



UNIVERSITY  
OF NATAL

**ISR**  
DURBAN

# **ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967**

**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH**

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending  
30th. September, 1967

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ADDRESS:

The postal address of the Institute is:

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

ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR.

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COMMITTEE OF CONTROL

Membership of the Committee of Control of  
the Institute for Social Research, 1967:

- CHAIRMAN: Professor Eileen Krige,  
M.A., D.Litt. (Rand)
- 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.)
- Professor H. F. Dickie-Clark,  
B.A. Hons. (Rhodes)  
S.T.C. (Cape Town)  
Ph.D. (Natal)
- Professor O. P. F. Horwood,  
B. Comm. (Cape Town)  
Principal, ex officio.
- Professor G. J. Trotter,  
B.A. Hons. (Natal)  
M.A. (Duke)
- 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. Abbot	Mr. G. H. Halliday	Mrs. Fatima Meer
Prof. R. C. Albino	Dr. P. B. Harris	Dr. A. L. Muller
Mr. I. K. Allan	Mr. F. Hayward	Mr. D. Mzolo
Miss C. Armstrong	Mrs. M. Henzi	Mr. Jack Naidoo
Dr. H. Adam	Mr. E. Higgins	Mr. O. Nell
Prof. L. T. Badenhorst	Prof. O.P.F. Horwood	Mr. J. M. Niven
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Prof. H. Biesheuvel	Mr. C. J. Juta	Mrs. E. Preston-Whyte
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Mr. E. Blondeel	Mr. V. Klaff	Prof. A. G. Rooks
Mr. J. Blumenfeld	Miss J. Knox	Mrs. W. Rogers
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Prof. David S. Chapman	Miss D. Kuppen	Mr. L. Schlemmer
Dr. C. Cochran	Mrs. J. Kvalevig	Prof. W. H. O. Schmidt
Mrs. J. Cochran	Miss N. Lamond	Miss F. C. Shaw
Mr. T. E. Cochran	Mr. P.G. Leeb-du Toit	Mr. D. A. Scoging
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Prof. D. V. Cowen	Mr. A. J. Lyle	Mr. K. W. Simpson
Miss J. Curtis	Mr. G. G. Maaasdorp	Mr. P. M. Spearman
Dr. J. B. McI. Daniel	Mr. A. V. Mackeson	Mrs. Margaret Sugden
Dr. R. J. Davies	Prof. R. G. MacMillan	Mr. G. Swain
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Mr. L. Douwes Dekker	Mr. C. A. Maggs	Mr. E. Tollman
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Mr. W. S. Felgate	Prof. E.W.N. Mallowe	Mr. P. D. Tyson
Prof. J. W. Fernandez	Prof. J. W. Mann	Mrs. M. Waldeck
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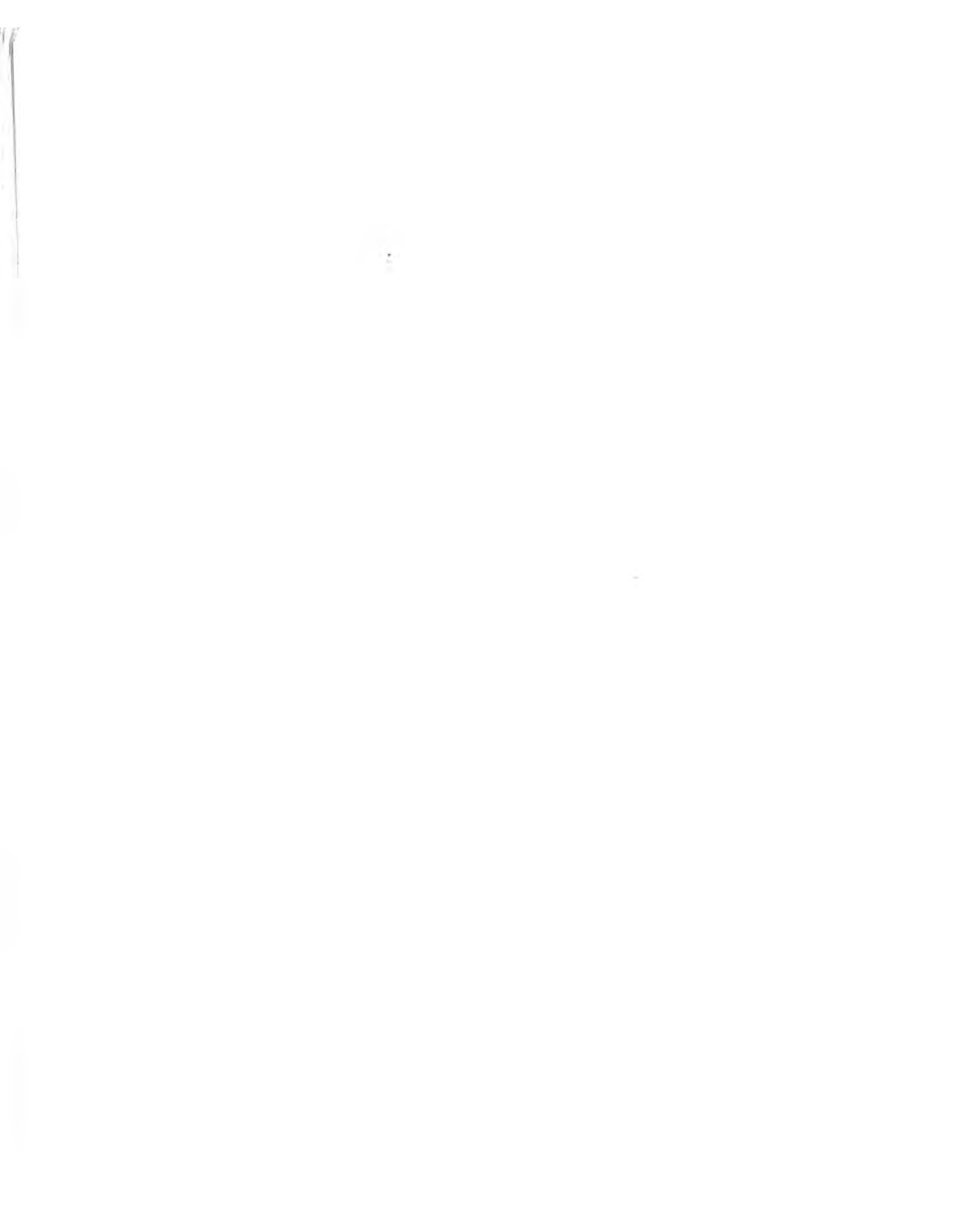
STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 1967

