members of the teaching departments to help supervise research. These members have their own problems associated with heavy departmental work loads. The only real solution is for the Institute to acquire more permanent staff capable of assisting with, and

supervising, both the administrative side and the research side of our work. The Committee of Control has forwarded to the Principal and Council a request for more permanent staff. In view of the financial problems facing the University as a rapidly growing institution, the Institute has undertaken to assist in paying the salaries of the staff asked for. Posts for a permanent typist, for a permanent nongraduate assistant, and a permanent research officer have been requested. I would very much have also liked to have had a permanent research assistant. Such a person would be extremely useful, but if the Institute is to assist in paying the salaries, we must be sure of our income and cannot afford to run the risk of over-reaching ourselves. Perhaps next year, or the year after, attention can be paid to the question of obtaining a permanent research assistant.

We hope that the University Council will be able to assist the Institute with our request for more permanent staff. If not, then our experience during the past year is clear - we will have to curtail the research activities of the Institute in order not to stretch our limited resources to breaking point. Such a restriction of growth would be a great pity, as the Institute is still too small to not be easily affected by fluctuating fortunes. While growth in itself is not necessarily a sign of progress, in our case I consider that further growth is essential, if only to ensure that the Institute acquires stronger and wider spread roots.

4] CONTINUED INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT
OF APPLIED RESEARCH BEING UNDERTAKEN

Last year I reported that the Institute was undertaking applied research work for sponsors outside the University. During the past year there has been a further increase in the number of applied projects being undertaken. The 4 newest projects all related to a field of planning in one form or another, and this indicates that our planners and administrators are aware of the value of research as providing a factual foundation for future control. I believe that there will be a continued increase in the amount of applied work which we are asked to do, and possibly a limiting factor in the next few years will be our office accommodation - and hence the size of the staff that we can employ - rather than the demand for research work.

Applied research is of value to the Institute. On the one hand it represents a contribution of the University to the community in terms of research knowledge and technical know-how. On the other hand, this type of research not only often provides interesting problems for our scientists, but extends our opportunities to train young research workers, and prepare men and women for careers in the applied fields of social science in South Africa. At the same time, I'm concerned that the Institute must maintain a healthy balance between applied and basic research. While at the moment there

is no danger of applied research swamping our basic research, this could happen if the research grants provided by the National Council for Social Research do not increase at the rate that our applied research does. We are not a commercial research organisation undertaking applied work for profit, and I think one of our anchors must be the stimulation and challenge of basic research. In this regard our members from the academic departments play a key-role in the Institute, in that their basic research interests will help to ensure that we do not become one-sided. This is why I feel we are particularly fortunate in having members drawn from the academic departments who are keenly interested in basic research.

5] URBAN RESEARCH

One of the most interesting developments which has taken place in recent years has been a steady increase in the amount of research undertaken by the Institute into various facets of urban communities. The range of research has been very wide, covering the fields of urban geography, sociology, and town planning. I have decided to recognise this growth in urban research by grouping it under the heading of "Urban Research Section" in the Institute. My hope is that the existence of such a section will not only increase the opportunities for interdisciplinary work in the urban field, but will stimulate further research.

With our present limited staff, it is not possible to have a special research head in charge of the section. Instead, we have what could be described as group leadership of the section. Leadership and direction are provided by Dr. R.J. Davies, head of the Department of Geography, the Senior Research Fellow, Mr. L. Schlemmer, and the Director. In addition, consultative advice is available from interested members of the Institute, including Professor P. Connell (who is particularly interested in urban planning), and Professor Hansi Pollak (who has urban sociology as one of her interests.) Once the Institute grows sufficiently, it may be possible to appoint a special head to the section. The group leadership is working well, and has the advantage of providing for the interplay of ideas, and gives a multi-disciplinary approach to the problems involved.

Research being undertaken by this section includes the Study of the Urban Geography of South Africa; A Sociological Study of the White Population of East London with special emphasis on migration; An Investigation into the Prestige assigned by Whites in Urban Areas to Occupations; A Prediction of the Distribution of the Residential Population in Greater Durban in 1976 and 1986; Prediction of the Future probable distribution of the Day-time Working Population in Greater Durban; A Study of the Retail Shopping Facilities in Durban and

Pinetown, with a view to indicating the probable future patterns of shopping decentralisation; and a study of the housing preferences, rent-paying capacity and living patterns of urban Bantu. Details of these and other projects falling within the sphere of urban research are provided below on pages 23 onwards.

Normally no reference is made to applications submitted to the National Council for Social Research for financial assistance towards basic research, until the results of the application are known. However, I think there is one particular application which falls in the sphere of urban research, which is of particular significance and should be mentioned. This concerns a proposed joint project by the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Natal, with the Institute for Social Research acting as the co-ordinating body and administrative centre for the project. The Departments of Architecture and Geography at both universities will, it is hoped, be involved in the study of "A Short History of Physical Planning". It is intended that the proposed work fill a gap in the existing literature on urban town planning. None of the existing works have been written on either an analytical or a comparative basis, and this basis is intended to form the main theme for the work. The proposers of the study were Professor Mallows of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Professor Croft from our own University. This suggested co-operation

between 2 universities on a large scale project is very heartening, and we hope that the application for support will meet with the sympathetic consideration of the National Council. Our scientific resources in South Africa are relatively limited, so that this type of inter-university co-operation where the resources of experts are pooled, seems to me to be a development that should be encouraged.

6] DONATION OF RECORDS FROM THE INSTITUTE
OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

During the year, the records of the former Institute of Family and Community Health were given to this Institute. Some of you will remember the stimulating work undertaken by the Institute which during its latter years fell under the Department of Social, Preventative and Family Medicine of the Medical Faculty of the University of Natal. When the Institute was disbanded, the records were stored at the Indian hospital at Clairwood. Apparently shortage of space this year made it necessary for the hospital to dispose of the schedules, and Dr. H.F. Morton offered the records to us. Knowing the possible value of these records, we were glad to accept them, and they are now stored by the Institute. There has been no opportunity for our staff to study these records as yet, but they are available to any members of the Institute who wish to examine them, or use them for research purposes.

I would like to express, on behalf of the Institute, our appreciation to Dr. Morton for giving us the opportunity to obtain these records.

7] FINANCING THE INSTITUTE'S RUNNING COSTS,
AND THE PURCHASING AND REPLACEMENT OF EQUIPMENT

The stage has been reached in the development of the Institute when the Committee of Control has had to examine carefully the basis on which the running costs of the Institute, and the purchasing and replacement of equipment, is financed. Our original generous grants from the Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation have provided the Institute with equipment during the past 13 years. Like all good things, this money has come to an end. From now on, the Institute has to finance all new equipment, and replacement of old equipment.

A good deal of the running costs of the Institute are not associated with any particular research projects. They are connected with the services which the Institute renders to members and to the University, the cost of publishing monographs and papers written by members, and maintaining contact with organisations throughout the world. The departmental grant paid by the University towards the Institute meets some, but not all of these needs. Thus a revision of the financial basis of the Institute is necessary.

At the time of writing it is too early to say what the final solution to our financial problems will be. The Committee of Control has considered the whole question, and decided to recommend to the University Council that the basis of costing sponsored research be revised, so that all applied projects (for whatever type of sponsor they are undertaken) in future make some contribution towards the running and capital costs of the Institute. It has been suggested that welfare bodies be charged a special reduced rate, with public bodies being charged at the basic rate plus a somewhat larger allowance for administrative costs and overheads, while all other classes of sponsors would be charged at the economic rates. If this policy is adopted, then it would mean that our costing would be more realistic than in the past. At the same time, by virtue of the fact that the charges for research undertaken for welfare and public bodies would still be below the full economic rate, the University would continue to make a contribution towards the community.

8] TRANSPORT

The growing research needs at the Institute require additional transport facilities. You will remember that last year the University Council was kind enough to purchase an Opel Kadet stationwagon primarily for the use of the Institute. This year they were unable to assist us, so the Institute has had to buy a vehicle out of research funds. We hope to pay for the car -

a Cortina Sedan - by means of the transport allowances budgeted for in the various projects. University authorities were kind enough to provide a special garage for the car, so that it can be used at any time whether or not the transport section of the University is open.

9] REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARDS THE FORMATION
OF AN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH UNIT

Little progress can be reported in connection with the proposed formation of an industrial research unit. Several circumstances combined during the year to slow down progress. Professor Albino, one of the key figures behind the idea to start a research unit of this type, has been overseas on long leave during the second half of the year.

I can reassure members that the project has not been lost sight of, and I hope that we will be able to report this time next year that enough money has been raised to found the unit. The creation of a new unit like this ultimately requires money, and so inevitably delays are involved.

10] PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Committee of the University of Natal has indicated that it is willing to consider publication of any research material submitted by the

Institute on behalf of members. One of the important provisos is that publications should have a likely sale of at least 250 to 500 copies. As many of our publications are of specialist interest, with a consequently restricted range of demand, this means that probably most of the reports and papers prepared by members will still be published by the Institute itself out of its own resources. If we find something that is likely to sell at least 500 copies, then it might well sell more and make it worth considering as a book. The majority of reports prepared do not seem to fall in this category at present.

The reports published during the past year have all been the results of applied research. An encouraging feature is that 4 members have submitted monographs or papers to us for consideration for publication, and several others have informed me that they plan to do so in the near future. The manuscripts concerned are still being considered by the consulting editors, but I imagine that most or all of the ones which have been submitted will be published as monographs of the Institute. This should be either at the end of the year, or early next year.

11] TYPING

As a result of the increasing amount of research being undertaken by both the staff and members of the Institute, our typing facilities have become severely

strained. We started the year with only our Secretary, and a part-time typist. By now we have a full-time typist as well, and could easily use a further part-time worker. I must apologise to those members who have been kept waiting as a result of our typing delays. They were unavoidable, and the typing staff have worked as fast as possible under great pressure. I know in some cases the delay involved has amounted to several months, but this was the best we could do under the circumstances. I hope that the position will ease slightly in the near future, but if it does not, then provided we can find the money we will obtain further typing assistance until the back-log of work has been cleared. The delays have been one of the more irritating features associated with our rapid growth, and I would like to thank both the typists for their gallant and uncomplaining efforts to keep up with the volume of work, and also those members who have patiently waited for their work to be completed.

12] SEMINARS

Three seminars were held during the year, one of which was connected with planning of a particular research project. This latter proved a most interesting occasion, and also was very stimulating from the point of view of the research workers faced with the problem of planning a project. It is something which we hope to repeat in future, as it

obviously provided considerable opportunity for interchange of ideas between research workers at a level not so likely to occur with a more academic type seminar.

13] DATA PROCESSING COURSE

During September and October the Institute organised a data processing course for interested members, and other staff and students from the University. At the time of writing, the number who enrolled for the course was 29. It was obvious that the course met a need, and provided an opportunity for those members who were not as familiar with mechanical and electronic handling of data, to acquire some knowledge in the field.

14] INSTITUTE NEWSLETTER

Two issues of the Newsletter were brought out this year. Judging by the response to the appeal for manuscripts, members not only read the Newsletter, but are also interested enough to support it. I must confess that when I started it last year, I had fears that it might turn out to be a one man show. Fortunately there has been no danger of that, and more than a sufficient quantity of contributions have come forward. The Newsletter must be in the shape and form that members would like - so it is up to them to submit the types of contributions which they would like to read.

I have heard very little about the Newsletter from members, so I hope that it is a case of "no news is good news"!

15] GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

My general impression of the year is one of intense activity. The epitome of the year is summed up by the experience I often had - when I walked down the Social Science corridor during lunch time, all the offices were quiet until I neared the Institute, when a burst of staccato typewriters would assail my ears. Lunch time or no, the work seemed to go on. This leads me to my second main impression - the very great willingness of the members of the Institute to respond to the challenge and demand of greater research activities. In particular, applied research very often implies the problem of a deadline. Research work is not like businessmen in that they can plan their activities to the final hour, so that inevitably there were hectic rushes at the last. It is under such conditions of strain and stress that the true calibre of staff emerges. Cheerfulness and willingness to get stuck into the job have characterised our members during such times, and this is a noteworthy feature. No research institute is better than its members. To build an institute, one must have the right type of workers. As research organisations are concerned, we are still very small. Nevertheless, we have a good foundation, and most important of all, we have willing staff and members, who have worked together happily.

If we continue to grow as we have done - not necessarily at the same rapid rate I hope, but with the same type of workers and the same enthusiasm and keenness, then I think we can make a very useful contribution to social science in South Africa, and I hope in the world.

16] APPRECIATION AND THANKS

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks, and also those of the Institute, to the various people who have been of great assistance during the past year:

First of all, I would like to express my warm thanks to the members of the Committee of Control. They have supported me, and their help and suggestions have been most encouraging. My debt to the Chairman of the Institute, Professor Hansi Pollak, has been very great. She has been most helpful with her suggestions, her incisive mind, and her willingness to make time to discuss things with me, and advise me. I appreciate very much all she has done.

Mr. Lawrence Schlemmer, the Senior Research Fellow, and Dr. Ron Davies, head of the Geography Department in Durban, have been 2 stalwart supporters this year. As colleagues they have been a pleasure to work with, and as co-workers in the research field, stimulating and challenging. They have worked extremely hard for the interests of the Institute, and a great deal of our

activity this year is attributable to their energy and enthusiasm.

My sincere thanks go to the various members of staff of the Institute. Some of them have undertaken the rather more boring aspects of research, and have stuck at their task with perseverance and accuracy. It is not necessarily the most interesting tasks that are the most important in the long run! In particular, my thanks must go to Mrs. Nancy Pratt, who has been responsible not only for supervising the secretarial staff, but has also undertaken a large part of the day-to-day administration of the Institute. Without her I would not have been able to do many of the things that have been possible this year, and I am most grateful to her for her constant willing support, and thoughtfulness in taking care of many of the time-consuming administrative chores.

We are proud to be part of the University, and many members of the administrative staff have played an important part in the smooth running of our affairs. In particular, I would like to express our appreciation to the Vice-Principal Professor W.E. Phillips for his help with problems; to Mr. Vorster, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings; to Mr. Austin the Deputy Registrar; and Mr. Cochran, the Assistant Registrar; all for the way in which they have helped smooth out problems that

faced us.

The Accounts Section of the University has ably and willingly taken care of our financial matters. Particularly the following deserve our grateful thanks:- Mr. Beyers the Finance Officer; Mr. Swain, who was appointed during the year to take charge of the financial matters of the Institute - he has taken a keen interest in our affairs, and has always been willing with financial advice; The Cashier, formerly Mrs. Westgate, and now Mrs. Richardson; Mr. Dauber of the Salaries Section and his staff; and Mrs. Forth, who has paid many of our ad hoc assistants.

Mr. Webb, Officer-in-Charge of the Computing Centre of the University, has been of very great assistance to us. We appreciate his friendly unruffled help with the varied computing problems which we took to him for solution.

Mr. Allan, and his staff, of the Photo-Duplicating Section of the Library, rendered sterling service during the year. This Annual Report is a product of his labours, and you will agree with me that the work he produces has been something of which the Institute can be proud. More than once we have gone to him with urgent jobs, which he has managed to fit in to his already heavy schedule. I would like to thank him

for the quality of his craftsmanship, and for his willingness to help us often at short notice.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Institute for the interest, and enthusiasm for the affairs of our organisation, which they have displayed. It is they who have made the Institute what it is, and I must thank them for a stimulating and most enjoyable year.

17] RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR HANSI POLLAK

Before I close, there is one last topic which I must broach - I am sure that I am speaking for all of us when I say that we heard with great regret of the resignation of Professor Hansi Pollak from the Chair of Sociology and Social Work at this University. Her resignation is to take effect from the end of the year.