The following were members of the staff of the Institute as at September, 1967. Page 74 below gives an indication of the dates on which new staff joined, and also gives the names of staff who resigned during the year under review, and so are not shown in this section.

<u>DIRECTOR:</u>	H.L. Watts, B.A. (S.A.), B.A. Hons., Ph.D. (Rhodes);
<u>SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW:</u>	L. Schlemmer, B.A. Hons., (Pret.);
<u>SECRETARY:</u>	I.E.N. Pratt (Mrs.);
<u>RESEARCH FELLOWS:</u>	L.Douwes Dekker, B.Soc.Sc. (Natal), B.A. Hons. (S.A.); 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);
<u>RESEARCH ASSISTANTS:</u>	Mrs. E. Frangs, B.Soc. Sc. (Rhodes);
<u>Full-time:</u>	Miss L.F.D. Geils, B.A. (Natal); Miss E. Johnson, B.A. (Natal); P.H.W. Johnston, B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Natal); Mrs. H. Sibisi, B.A. Hons. (Natal); G.H. Waters, B.A. Hons. (Natal);
<u>Part-time:</u>	R.V. Berry, B.A. Hons. (Natal);

SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANTS: Mrs. U. G. Bulteel;  
Mrs. J. Booth;  
Mrs. R. Bowie;  
Miss T. Gule, B.A. (Natal);  
Mrs. J. Kvalsvig, B.A. (Natal);

TYPISTS: Miss L. Slogrove;  
Mrs. L.P. Wickham (excluding  
school holidays).



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

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st OCTOBER, 1966,  
TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1967:

1] REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES  
OF THE INSTITUTE, WITH SPECIAL  
REFERENCE TO SOME PROBLEMS:

The research activity of the Institute has continued at an unabated pace. As you will see from the progress reports on the individual projects concerned, the range of research has been wide.

(i) The Present Volume of Research has  
Taxed the Institute to the Limit:

There is still the opportunity for more research to be undertaken through the Institute by individual members from the academic departments. By contrast, it has become increasingly clear that the maximum amount of research which can be undertaken by the existing staff of the Institute at the present time has been reached. In fact, the past year has seen the Institute's senior staff extended beyond the level which can be sustained indefinitely. Unless and until the senior staff can be increased on a permanent basis, no greater volume of research work can be undertaken. It is desirable to cut down the amount of research involved to below the present volume, for as long as our staff shortage continues. The problem lies at the point of research supervision - we have exceeded the amount of work which can comfortably be supervised by the senior staff of the

Institute, and by those members from the academic departments who have assisted with supervision.