During the past two years that I have been here, Professor Pollak was Chairman of the Committee of Control. In that capacity she gave me tremendous support and encouragement, and I could not have wished for someone nicer to work with. I count myself extremely lucky as having had her as Chairman during the first two years of my office. I will miss her assistance and suggestions, as I am sure we all will. However busy she was - and those close to her will appreciate just how busy she has been - she was never too occupied to not

make time for me to consult her,

As some of you no doubt know, Professor Pollak was at one stage an acting director of the Institute. Her ties with the Institute have been close ones from the beginning, and we hope that once she has resigned from the Chair, she will nevertheless maintain her links with us. We would like her to do so, and both in recognition of her services to the Institute, and in hope that her interest and participation in our activities will continue, the Committee of Control is awarding to her an emeritus fellowship of the Institute. Professor Pollak thus is our second emeritus fellow (as Dr. Malherbe, the past principal of the University, was the first to receive this form of recognition.) It gives me very great pleasure to formally announce the award of an emeritus fellowship to Professor Hansi Pollak. We are honoured to have her continue as a member of the Institute, in this emeritus capacity. She has also very kindly agreed to be available as a consultant for our urban research section, and we look forward to the continuation of her stimulating association with us.

PROGRESS REPORTS

FOR PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY
THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH:

1st October, 1965 to 30th September, 1966:

I. BASIC RESEARCH IN PROGRESS OR
COMPLETED DURING 1966:

[a] Psychological Research:

1. BANTU CONCEPTS OF TIME AND SPACE:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research, with
a financial grant from the South
African National Council for Social
Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor R.C. Albino.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. W.H. Page.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1962.

In this project emphasis has now shifted from a direct study of concepts held by the Bantu to a study of persistent attentive behaviour. This follows directly from the observation that many of the unsophisticated rural people of this study often seemed handicapped by an inability to attend consistently to the tasks they were set, or to the questions they were asked.

A study is therefore being made of the performances of people of varying degrees of intellectual

sophistication on tasks where dimensions of attention and persistence apply, and where these dimensions apply to sustained mental effort.

Two simple vigilance experiments have been done using, as subjects, 48 rural labourers and 40 medical students.

In the one experiment subjects kept a two-hour long watch for slight changes occurring at random intervals in a visual display. Other subjects listened for slight changes in an auditory stimulus in the second experiment.

The experiments yielded measures of the correct detections and the incorrect detections, (a reported change where there was no change). This record of performance over time showed that:

- a) the labourers made significantly fewer correct detections on the visual task than they did on the auditory task.
- b) the labourers made significantly fewer correct detections on the visual task than did the students, who maintained a high level of performance on both tasks.
- c) the labourers made significantly more incorrect detections on both tasks than did the students, who made very few incorrect detections.

This striking difference in the behaviour of the two groups is presently being further investigated, but using tasks of an intellectually more demanding kind.

[b] Social Anthropological Research:2. SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND THE RELATION OF
MAN TO HIS ENVIRONMENT IN TONGALAND:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research with a financial grant from the South African National Council for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor E. Krige, (assisted by a Supervisory Committee composed of Professor E. Krige and Professor H.L. Watts (all of the University of Natal), and Dr. C.W. Wright (Deputy Director of the National Bureau for Educational and Social Research)).

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. W.S. Felgate.

DATE COMMENCED: January, 1964.

This study concerns the social, political, and legal practices, as well as the agricultural methods and means of subsistence, found amongst the Tonga in North-Eastern Zululand and Southern Mocambique. As the title indicates, the project is concerned with a study of the social organisation of the rural communities concerned in relation to the physical environment of the area.

The first part of the fieldwork was conducted in Zululand. In October 1965 the fieldwork moved to the

Tonga tribe in Mocambique. As a general survey of the tribe had already been completed by that stage, an intensive investigation of a small community was the next part of the project involved. After an aerial survey of the Tembe-Tonga region of Southern Mocambique, a particular district bounded by the South African Portuguese border in the South, and the Maputa River in the West was selected. Data concerning kinship, land tenure, methods of agriculture, the demography of the area, the distribution of kinsmen, etc. were collected.

The population in the district selected clusters around the river and the pans in the flood plains. The basic unit of settlement is the extended family occupying a number of huts that are adjacent or relatively close to each other. In this pattern of settlement kinship is of great importance. Social, political and economic life is to a large extent regulated by reciprocal obligations and privileges based on kinship ties. The nature of these ties and behaviour patterns between kinsmen were investigated. Similarities and differences between the section of the tribe in Mocambique and that in Tongaland were carefully noted.

Fieldwork was interrupted early in January 1966 by the floods following Cyclone Claude. As the research worker, Mr. W.S. Felgate, assumed duty on the 1st of March as a lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology

at Rhodes University, the fieldwork could not be completed until the recent June - July Winter vacation. The village census, which had been disrupted by the earlier floods, was completed. In addition, the investigation of land tenure was also completed. Information on migratory labour was gathered; material showing the political subservience of the Tembe-Tonga chiefs in Mocambique to those in South Africa was also gathered.

Now that the fieldwork has been completed, analysis of the material and writing up is progressing. Mr. Felgate will return to the University of Natal from Rhodes University by kind permission of the latter authorities. He will spend the last term this year at the Institute writing up his material.

3. A STUDY OF VALUES, ATTITUDES AND ASPIRATIONS
OF BANTU SCHOOLGIRLS IN DURBAN:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research, with
a financial grant from the South
African National Council for Social
Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor E. Krige.

RESEARCH WORKER: Miss A. Perry.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1965.

This study is investigating the problems, attitudes, and aspirations of Bantu schoolgirls in and around Durban in regard to certain spheres of their life. Topics such as kinship and the family, courtship and marriage, health and hygiene, and town and rural life, as well as some religious and moral values, are being covered.

During the past year fieldwork has continued. Interviews were conducted at the Lamontville Secondary School, and in the Nyuswa Reserve near Botha's Hill, both among pupils at the local Bantu Community School and among a group of traditional girls who have never been to school.

The Lamontville School was selected as an example of a school in an urban township. The data-gathering techniques were the same as those as had been used at previous schools. Individual and group interviews were

conducted. Questionnaires, essays and other written assignments for the pupils were provided. In addition some of the pupils were visited in their homes.

The Bantu Community School at Nyuswa Reserve was investigated in the same manner. However, because the pupils did not possess the same ability to express themselves in English, the written assignments were set in the vernacular.

The interviews amongst the traditional girls in the reserve were conducted with the assistance of a female interpreter. As far as possible information comparable to that obtained from school girls was collected. The questions which had been asked in questionnaires at the schools were put verbally, and discussions were held on the topics which had been used for essays for the school children.

The fieldwork has been somewhat interrupted, due to the fact that the research worker concerned has assisted temporarily as a lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology at the University. When her lecturing duties ceased towards the end of the year, the fieldwork will be completed, and analysis of the data proceeded with.

4. PATTERNS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITION IN A
BANTU RESERVE IN THE THREE RIVERS' DISTRICT:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research,
together with the Department of
Economics of the University of
Natal, with a financial grant from
the South African National Council
for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor J.F. Holleman (formerly
Director of the Institute for Social
Research).

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. J.E. Laredo.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1958.

This project forms part of the regional survey of the Umgeni, Umbilo, and Umlazi Rivers' catchment area - a regional survey which was first planned by the late Professor Burrows, Head of the Department of Economics at the University of Natal. The regional survey was planned as an inter-disciplinary study, and this project represents the social anthropological contribution towards knowledge of the region.

An edited version of the report prepared by Mr. Laredo has been submitted to two consulting editors of the Institute, for consideration for possible publication as an Institute monograph. Once their recommendations have been received, a decision will be made as to the form in which this report will be published.

5. THE BANTU WOMEN IN DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND
MISTRESS-SERVANT RELATIONSHIPS IN DURBAN:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research with a
financial grant from the South African
National Council for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor E. Krige.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mrs. E. Preston-Whyte.

DATE COMMENCED: March, 1962.

This study aims at investigating the type of contacts which exist between Bantu female domestic servants, and their White mistresses, and the effects of this contact in different situations. Attention is also devoted to the broad conditions of domestic service, and the private lives and leisure activities of the Domestic. A sample of Bantu women in domestic service within the Durban area is being studied.

The analysis of the data has been completed. A first draft of the report on the study is being typed at present.

[c] Sociological Research:6. STUDY OF THE OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE
AMONGST WHITES IN SOUTH AFRICA:

- SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research, with a financial grant from the South African National Council for Social Research.
- PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer (assisted by a Supervisory Committee composed of Dr. C.W. Wright, Deputy Director, National Bureau for Educational and Social Research, and Dr. H. Dickie-Clark and Professor H.L. Watts and L. Schlemmer of the University of Natal).
- RESEARCH TEAM: Mr. L. Schlemmer, Mr. L. Douwes Dekker, Miss L. Geils, Miss L. Weber.
- DATE COMMENCED: April, 1964.

This project concerns the prestige of different occupations, and selected aspects of social stratification, amongst Whites in South Africa. The investigation is an ambitious piece of basic research, and falls into two parts - a sample study of White adults in towns in South Africa, and secondly, a sample of White children in standards 7 and 9 in the Republic. The project as a whole is theoretically-oriented, and aims at testing within the South African situation certain American and British theories in regard to social stratification and occupational prestige.

Following the pilot survey conducted at the end of last year, revised interview schedules and questionnaires were prepared. Fieldwork commenced during the summer vacation of 1965 - 1966. Experience has shown that the data collection is turning out to be considerably more expensive than originally envisaged. One of the problems contributing to the augmented cost of interviewing is the difficulty experienced in recruiting suitable part-time interviewers in cities away from Durban. Interview turnover has proved to be extremely high, with the result that a good deal of the supervisor's time has had to be spent on recruiting and training new and inexperienced interviewers. Fieldwork in Durban and Pietermaritzburg has been completed, and most of the samples drawn on the Reef have been virtually completed. A large part of the fieldwork has still to be undertaken.

An encouraging feature is that despite the problems encountered in recruiting interviewers, the quality of the fieldwork seems to be sound. Meaningful and interesting results are being obtained. Thus far 937 interviews have been completed amongst White adults in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg and Benoni. The average duration of interviews has been slightly over 40 minutes per case. Group interviews have also been conducted amongst standard 7 and standard 9 pupils in some 40 schools in Natal and the Transvaal. This has resulted in a total to-date of

1,736 completed questionnaires.

The two fieldwork supervisors, Miss Lorna Geils and Miss Lynette Weber, have been away from Durban for 4 months in the Transvaal. Miss Weber has unfortunately had to resign to continue her studies. Miss Geils is presently back in Durban, assisting with urgent sponsored research. It is expected that fieldwork in the remaining centres will recommence within the next month or so, and should be completed during the first part of 1967.

7. A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENT INTAKE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, TOGETHER WITH PROJECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research, at the request of the University authorities.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor H.L. Watts.

PROJECT WORKER: Professor H.L. Watts.

DATE COMMENCED: May, 1965.

A brief analysis of certain aspects of student intake at the University of Natal has been made. The aspects selected were those which it was considered would probably be related to the variation in intake of students. Following this analysis, projections for the next decade were prepared, showing the possible future intake of White students at the Durban, and also the Pietermaritzburg, centres of the University.

The final report on the project has been submitted to the Principal of the University. It is not known yet under what conditions if at all, the report will be made available to interested members.

This particular project is now completed.

8. A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF EAST LONDON, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO PATTERNS OF ADULT MIGRATION:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University, with a financial grant from the South African National Council for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mr. J.A.I. Agar-Hamilton (at Rhodes University), and Professor H.L. Watts.

DATE COMMENCED: January, 1964.

This project concerns a sociological analysis of the White population of East London. The research is a follow-up to the well-known Border Regional Survey conducted by Rhodes University. It was commenced while Professor Watts was still on the staff of Rhodes University, and is being completed at this Institute. Mr. J.A.I. Agar-Hamilton, Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, is preparing the historical description of East London. Professor Watts is concerned with the present-day White population of the City.

The data tabulation was completed last year, and statistical analysis of the results has continued. Due to the resignation last year of Miss Bithrey (who had been a research assistant to the project from its

inception), the analysis has proceeded slowly, as it has had to be fitted in with Professor Watts' other activities. There is still a considerable amount of analytical work to be done.

A draft for the report is being prepared concurrently with the analysis, and to-date drafts of the first 3 chapters have been prepared. As there will probably be something of the order of 10 chapters, it is clear that the project will not be completed for some time yet.

9. A STUDY OF FAMILY PLANNING AMONGST THE VARIOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF PORT ELIZABETH:

SPONSOR: The National Council for Social Research, with additional grants from Rhodes University and the University of Natal. The Institute for Social Research is now sponsoring the project.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. E. Higgins.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. E. Higgins.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1964.

The aim of this study is to collect data on the nature, incidence, and methods of family planning amongst Port Elizabeth Whites. In addition, it is hoped that this study will shed some light on the different family patterns which it is assumed exist amongst the different socio-economic groups in the City of Port Elizabeth. The investigation is focusing also on English - Afrikaans family differences, as well as different practices associated with various religious groups. The study will make comparisons between the patterns revealed by the Port Elizabeth sample and certain overseas studies in America, and Britain.

The project was commenced while Mr. Higgins was a lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the Port Elizabeth division of Rhodes University. Subsequent

to his assuming duty with the University of Natal, the Institute for Social Research has accepted the project as an official one of the Institute.

During June to August 1964, a representative sample of 900 married White women was interviewed. The data have been coded. A delay of 6 months occurred before the processing of the data could be commenced. This was due to the fact that at that time Rhodes University did not possess any tabulating equipment, and arrangements had to be made with a commercial firm in Port Elizabeth. Unfortunately a further 6 months delay in work has resulted from the loss of the final processed data in transit from Port Elizabeth to Durban. Work has now commenced on the reprocessing of the data from the original code sheets.

Some of the introductory chapters for the report have already been written. It is anticipated that the new tables to be prepared will be available before the end of 1966, and all being well the project will be completed by June 1967.

10. SOCIO-RELIGIOUS TYPES AND ECONOMIC ATTITUDES:
A SAMPLE SURVEY OF THE OPINIONS OF FULL-TIME
STUDENTS AT HOWARD COLLEGE:

SPONSOR: Department of Sociology and Social
Work, University of Natal, Durban.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. E. Higgins.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. E. Higgins, assisted by second
and third year sociology students
in the Department of Sociology and
Social Work at the University of
Natal.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1966.

This project was a practical application of part
of the methodology courses given at second and third
year levels in sociology. The research aimed at
answering questions such as the following:

Does religion in any way affect the economic
outlook of students?

What differences are revealed when contrasting
religious affiliation with religious commitment
vis-a-vis economic orientation?

Certain typologies were devised, and postulates drawn
up to be empirically tested by means of an interview -
cum - questionnaire study of a sample of 234 full-time
students at the Howard College section of the University
of Natal.

The fieldwork was completed at the end of June,
and the data were processed and tabulated during July.

The I.B.M. 1620 electronic computer of the University was used for this purpose.

The research report is nearing completion, and it is hoped to have copies available by the end of the year.

[d] Social Geography:11. THE URBAN GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research, with a financial grant from the South African National Council for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Dr. R.J. Davies, assisted by Mrs. M. Sugden and Mr. R. Berry.

DATE COMMENCED: Work on this topic has been in progress for 7 - 8 years, but the present stage of work was started in 1965.