(ii) Need for Experienced Permanent Staff:

The bottleneck facing the Institute is essentially at the level of research personnel capable of independent research, capable of supervising our assistants. Nearly all of the young people turned out as social science graduates by universities are for the first few years of their research career nothing more than "hands" which need to be directed and supervised at every step. In fact, the apprenticeship required for research is obviously long and sometimes arduous. This means that the use of freshly-graduated workers places a heavy load on the more experienced staff. As we are unable to offer permanent employment at the moment, we cannot hope to attract and keep more experienced personnel. It becomes a vicious circle.

There must be adequate time for a research worker to think, and most important to read. A man cannot live on his intellectual capital indefinitely, without the quality of his work becoming seriously impaired. If we are to give our research personnel time to think, to ponder, to read, then either we must have more staff, or less research. The equation is as simple as that.

You will recall that in last year's annual report it was mentioned that the Committee of Control

had approached the University authorities with the request for three more permanent posts. One of these was for a research officer capable of independent research. At the time of writing, we are still awaiting news of the outcome of our request.

(iii) Shortage of Accommodation:

It has become uncomfortably clear that there is a second factor which will quite ruthlessly peg the scope of the activities of the Institute, quite apart from the staff problem referred to. This is the factor of accommodation. The Committee of Control has taken the problem to the Principal, Vice Principal, and Planning Officer of the University. The matter is being looked into. However, rapid growth of the University at the present time (where the student numbers are estimated to be growing at the rate of doubling every decade), has produced serious problems for every department. In such a situation, immediate solutions are difficult to achieve. However, we can but live in hopes.

At the time of writing, one of the preparation laboratories behind a lecture theatre (which we are allowed to use as an office), has nine assistants working there. The room has an area of 234 square feet, but subtracting the amount of space occupied by built-in bookcases and the laboratory bench, there is only a net floor space of 159 square feet. These nine workers were all engaged in coding field data, and this allowed them to fit into the "office". This type

of situation is most unsatisfactory, and illustrates forcibly our problem. As far as this year has been concerned, if it were not for the fortuitous circumstance that with the small number of honours students in social science we were allowed to put one research fellow and two research assistants in the honours room, we would have faced an impossible situation where we had no accommodation at all for some of our workers.

- (iv) Need to Reduce the Present Volume of Research Until Both Additional Experienced Research Staff, and More Accommodation are Obtained:

This review of research activities has turned to a discussion of factors such as shortage of experienced staff, and shortage of accommodation. While these are not directly related to research activity, they do bear a very intimate relationship with research output and research level. It would be unfair to expect the staff to continue to work indefinitely at the rate they have worked, and under the conditions that have appertained during the past year.

The conclusion which arises from the foregoing points is that until the Institute has more space, not only to house the existing workers without overcrowding, but to house further workers, and also until it is able to offer experienced staff permanent research posts, we must cut down the level of activity below that of the past year. I find this a most regrettable conclusion. It is inescapable. I can only express the hope that this situation will not



continue for long - but I cannot find any grounds for optimism for the immediate future, bearing existing circumstances in mind.

(v) New Research Started During the Year:

A correlate of the position described above is that only two new projects were launched during the year under review. The one is a large-scale study of recreation in Metropolitan Durban. This is being undertaken at the request of the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission. The other study, to be undertaken jointly by the Universities of Natal and the Witwatersrand, is a most interesting study. It represents the combined efforts of two universities, being co-ordinated by the Institute for Social Research. The research is a short history of physical planning, and is aimed at filling one of the existing gaps in the body of published literature. Given the scarce scientific resources in South Africa, this co-operation between two universities is most encouraging, and I hope that the pooling of ideas and talents of experts in different centres will be a process which becomes increasingly part of the research scene in the Republic.

(vi) Institute has Turned Away Research Offers:

Three sponsors approached the Institute during the year with requests for applied research to be undertaken. These were turned down, first and foremost on the grounds that it was not possible for us

to undertake any more research at the present time. Secondly, the research concerned appeared to be in fields already served by commercial market research organisations. After due consideration it was felt that the Institute is a scientific research body, and should not compete with profit-making research organisations in fields where the latter already serve existing needs. In the past, where we have undertaken research that has impinged on the commercial and industrial field, it has been of a type which at the moment was not readily undertaken by existing enterprises, or of a type for which the existing commercial organisations were not equipped. I suggest that this latter policy provide a basis for future decisions as to whether or not research of various kinds be undertaken by the Institute.