This study aims at making a detailed analysis of the urban geography of South Africa, and is the final stage of a project on which Dr. Davies has been working for some 7 or 8 years. The project is investigating aspects related to the development, definition, classification, distribution, and urban spheres of influence, of urban areas in the Republic of South Africa as a whole. A detailed ecological analysis is being made of a sample of towns. Census data, maps, records from the Surveyor Generals' Offices, and records from individual towns, are being analysed. While nearly all the data were collected previously, some additional census material has been obtained.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining research assistants with the necessary qualifications to assist

with the study. This year 2 part-time assistants, Mrs. Sugden and Mr. Berry were appointed, as it had proved impossible to obtain a full-time assistant.

The work undertaken during 1966 to-date includes firstly, a detailed analysis of the pattern of the urbanisation of the population of South Africa, including as much material as possible from early censuses. Secondly, the analysis of town size in South Africa according to the rank size rule. Thirdly, an analysis of the growth of South African towns in terms of population. This study has been undertaken by means of computer analysis and is based upon census data between 1921 and 1960. A classification of towns according to their growth patterns, and according to regional distribution is at present being undertaken. Fourthly, an economic functional classification of South African towns will commence within the next week, when detailed extractions of the industries are received from the Bureau of Census. Fifthly, based upon detailed statistics of telephone calls made between all towns in South Africa supplied by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, a detailed analysis of spheres of influence based upon telephone communications between towns has been undertaken, using graph theory techniques. Lastly, detailed analyses of spatial patterns of morphological data,

population characteristics, size characteristics and other ecological information has been undertaken. A great deal of information still has to be analysed in this project, but it appears that with the progress achieved this far, that the suggested completion date at the end of 1967 will be met.

12. SOUTH AFRICAN TOWNS AS SERVICE CENTRES:

SPONSOR: The Department of Geography, with a financial grant from the South African National Council for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKER: Miss G. Cook.

DATE COMMENCED: January, 1966.

The purpose of this study, commenced at the beginning of 1966, is to determine an urban hierarchy in South Africa based upon the services provided in South African towns; to analyse the relationship that exists between members of the hierarchy and between towns and their surrounding rural areas; and lastly, to analyse the relationship between the larger centres and rural population.

The work completed thus far includes an exhaustive extraction from telephone and other directories of all details of services by town and by provinces. The provinces completed thus far include Natal, the Orange Free State and the Cape Province. Work on the Transvaal is underway. A preliminary hierarchy has already been completed for the whole country, and detailed analyses of the threshold values at which services appear within towns of certain categories has been completed for the Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

Preliminary results of this analysis already show very interesting results, the most important of which are remarkably strong differences in the threshold values at which services appear in the towns in Natal, by comparison to those of the Orange Free State.

The second portion of the survey has involved the selection of a number of sample areas, in which a detailed questionnaire survey will be undertaken to determine the relationships between members of the urban hierarchy, and to determine the relationship which exists between towns and their surrounding rural areas. The areas selected include firstly, the Natal/Transvaal railway belt - an area with a strong communications spine; secondly, the Eastern Cape and Border region, which represents an area of more dispersed settlement; and thirdly, the Orange Free State - a similar area of dispersed settlement upon a fairly uniform relief, and an area with a strong similarity and resource base throughout. Questionnaires are at present being circulated within the Natal/Transvaal spinal belt, and are being sent to individuals in towns, farmers, commercial institutes, industrial institutes, schools, and so on. From the return of questionnaires thus far, it appears a satisfactory return of material may be expected.

13. AN URBAN GEOGRAPHY OF NATAL TOWNS:

SPONSOR: The Department of Geography,
University of Natal, Durban, with
a financial grant from the South
African National Council for
Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. M. Smout.

DATE COMMENCED: 1965.

This study, which was commenced in 1965, is essentially a portion of the Urban Geography of South Africa study, and represents a more detailed analysis of conditions within towns in the Natal Province. The project is nearing completion, and will be presented as a thesis in January 1967. It has included a detailed study of the most important aspects which fall under the heading of the Urban Geography of South Africa project, and includes analyses of urban origin; the historical morphology of towns; urban functions; urban population, and morphological and ecological conditions within a sample of towns in Natal.

14. A STUDY OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL BUSINESS
DISTRICT OF DURBAN:

SPONSORS: Department of Geography, University
of Natal, Durban, with a financial
grant from the South African
National Council for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. D.S. Rajah.

DATE COMMENCED: 1965.

This project commenced in 1965. It is nearing completion, and will be presented in thesis form in January 1967. The project is based upon C.B.D. - analysis techniques evolved for American cities. The particular land use structure and functional composition of the Indian occupied area of central Durban (which includes in particular, a strong admixture of business and residence not unlike the pattern encountered within the *chawk* of an indigenous Indian city) has meant considerable modification of the American techniques, particularly in the definition of the boundary of an Indian C.B.D. in Durban. The land use structure of the area, and the fact that a considerable amount of residence exists within the C.B.D., has meant also that a detailed questionnaire survey (based on a sample of residents and of commercial, industrial and other institutions within the Indian C.B.D.), has had to be undertaken to determine

the particular locational factors and relationships between residence and work place within that area. Also included in the survey was a study of shopping patterns and other linkages which exist between the resident population and the economic functions of the Indian C.B.D.

[e] Bantu Law:15. A STUDY OF THE TRADITIONAL LAW OF THE BANTU PEOPLES
INHABITING THE PROVINCE OF SUL de SAVE IN MOCAMBIQUE:

SPONSOR: The Institute for Social Research,
with a financial grant from the
Institute for the Study of Man in
Africa, and the Estudos Gerais
Universitarios de Mocambique.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. J.L. Torres.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. J.L. Torres.

DATE COMMENCED: July, 1965.

This study commenced during 1965. Preliminary fieldwork was undertaken by Mr. Torres in Mocambique during the winter (July) vacation. The study concerns an investigation into the laws and customs of the Bantu in one of the provinces in Mocambique. Data are being collected by direct observer-participation, interviews, and participation in law cases held by Chiefs and their deputies.

A report on certain aspects of two agricultural settlements - the Inhamissa and Guija settlements - has been written, and submitted to the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa. This report deals mainly with the financial and agricultural aspects of the settlements, and does not deal with the law aspects.

Fieldwork is being considerably hampered by difficulty in obtaining financial support for the project. Further applications for aid have been made to various organisations, but the outcome is not yet known.

[f] Multi-disciplinary Research:

(Psycho-Sociological)

16. THE ATTITUDES OF WHITE EMPLOYERS TO
THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL WORKER:

SPONSOR: The Institute for Social Research,
with a financial grant from the
National Council for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTORS: Mr. L. Schlemmer, and
Professor H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. L. Douwes Dekker.

DATE COMMENCED: January, 1964.

The main object of this study is to reveal the attitudes of White employers in industry to the Indian as an Industrial Worker in Durban. Attitude questionnaires and interviews have been administered to a cohort of employers in order to obtain standardised material. The fieldwork interviews with the sample of industrial firms was completed early in 1965.

The analysis of the material has been nearly completed, and writing of the first draft of the report is in progress. Several of the chapters for the report have already been drafted, and it is hoped to conclude the analysis by the end of this year.

[f] Multi-disciplinary Research:
(Psycho-Socio-Anthropological).

17. THE EFFINGHAM TRAIN DISASTER:
A STUDY IN DISASTER RESEARCH

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research.

PROJECT DIRECTORS: Professor J.W. Fernandez and
Mr. H.W. Page.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Professor J.W. Fernandez and
Mr. H.W. Page.

DATE COMMENCED: October, 1965.

On the evening of Monday, the 5th of October, 1965, a passenger train carrying African workers to their homes in Kwa Mashu derailed at Effingham Station. Eighty-nine people were killed, and many others injured. In the ensuing fear and panic a White signalman, hurrying to the aid of the injured, was killed by a vengeful mob. Other Whites arriving at the scene were however to play a major part in the rescue and first-aid operations. Police were forced to keep back a mob from nearby Kwa Mashu, both to prevent them hampering rescuers and for fear of further incidents.