(vii) General Summing Up:

If I may be permitted to judge as a participant observer, my impression has been that despite the problems of the past year, our research has maintained a good quality. You must of course bear in mind that I am subjectively involved in the situation, and therefore make your own conclusions! Apart from the problems which I have raised, I have felt that the research in itself has not given any grounds for other than satisfaction.

2] FINANCING THE INSTITUTE'S RUNNING COSTS:

Reference was made in last year's Annual Report to the need for a revision of the whole basis of financing the running costs of the Institute.

It has been decided that part of these costs must be met from research budgets. After all, research should make a contribution to the administrative machinery and technical equipment put at the disposal of that research. In the case of sponsored research, the Committee of Control has recommended to the University Council (which agreed), that a percentage of the estimates for any sponsored project include an allowance for administrative overheads and the maintenance and replacement of equipment. This means that our costs for sponsored research will be somewhat higher. On reflection, our previous costs were uneconomic, and much lower than those of any other organisation in the country. Thus a revision of these scales was needed. Even so, our new scales are still modest.

Only somewhere about half of our research is applied work. How is the basic research to contribute to the Institute's costs? The line of approach adopted here has been to request that in future the National Council for Social Research will allow the Institute to budget for a certain percentage of any grants made by the Council to go towards some of the administrative costs and capital overheads of the Institute. In the approach to the National Council, it was pointed out that whereas the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research financed research institutes, and recognised the contribution which an institution makes towards research, the National Council for Social

Research does not distinguish between grants made to isolated individuals, and grants made through an existing institution. In the latter case, the institution can and does offer services and equipment to the individual research worker, which not only aid his research, but which cost money. It is hoped that the N.C.S.R. will adopt a sympathetic attitude in the matter. We are only likely to hear at the end of this year, or early next year, what the outcome of this representation will be.

A third line of approach has been within the form of a request to the Principal. He was asked to put forward to the Committee of Principals the basic problem which faces a social science institute such as ours. Where such an institute is either largely or partly engaged in basic rather than applied sponsored research, the important question is how to finance the costs of administering and equipping the basic research. The Principal has indicated his sympathy and keen awareness with the problem. It is to be hoped that with the revision in 1968 of the Government's subsidy formula, the universities will in future receive a subsidy for the running of basic research institutes. Such a subsidy would be over and above the general research subsidy paid to the university (which is much too small to cover the costs of maintenance and replacement of equipment, and administration, of an institute on any significant scale). Our problem is one shared by all the other social research institutes and centres in the South African universities, so that a realistic solution by the Government will make a major contribution to the further development of social research in the country.

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I understand that our plea to the National Council for Social Research has also been forwarded by the said Council to the Chairman of the Social Science Sub-Committee of the Universities Advisory Committee, under the Department of Education, Arts and Science. We must await the outcome.

3] RISING COST OF BASIC RESEARCH:

At the present time the National Council for Social Research allows a maximum of R18,000-00 over three years for a large-scale research project. The rising costs of research no longer are able to cover anything like the scale of research which was originally the case when the upper limit for a larger grant was fixed. Increases in salaries, in transport costs, in the costs of subsistence away from home, and in the price of equipment, all add up to a position where there are grounds for a review of the amount of money allowed by a larger grant. The problem has been referred to the National Council for Social Research for their consideration. If they do raise the maximum ceiling for a larger grant, this would be a step benefiting all social scientists in the Republic.

4] POSSIBILITY OF A SOCIAL SCIENCE BLOCK:

Reference has already been made to the serious accommodation shortage facing not only the Institute, but other departments within the University. At the request of the Committee of Control, I approached the various mem-

bers of the main social science departments, and discussed the possibility of a social science block which would include their department, together with other social sciences and the Institute. The idea met with a unanimously favourable reception, and has been passed on to the Principal, and Professor Connell, the Planning Officer. For my own part, I am greatly heartened by this suggestion, as I feel that so much of the strength of the Institute lies in its close affiliation with, and service to, the various social science departments. When new accommodation for the social sciences is eventually provided, if it is in the form of a combined block, this should allow the continued interchange of ideas, and interstimulation to take place within the various departments concerned. It is not possible to give any exact date as to when such a building might come into being, nor to definitely assert that the University will provide such a block for the social sciences. All that can be reported at this stage is that initial moves in the right direction have been made.

5] REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF  
AN INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT:

Some limited work has been undertaken in connection with the furthering of the foundation of an industrial psychological unit. Something of the order of R18,000-00 capital will have to be raised from industry and commerce, in the form of retainers, before such a unit can be launched. A draft brochure to be used for the campaign has been prepared.



A key problem in connection with the launching of such a unit is the provision of accommodation. If the University is not able to make available office accommodation for a research officer, and possibly two assistants, and further if there are no rooms available for psychological testing, then there is no point whatsoever in pursuing at this stage the possibility of forming such a unit. The Institute has no space at the moment for such a unit. The problem has been put to the Principal, who sympathetically viewed it, and asked that the matter be left with him for further attention.

6] EQUIPMENT:

During the past year the Institute has purchased a Friden EC 130 electronic desk calculator. This addition to our equipment is proving extremely useful. Extensive calculations can be done very rapidly on this machine, and even simple calculations are finished quicker. The additional cost involved by the machine, over and above the cost which would have been incurred by a mechanical calculating machine, should be paid by savings in labour costs over a period of several years.

I would like to stress that the equipment of the Institute is open to the use of all members, and this includes the electronic calculator. However, in the latter case, because of its popularity, it is only available in most instances after hours. This has not prevented at least one research worker from using it over week-ends, and

at night until the "wee small hours of the morning". Others may care to follow his example!

At various times during the year there has been tremendous pressure on our desk calculators, and the departments of Geography, Sociology, and Statistics, have on occasions very kindly loaned some of their machines. We could not have completed urgent jobs without their assistance in this way. So much of our calculations are of the type that involve constant decision making, and so cannot be programmed for a computer, that continual use is made of our five calculating machines.

Our Powers Samas card sorting equipment has not been used during the year. Now that the service contract has expired, the servicing of this machine is likely to be fairly costly. As it is only a 40 column card machine we have been unable to find any interested buyer, for the modern trend is towards 80 column card machines, where the cards can also be used on an electronic computer.

7] PUBLICATIONS:

You will note from the examples displayed, that the format of the Institute publications has been changed. This has been on the grounds that it was considered desirable to have a basic common format, which would allow for distinctive variations to indicate the different types of publications of the Institute. It was considered desirable to differentiate between the monograph series; the occasional paper series; the applied research reports; the annual report and list of publications; and the fact paper

series. The latter incidently, is a new venture, and represents the publication of brief facts of research where they are likely to be of widespread interest to workers. The first publication in this series was on the poverty datum line, costed for three cities and four towns in South Africa. One of the towns concerned was a small town, of the type not previously covered by poverty datum line estimates. It is planned from time to time to publish fact papers where this type of information has been produced by research, and the results warrant quick publication of facts that are likely to interest people.

8] CONFERENCE:

By now members will have all received invitations to the conference planned for July of next year. The theme "Focus on Cities" is one wide enough to cover all the varied interests of our members. Invitations have been widely circulated to South African universities, and overseas institutions. This will be the fourth interdisciplinary national conference organised by the Institute since 1954, and one hopes that it will be as successful as the preceding ones.

9] APPRECIATION AND THANKS:

It is a good custom to include in the Annual Review of the Director, an expression of appreciation and thanks to the many persons who have rendered assistance to the Institute during the past year. Our annual general meeting

is the one occasion which allows suitable appreciation to be expressed.

To the members of the Committee of Control must go my sincere appreciation for their interest in the Institute, and for their wise guidance and encouragement. The task of Director is greatly eased by having such a Committee, and I am grateful for all their assistance.

One of the hardest working members of the Institute during the Past year has been Mr. Lawrence Schlemmer, the Senior Research Fellow. As the only member of the Institute able to devote his full time to research supervision he has been extremely active. You will see from the detailed progress reports how much of the research at the moment is under his supervision. He has been a most helpful colleague, and I could not wish for a better "right hand".

To members of the Institute who acted as research consultants during the year, and helped supervise applied projects, must go sincere thanks. Mr. E. Higgins of the Sociology Department assisted in the supervision of the fieldwork for the study into "Retail Outlets and Personal Service Establishments in Metropolitan Durban". Dr. R. J. Davies, Head of the Geography Department in Durban, acted as a research consultant to two studies for the Traffic Consultants to the Durban Corporation - a study of the residential population, and a study of the employed population of the Metropolitan Area. To both these members our appreciation is expressed for all their time and effort.