This disaster provided the opportunity for a piece of psycho-social-anthropological disaster research. While such type of research has been undertaken on occasions in the United States, to the best of our knowledge it had not yet been undertaken in South Africa.

The disaster provided a confrontation between Black and White where for the moment, emotions and attitudes not usually explicit in the climate of polite tolerance were given free expression. It was to tap this expression of attitudes and intention that a study in Kwa Mashu was undertaken.

Fieldwork commenced early the morning following the accident. Friends and relatives of passengers on the train were interviewed. People who had witnessed and/or taken part in mass reactions of the previous evening were sought and questioned. Impromptu tape-recordings were made, which together with detailed notes served as basic material and a guide to the preparation of a questionnaire for a more formal and systematic exploration of the prevailing temper.

Thirty-six hours after the disaster the formal questionnaire was given to trained interviewers to apply to a random sample of Kwa Mashu residents. This questioning continued over the following two weeks and included a sample of informants from Umlazi - a township at the opposite end of Durban from Kwa Mashu.

During the fieldwork, and also the subsequent two months after the disaster, a search of the newspapers was made, and some idea of White reaction gained. The list of contributions to the relief funds for the African community, and for the signalman's widow, were also kept.

Work on the systematic interpretation of the data is in progress. It is of necessity slow, as it must be fitted in with the other activities of the researchers. Professor Fernandez (who has returned to the United States of America) is collecting material from disaster research elsewhere, and will incorporate the South African findings with this comparative material.

[f] Multi-disciplinary Research:
(Psycho-Sociological-Medical).

18. AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ENURESIS:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research, with
finance supplied by the Institute.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Zelda Jacobsen.

RESEARCH WORKER: Dr. Zelda Jacobsen.

DATE COMMENCED: March, 1961.

Dr. Jacobsen's comparative study of the differential incidence of enuresis amongst a sample of families selected from both rural and urban Africans, urban Indians, urban Coloureds, and working class urban Whites, has been completed. The report describes the socio-psychological environment in which enuresis occurs; and supplies certain projective information (in the form of drawings of trees), as well as medical data, for the subjects.

The report on this project has been completed, and has been typed. It has been submitted to the Institute for consideration for publication.

II. APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
OR COMPLETED DURING 1966:

1. A STUDY OF THE PUBLIC IMAGE OF A LARGE
SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRY:

SPONSOR: A large South African Industry.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mr. L. Schlemmer, assisted by International Consumer Research, Johannesburg; together with the staff of the Institute for Social Research.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1964.

This project is a large-scale study, covering a national cross-section of White adults in the Republic of South Africa. It concerns the public image of a large South African industry, and work was commenced during 1964. The fieldwork was undertaken by International Consumer Research, of Johannesburg, under the supervision and planning of Mr. L. Schlemmer. This organisation also undertook the tabulation of the data. Statistical calculations and analysis were undertaken at the Institute for Social Research.

Last year two reports and an executive summary were submitted to the sponsors. A third report has been submitted to the sponsors this year. It was found necessary to prepare a fourth and final report - this is in the process of being completed. The project should be closed by the end of the year.

2. A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF BANTU IN THE DURBAN REGION:

SPONSOR: The Durban Non-European Children's fund.

PROJECT DIRECTORS: Mr. L. Schlemmer, Dr. R.J. Davies, and Professor H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Miss N. Lamond, Mrs. M. Waldeck, and Professor H.L. Watts.

DATE COMMENCED: February, 1964.

The aim of the survey is to investigate the social circumstances and characteristics of the Bantu population in the Durban region. The welfare problems and needs of the population involved - particularly of the children - are being investigated. The report is intended as a fact-finding sociological survey, which will provide a factual basis for future planning by the Durban Non-European Children's Fund.

The second report, which deals in detail with the social circumstances and major welfare needs of the population, and which makes recommendations for future action, has been considerably delayed by the unfortunate illness of Mrs. McGhee. Eventually, on medical advice, she had to return to England at the end of last year, and so was not able to complete her task. Miss Lamond, Mrs. Waldeck, and Professor Watts took over the task. A considerable amount of the ground covered by Mrs. McGhee had to be retraced, in order to pick up the

threads and piece together a full picture. The manuscript of the report is two-thirds completed, and it is hoped to submit this report to the sponsor very shortly.

3. A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES AND MOTIVATION OF
URBAN BANTU TOWARDS BLOOD DONATION:

SPONSOR: Natal Blood Transfusion Service.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mr. C.D. Shearing and
Professor H.L. Watts, assisted
by Mrs. U. Bulteel.

DATE COMMENCED: February, 1965.

The study has investigated the attitudes and motivation of Bantu in the Durban region towards blood donation. A representative sample of Bantu blood donors, and also of adults from the general population of Bantu in the city, were studied. In addition, some attitudes and ideas of Bantu school children were investigated.

The report has been completed, and submitted to the sponsor.

to establish sales trends in different socio-economic areas of Durban. It is hoped to complete the project at the end of 1966.

5. THE LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE
PRESENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTIAL POPULATION
OF METROPOLITAN DURBAN:

SPONSOR: Traffic Consultants to the Durban Corporation.

RESEARCH DIRECTORS: Dr. R.J. Davies, and Professor H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mrs. J. Booth, Mrs. R. Bowie, Miss E. Johnson, and Mr. G.H. Waters.

DATE COMMENCED: June, 1966.

The aim of this study is to establish and predict, for the years 1966, 1976, and 1986, the age, sex, socio-economic class, and racial composition of the population in each of 311 socio-graphic zones which combine to form metropolitan Durban. These zones were previously demarcated by the traffic consultants, as areas for which they were to plan a future road system.

Metropolitan Durban is in fact a semi-circle, with Durban Bay at its pivotal point. It stretches from the Southern boundary of Amanzimtoti to the Northern boundary of Umhlanga Rocks, and sweeps inland to the Western boundary of Hillcrest. Approximately 30 local authorities lie within the region.

In order to provide a firm base for the population projection, census data relating to the geographic distribution of population from 1911 through to 1960

were collected and tabulated. In addition, the amount and location of vacant land in the region as recorded by the August 1965 Valuation Rolls, has been plotted on cadastral maps. This information, when used in conjunction with existing town planning schemes, aerial photographs, and critical slope maps, will give an accurate indication of the amount of land available for future residential development. Refined 1960 census data are in the process of being tabulated. The mapping of vacant land is almost complete, and in the near future the existing 1966 population will be estimated.

The development over the next 20 years will be estimated on the basis of vacant land, and the opinions of experts as to which areas of Durban will develop, at certain rates of growth. Interviews with key-estate agents are being conducted.

The deadline for the completion of the project is mid November of this year.

6. THE FUTURE DAY-TIME WORKING POPULATION
OF METROPOLITAN DURBAN:

SPONSOR: The Traffic Consultants to the
Durban Corporation.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Miss J. Curtis, Mrs. W. Rogers,
Mrs. D. Kuppen, Mrs. S. Jithoo,
assisted by part-time workers.

DATE COMMENCED: June, 1966.

This study has been commissioned by the traffic consultants to the Durban Corporation. The consultants are to plan a road network for Greater Durban to meet the demands of increased traffic flow over the next 20 years. The aim of the research is to provide the consultants with a basis for estimating the traffic patterns which will be generated by the journey to work of Durban's entire population at the target years of 1976 and 1986. This exercise requires that the future distribution of employment in Durban for each of the four racial groups, for both sexes, and for major divisions of employment (industry types) be estimated within no less than 311 geographic zones defined by the consultants. These estimates will be used in conjunction with the estimates for the future residential population of the region as a basis for calculating traffic flow to and from work.