Appreciation is expressed to the various members of

the staff of the Institute, and to the general members of the Institute, for the part that they have played in the success of the past year's activities. One of the greatest truths about research in an institute was expressed to me years ago by a very well known South African social scientist. He said that the way to build a research institute was to find the right people and then build around them. Thus our own Institute depends almost entirely for its strength on the members of staff, and on the general members. While it is difficult to select any particular persons for thanks, full tribute must be paid to the sterling services rendered by our secretary, Mrs. Nancy Pratt. The title of "secretary", covers a multitude of roles and functions, and we all owe a lot to her for her cheerful and efficient services.

As part of the University, we have had to call from time to time on the advice and services of many members of the administrative staff. In particular, I would like to express our appreciation to: the Principal, Professor Horwood for the time he has spared from his many activities to give advice on some of the problems which have confronted the Institute; the Vice-Principal, Professor W. Eric Phillips for his assistance with a variety of difficulties; the Public Relations Officer, Mr. Patrick, for his good advice and especially for his help in designing the new covers for our reports, and in designing our brochure; to Mr. Vorster, superintendent of grounds and buildings; to Mr. Austin, the Deputy Registrar, and Mr. Cochran the Assistant Registrar (staff); to the various members of the Accounts Section under Mr. Beyers the Finance Officer, for the handling

of our financial affairs (including Mrs. Westgate the Cashier, and Mr. Dawber of the Salaries Section and his staff).

The Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, Mr. G. Swain, has given unstintedly of his excellent advice and help. As the Institute has grown, our financial affairs have become more complex, and it has been good indeed to be able to call upon the services of one as interested and helpful as he is.

The Computing Centre of the University, under the officer-in-charge, Mr. Webb, has been of great assistance to us. While it has been necessary with some rushed jobs to make use of the services of a commercial data processing firm (because of the fact that the University computer is booked up to a point where it is possible only to secure an hour or two at a time on the machine), use has been made of the University computer. Mr. Webb has given freely of his advice, and has been most helpful.

The staff of the photo-duplicating section of the library, under the direction of Mr. Allan have rendered sterling service. With the amount of work his section has, there is usually a considerable period of delay before any job can be tackled, but Mr. Allan has borne our needs in mind and has done his best to assist.

Finally, I am pleased to have this opportunity of thanking you, the members of the Institute, for the interest and support you show for the affairs of the Institute. I feel that in the last resort the first duty of the Institute is to serve its members within the various departments of the University, and only thereafter to serve the community.

It seems to me that so much of the strength of our Institute lies in you the members. I want to stress that the Institute is here to serve your needs, and I hope that you will always indicate in what way our Institute may be of the best service.

PROGRESS      REPORTS

FOR PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY  
THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH:

1st October, 1966 to 30th September, 1967:

I. BASIC RESEARCH IN PROGRESS  
OR COMPLETED DURING 1967:

[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 (Resigned with effect from 31st January, 1967).
DATE COMMENCED:	April, 1962.

This project has concentrated primarily on a direct study of concepts of time and space held by Bantu. Following on the findings of the first part, the investigation shifted to a study of persistent attentive behaviour of the Bantu. This shift in analytical emphasis follow directly from the observation of the study that many of the unsophisticated rural people sampled often seemed handicapped by an inability to attend consistently to the tasks they were set, or to the questions they were asked.

The experimental work for the whole investigation is complete, including the work for the second half of the study. The greater part of the analysis



has been undertaken. A final report is in preparation, and it is hoped that it will be available by the end of 1967.

[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 (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 preparation of the report is well advanced. The research fellow, Mr. W. S. Felgate, spent the Michaelmas vacation and the Winter vacation away from Rhodes University where he is currently stationed, consulting with the project director at the University of Natal. It is hoped to submit the report by the end of the current year.

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.

The fieldwork has been completed, and processing of the data is under way. Information collected falls into one of two kinds:

- (a) material gathered by means of participant observation, individual and group interviews, and the setting of essays; and
- (b) structured information which has been gathered by means of questionnaires submitted to respondents in the classroom groups.

The material listed under (a) above is being analysed by means of content analysis. The questionnaire data were collected only after spending considerable time in gaining the confidence of classroom-groups and establishing rapport. Code lists for the analysis of this material have been constructed on the basis of a content analysis of the results, and coding

is in progress. It is hoped that it will be possible to analyse the data on the I.C.T. 0014 tabulator owned by the accounting section of the administration of the University of Natal. This is because due to financial limitations, it is not possible for the research grant to afford the cost of computer work.

Sections of the less structured information are being written up concurrently with the data processing. However, it does not seem probable that the report will be forthcoming before 1968.

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.

The opinions of two consulting editors on the manuscript have been obtained, and on the basis of this a final version of the report is being typed. The end of 1967 should see the report submitted to the National Council for Social Research, and so this project may be regarded as closed.