Studies of this nature face myriad obstacles from the very outset. Demographic prediction is at best a hazardous procedure. In the present study the difficulties are multiplied by the relative lack of adequate

statistics on present and past trends in employment. The Bureau of Census provides no data on population according to location of employment and this complete lack of adequate base line data has to be overcome as best one can in other ways.

In the present study the Institute has been fortunate indeed in that the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission has made available the raw data of a census of employment in Durban conducted during 1963; in some areas 1964, and 1965. In collaboration with the traffic consultants, these data have been coded in the 311 traffic zones, by race, sex, and industry division. Several mechanical difficulties have arisen in this operation, which has delayed matters quite considerably. Further, the coded data have to be tabulated within the next few days. Once tabulated, the material will have to be supplemented by adding in figures for Non-White domestics and servant staff in flats obtained from other sources.

Once these base line data are complete, they will have to be brought up-to-date to 1966. To this end, a complete record of all industrial, commercial and flat buildings erected, enlarged or demolished since 1963 is being compiled. This material will be refined by an analysis of changes in the number and type of employers in the central business districts since 1963.

This latter analysis is in progress. Final base line figures will be checked against a sample survey which has been conducted independently by the traffic consultants.

The future growth of employment in the region has still to be established. This will be done by extrapolating past census day-time employment. The estimated totals for the two target years - 1976 and 1986 - will then be apportioned to the various traffic zones on the basis of the base line data referred to above. Possible changes in the ecological distribution of employment, and in the patterns of labour, within the region, will be taken into account.

The study is intended to meet a deadline set by the sponsors as the middle of November, 1966.

7. STUDY OF RETAIL OUTLETS AND PERSONAL SERVICES IN METROPOLITAN DURBAN:

SPONSOR: The Town Planning Consultants to the Durban Corporation.

PROJECT DIRECTORS: Mr. L. Schlemmer and Professor H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Miss J. Curtis, Mrs. W. Rogers, Miss D. Kuppen, Mrs. S. Jithoo, and temporary interviewers.

DATE COMMENCED: July, 1966.

This study has been commissioned by Professor Lord Holford and Professor Kantorowich, and their team of town planning consultants, engaged by the Durban City Council. The study is designed to provide data on past growth and present trends in retail trade and personal services in Durban and Pinetown. The aim is to establish the space requirements, business turnover, customer characteristics, and employment levels of a sample of firms. It is also intended to gauge the opinion of businessmen as to the possibilities and prospects for future developments in their types of businesses. The findings will be related to the ecological distribution of commerce in different parts of metropolitan Durban, with special reference to centralised versus decentralised activities. Results obtained will be used by the town planning consultants to assess the future space and locational needs of

commerce in Durban. It is hoped that on this basis town planning recommendations will be possible, allowing for the rational and optimum development of commerce in both the central and suburban areas of Durban.

A non-proportionally stratified sample of over 400 business establishments has been drawn, representing businessmen of all races in all areas of Greater Durban. The universe of businesses was obtained from Municipal licensing records. In order to extract the universe of some 5,000 businesses, over 12,000 licensing records had to be inspected for acceptance or rejection by the sampling frame. In the course of establishing the universe, at a conservative estimate, over 350 telephone calls had to be made to determine the business activity of doubtful cases.

At present fieldwork is in progress. Data gathering in the study presents no small problem in itself, since highly confidential information on sales and business activities has to be obtained from busy executives. In this regard, the Institute has received valuable support from the Durban Chamber of Commerce, and from leading Indian businessmen.

The study is to be completed by the middle of November, 1966.

8. SURVEY OF URBAN BANTU HOUSING:

SPONSOR: The National Building Research
 Institute of the South African
 Council for Scientific and
 Industrial Research.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mrs. H. Sibisi, Miss S. Mtongana,
 assisted by temporary Bantu field-
 workers.

DATE COMMENCED: March, 1966.

The National Building Research Institute has approached this Institute with the request to undertake a study of Bantu housing in the main urban areas of South Africa. It is about one-and-a-half decades ago that the previous investigation into Bantu housing was commenced. (The results of this survey were published as late as 1960, under the title "A Survey of Rent-Paying Capacity of Urban Natives in South Africa." The publisher was the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.) Due to the rapid growth of urban areas recently, and the increase in urbanisation of the Bantu population, it was felt necessary to undertake a reappraisal of the housing position. The specific aims of the new survey are as follows:-

- i. To re-assess the rent-paying ability of the urban African families today.
- ii. To establish the housing preferences of Bantu housewives.
- iii. To describe the living patterns of the Bantu households in urban areas.

The combined picture yielded by the results is intended to provide the architects of the National Building Research Institute with an indication of the types of dwelling designs which should be planned for the Bantu. As the existing plans were prepared some 15 years ago, it is probable that new and more varied plans for dwellings are required.

Two pilot surveys have been completed, and the main fieldwork has started. After considerable discussion with the sponsors, it was decided to cover the 3 main urban areas in the country - Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Durban. In addition, for comparative purposes a brief exploratory study will be undertaken in one small industrial urban area (Witbank), and one small non-industrial town (probably Eshowe). Finally, as it is hoped that the study will also provide material suitable for indicating what types of town planning design should be worked out for Bantu townships, a study is to be made of the planned townships of Daveyton (at Benoni) and Kwa Thema (at Springs).

Negotiations are taking place with the Non-European Affairs Department of the Johannesburg Municipality, with a view to collaborating with them in the study of Johannesburg. As Soweto comprises the largest conglomeration of urban Bantu townships in the country - containing more or less 26 townships -

it forms the most important single area to be covered by this survey. It seems likely that close collaboration with the Johannesburg department will be possible, and this will allow a far bigger sample from Soweto to be drawn than would otherwise have been the case.

It is anticipated that the study will not be completed until towards the end of 1968.

III. OCCASIONAL SPONSORED RESEARCH WORK UNDERTAKEN
BY THE INSTITUTE DURING 1966:

1. TABULATION OF STUDENT STATISTICS FOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL:

SPONSOR: The University of Natal.
PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mrs. U. Bulteel.
RESEARCH WORKERS: Mrs. U. Bulteel, assisted by
Miss S. Mtongana.
DATE COMMENCED: July, 1966.
DATE COMPLETED: September, 1966.

The Institute for Social Research has undertaken the tabulation of the students' statistics for 1966 for the University of Natal. This is a task which was also undertaken last year. Detailed statistics, comprising a variety of small and very large tables, are required for administrative purposes by the University. This year the data were processed by the Institute using the electronic computer of the University. Most of the tables could be prepared on the computer, but several large ones were beyond the capacity of the I.B.M. 1620 machine, and had to be prepared by hand using a card sorter.

On the whole, the use of the electronic computer proved far more satisfactory than using card sorting machines alone (as had been the case last year).

Recommendations have been made to the administration for the format to be adopted next year for the students' statistics. If these recommendations are accepted, the tabulation of the data will prove far easier than was the case this year.

2. A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF INDIAN FARM OWNERSHIP
ON THE NORTH COAST OF NATAL:

SPONSOR: The Natal Town and Regional Planning
Commission, in conjunction with the
Indian University College.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mr. J.J.C. Greyling, assisted by
Mrs. U. Bulteel.

DATE COMMENCED: 1965.

This project is being undertaken under the direction of Dr. R.J. Davies. The research worker is Mr. Greyling, attached to the Indian University College. The sole role of the Institute in this project has been that of data tabulation. The statistical tables have been prepared by Mrs. Bulteel, using the Power Samas card sorting equipment of the Institute.

Work on the data tabulation project has been completed, and it seems unlikely that the Institute will have any further part in this study.

3. SURVEY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL
NEEDS IN PIETERMARITZBURG:

SPONSOR: Natal Town and Regional Planning
Commission.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Staff of the Commission.

DATE COMMENCED: March, 1966

This study is being conducted by the staff of the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission, with a member of the Institute acting as consultant on research methodology. So far, the Institute has collaborated in designing the questionnaire and the sample, and a report has been submitted to the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission.