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.

A final draft of the report is being typed under the supervision of Professor E. J. Krige. Bar unforeseen eventualities this work should be completed by the end of the calendar year.

[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 Professor  
H. F. Dickie-Clark, and Professor  
H. L. Watts and Mr. L. Schlemmer  
of the University of Natal).

RESEARCH TEAM: Mr. L. Schlemmer and  
Miss L. Geils, assisted by ad hoc  
workers.

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.

Miss Weber, one of the original research team, resigned towards the end of last year to continue her studies. It proved very difficult to replace her, so that the work was somewhat slowed down. In the end it

was decided to proceed with Miss Geils, assisted by ad hoc workers as required. The prolonged period of fieldwork undertaken last year left the interviewing team decidedly "stale", and it was necessary to plan for a change of activity. Consequently, part of the past year has been spent in coding some of the more difficult aspects of the data already gathered. The routine coding will be left to a team to undertake when all the interviewing is completed.

The final stages of the fieldwork are in progress. Interviewing is being undertaken in Bloemfontein, and East London. By the time this report is published, the Bloemfontein sample should be complete, and possibly the full fieldwork may have been finished.

Some tentative work on the first report to analyse the occupational rankings and scale of occupational prestige amongst Whites in South Africa has been commenced. This report will probably be available during the first part of 1968, and will be followed by the detailed analysis of the rest of the material.

Due to the large-scale nature of the investigation, and to the problems encountered in recruiting satisfactory interviewers at a economic rate in the big cities, this study has suffered from financial difficulties, and it has been necessary to proceed as thriftily as possible. While this has had the effect of making the work proceed somewhat more slowly than would otherwise have been the case, in the absence of further money it was the only alternative. The basic



snag is that with the rising costs of research, the maximum grant of R18,000-00 over three years allowed by the National Council for Social Research is no longer adequate for national studies. The experience of this project points to the need to raise the whole basic issue with the National Council, and plead for an increased upper limit in connection with grants for large-scale studies.

7. 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: Dr. J.A.I. Agar-Hamilton (at Rhodes University, for the historical section of the study), and Professor H. L. Watts (at the University of Natal for the sociological analysis).

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. Dr. 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 statistical analysis of the tabulated results is not yet complete, and is proceeding slowly along with the writing up. The rate of progress is far slower than ideal, due to the fact the work has to be fitted in with Professor Watts' normal commitments as Director of the Institute. There is unfortunately still a considerable amount of analytical work to be done. From time-to-time

calculations have been undertaken by assistants when the opportunity has offered. In this connection, a further R100 towards the cost of analysis has been made available by the Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, and has proved of great assistance.

The two year period of grace normally allowed by the National Council for Social Research after the final instalment of a grant has been paid, and during which the report should be handed in, expires on the 31st March, 1968. An effort will be made to complete the report by that date. In view of the many calls on the Director's time, this may not be possible, and if so an extension of time will have to be requested. This will not be done unless absolutely necessary.

8. 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 focussing 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 tabulation of the data has been undertaken free of charge by Messrs. International Computers and Tabulators Limited. Considerable delays were experienced in the tabulation of the material, due to some unforeseen problems connected with the internal administration of the firm kindly assisting.

It is good therefore to report that all the tabulations originally planned have now been completed, and the analysis of the results is proceeding apace. As the computer programme producing the tabulation merely produced raw numbers, all the percentages and other calculations are being undertaken by the investigator using a desk calculator. Where possible, the work is being speeded up by use of the Institute's electronic desk calculator after hours.

Certain sections of the report are already written, and the target of completing the calculations by the end of 1967 has been set. The final report should be available before the end of 1968.

9. 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 analysis of the data has been completed, and a final report has been submitted to the Institute for Social Research, for consideration as possible publication in the form of a research monograph. Opinions of the consulting editors are awaited before any final decision is taken as to how the report should be handled.

[d] Social Geography:10. 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 ad hoc assistants.

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.

The statistical analysis of the population aspect of urbanisation in the Republic has been completed. Data for town size, in terms of the rank-size rule, have been analysed. A computer-analysis of town growth patterns has been completed, and is in

the process of being written up. A report on this latter aspect is to be submitted to the National Council for Social Research fairly soon.