The Institute also collaborated in the briefing and training of fieldworkers. The fieldwork is now nearing completion.

The Institute will be consulted once again at the commencement of the data-processing, during November of this year.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF RESIGNATIONSNew Appointments:

We welcome the following new members of staff who joined the Institute during 1966:

Mr. R.V. Berry [appointed 1st. January, 1966]

Mrs. J. Booth. [appointed 4th July, 1966]

Mrs. R. Bowie. [appointed 4th July, 1966]

Mrs. R.A. Chapple. [appointed 27th May, 1966]

Miss J. Curtis. [appointed 12th July, 1966]

Mrs. S. Jithoo. [appointed 20th July, 1966]

Miss E. Johnson. [appointed 18th April, 1966]

Miss S. Mtongana. [appointed 15th July, 1966]

Mrs. W. Rogers. [appointed 1st. August, 1966]

Mrs. H. Sibisi. [appointed 1st. May, 1966]

Mr. G. Waters. [appointed 7th June, 1966]

Mrs. M.C.N. Wells. [appointed 1st. July, 1966]

Staff Resignations:

Mr. L. Douwes-Dekker. who resigned at the end of June, 1966.

He has taken up the post of Assistant-General Secretary to the Trade Union Council of South Africa, in Johannesburg.

Mrs. Denise Pratt. who resigned at the end of June, 1966 - her husband was transferred to Cape Town.

Mr. C.D. Shearing, who resigned at the end of April, 1966, to resume full-time studies.

Miss L. Weber. who resigned at the end of August, 1966, to resume full-time studies.

ACTIVITIES OF STAFF OF THE
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH:

1st October, 1965 - 30th September, 1966.

The activities of the staff are grouped under the following headings:

- (i) Meetings and Conferences attended officially;
- (ii) Addresses and Public Lectures delivered, and Symposia in which the person took part;
- (iii) Research Papers and Reports, and Research Memoranda prepared during the year.

The staff are listed alphabetically.

1. PAGE, H.W.:

- (i) Meetings and Conferences attended officially:
 - a] XVIIIth Annual General Meeting and Congress of the South African Psychological Association, Johannesburg, 6 - 8 September, 1966.

2. SCHLEMMER, L.:

- (i) Meetings and Conferences attended
 - a] Council Meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Cape Town 21st January, 1966.
 - b] Executive Committee Meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg, 21 - 22 July, 1966.
 - c] Annual General Meeting of Natal Regional Branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Durban 15th March, 1966.
 - d] Seven Meetings of the Natal Regional Committee of the South African Institute of Race Relations Durban, October 1965 - September, 1966.

- e] Workshop Meeting of the South African Market Research Association, Johannesburg, 19th November, 1965.
 - f] Combined Meeting of the South African Market Research Association and the Society of Advertisers: Addressed by Dr. Ernest Dichter of the United States, Johannesburg, March, 1966.
 - g] Conference on the topic "How Research can be used to make Advertising more Effective". Society of Advertisers and South African Market Research Association, Durban 16 - 17 June, 1966.
 - h] Two Meetings of a South African Institute of Race Relations Committee to plan a conference on: The Indian South African, Durban, August, 1966.
- (ii) Addresses, Papers, and Public Lectures delivered, and Symposia in which the person took part:
- a] Paper on "The Need for Market Research Organisations to make their General Findings available to one another; Seen in Relation to the growth of Market Research as a Professional Discipline". South African Market Research Association. Workshop Meeting, Johannesburg, 19th November, 1966.
 - b] Address on "The Structured versus the Unstructured Interview", Institute for Social Research, Seminar University of Natal, Durban, 19th October, 1965.
 - c] Address on "The Roots and Cure of Prejudice", delivered at the Annual Inter-seminary Seminar of Catholic Theological Seminaries, Roma Seminary, Basutoland, 2nd of July, 1966.

- d] Address on "Maturity and Changing Roles in Organisations; The case of the Trade Union Council of South Africa. Delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the Natal Division of T.U.C.S.A., Durban, 14th September, 1966.
- e] Panelist in a symposium on "The Social and Political implications of Separate Development in the White areas of South Africa", Annual Conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Cape Town, 18 - 21 January, 1966.

(iii) Research Papers and Reports, and Research Memoranda prepared during the year:

- a] SCHLEMMER, L. (1966): The Public Image of the (a large South African Industry): Report No. 3: The Attitudes of High School Children towards the Sugar Industry. Confidential report. Institute for Social Research, Durban, October, 1966 (Mimeographed).
- b] SCHLEMMER, L. (1966): The Image of Milk and the Dairy Industry in Greater Durban. Confidential report. Institute for Social Research, Durban, August, 1966. (Mimeographed).
- c] SCHLEMMER, L. (1966): Report on the Sample design and interview schedule for a survey of Outdoor Recreational Needs in Pietermaritzburg. Memorandum submitted to the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission. Institute for Social Research, Durban, August, 1966. (Mimeographed).
- d] SCHLEMMER, L. (1966): Image Research and its application to a study of the Milk Industry in Durban: Memorandum submitted to the Durban Milk Association. Institute for Social Research, Durban, May, 1966.

WATTS. H.L.:(i) Meetings and Conferences attended officially:

Council Meeting, and Annual General Meeting of Members,
of the Africa Institute: Pretoria, 22nd June 1966.
(Representative of the University of Natal.)

(ii) Addresses and Public Lectures delivered:

"Social Science Research and the Modern World".
College Lecture, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg
April 20th.

(iii) Research Papers and Reports:

WATTS, H.L. (1966): Student Enrolment at the
University of Natal: A Brief Study of Existing
Intake, with Predictions of Future Enrolment:
Institute for Social Research, University of
Natal, Durban.

WATTS, H.L. & C.D. SHEARING (1966): Blood
Donation: The Attitudes and Motivation of
Urban Adult Bantu: An Interim Report:
Institute for Social Research, University of
Natal Durban. (Typescript).

WATTS, H.L. & C.D. SHEARING (1966): Blood
Donation: The Attitudes and Motivation of
Urban Bantu in Durban: Institute for Social
Research, University of Natal, Durban. (Final
Report).

VISITORS TO THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH,
 DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1966
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List of Visitors:

- Mr. S.G. Price. The Natal Town and Regional Planning Office, Pietermaritzburg.
- Mr. C. Hall. Lecturer in Government University College of Rhodesia.
- Mr. C. Tod Welch. Architectural Division of the National Building Research Institute, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria.
- Mr. J. St. E.G. Aikman. Secretary to the Non-European Affairs Committee of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Durban.
- Prof. J.J. Jehring. Director of the Centre for the study of Productivity Motivation, School of Commerce, University of Wisconsin, United States of America.
- Mr. Dieter Bielenstein. Director of the Department of Training Aid to Developing Countries, Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, West Germany.
- Mr. D.E.S. Millard. Research Fellow from Department of Management Studies, University of Bath, United Kingdom.
- Prof. T.H. Kennedy. Dean of the College of Science and Arts, Professor of Sociology at State University of Washington, Pullman, Washington, United States of America.
- Mr. A.C. Townsend. Leather Industries Research Institute, Port Elizabeth.
- Mr. F.G. Raath. Educational Officer, African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Umbogintwini.

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- Prof. J.J. Jehring. Director of the Centre for the study of Productivity Motivation, School of Commerce, University of Wisconsin, United States of America.
- Mr. Dieter Bielenstein. Director of the Department of Training Aid to Developing Countries, Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, West Germany.
- Mr. D.E.S. Millard. Research Fellow from Department of Management Studies, University of Bath, United Kingdom.
- Prof. T.H. Kennedy. Dean of the College of Science and Arts, Professor of Sociology at State University of Washington, Pullman, Washington, United States of America.
- Mr. A.C. Townsend. Leather Industries Research Institute, Port Elizabeth.
- Mr. F.G. Raath. Educational Officer, African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Umbogintwini.



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