The detailed tabulations for the 1960 population census, to be used for an economic classification of towns, has been obtained from the Bureau of Statistics as a result of the very kind financial assistance provided by the Department of Planning. The special tabulations are for the industry distributions for all towns with over 2,000 total population at the time of the 1960 census. In addition, a selection of towns with less than 2,000 population were obtained. The Department of Planning is keenly interested in this study, and in view of the national importance of the work being undertaken, paid over R3,700-00 for the cost of the special census tabulations. In all, industrial distributions for race and sex for about 300 towns have been obtained. (The industrial breakdown of the data is in terms of the detailed groupings provided by the 1960 population census).

As a first step in analysing the industrial distribution figures, a sample of towns has been randomly selected. The economic structure of these towns as revealed by the industrial distribution of the population was studied, and correlated with the growth rate for towns. The most useful single index correlating with the growth of a town was the percentage of the population employed in manufacturing. In the sample analysed, no significant correlation was found between growth rates and percentage of the popu-



lation employed in financial services, commercial and wholesale services, or professional services. A paper on some of the aspects of the above analysis was presented by Dr. Davies at the Jubilee Conference of the South African Geographical Association, held in July, at the University of Natal.

Information on telephone trunk calls was obtained. An analysis of the pattern of trunk calls throughout the country has been made. This has allowed a picture of the urban hierarchy, based on this network analysis to be established. South Africa's nodal regions have been determined in terms of the telephone call frequencies. A ranking of the regions from the metropolitan regions down to the more local regions, was established.

The morphological study of a sample of over 40 towns is at the stage where the extraction of the required material is complete. The data have been partly analysed by town, but the next step involved is that of a comparative analysis to establish relationships between patterns in the various towns. The work done by Mr. Smout on "An Urban Geography of Natal towns", has dovetailed completely with the present study. Investigation by Mr. Rajah on "A Study of the Indian Central Business District of Durban" is also fitting in very well with this investigation. The same is true for Miss Cook's study of "South African Towns as Service Centres". Once the outstanding work has been completed (which will probably still take some years), it will be possible to fit

all these various studies together into the larger study of the Urban Geography of South Africa. A comprehensive picture of the situation of the Republic will be obtained.

11. 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 on this study has been partly delayed by the acceptance by the research worker (Miss G. Cook), of a lectureship in Geography at Rhodes University. It is inevitable that a change in employment of this nature does interrupt the research temporarily. However, the work is now continuing.

A status classification of towns in the Orange Free State has been completed. The data required for a similar classification of towns in the Cape has been completely extracted, while the data required for the Transvaal has been partially extracted. Once this is complete, a classification of towns in the Cape and the Transvaal will have to be undertaken. The postal questionnaire submitted to a sample of areas

was only partially successful. Very good returns were obtained from individuals in these areas, and from certain services. On the other hand, there were a number of service establishments from which poor returns were obtained. This means that a detailed analysis in the field will be necessary before an overall picture of the local spheres of influence of the towns concerned can be built up. Work on this aspect of the investigation has commenced.

Now that Miss Cook is at Rhodes University, this has the advantage that she will be on the spot for that part of her investigation which concerns the Eastern Cape. It is understood that work being done through the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University is being integrated in with the larger study of the Urban Geography of South Africa. In this regard, the Director of the Institute at Rhodes University has had discussions with Dr. R. J. Davies, Project Director of this investigation.

12. 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 is essentially a portion of the Urban Geography of South Africa, and represents a more detailed analysis of conditions within towns in the Natal province. The investigation has included a detailed study of the most important aspects of towns from the point of view of urban geography - such as the analysis of urban origins, the historical morphology of towns, urban functions, urban population, and morphological and ecological conditions within a sample of towns in Natal.

This work has been completed. The report on the study has been submitted to the National Council for Social Research, so that the project can be considered closed. The investigation represents a contribution to the overall study of the urban Geography of South Africa.

13. 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 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 has meant considerable modification of the American techniques. This is particularly so in the definition of the boundary of an Indian C.B.D. in Durban. The area concerned includes in particular a strong admixture of businesses and residences, not unlike the pattern encountered within the chawk of an indigenous Indian city. The land use structure of the area, and the fact that a considerable amount of residence exists within the C.B.D., meant that a detailed sample questionnaire survey was necessary to determine the particular locational factors and relationships between residence and work place within that area. The project was also designed to include a study of shopping patterns, and other linkages which exist between the resident population and the economic functions of the Indian C.B.D.

Work on this study is almost complete. The remaining analysis required is of a set of tables intended to show the patterns of trade and industry in the Indian business district. It is hoped that the report on the study will be submitted to the National Council for Social Research during the last quarter of the current financial year, ending 31st March, 1968.

[e] Physical Planning:14. A SHORT HISTORY OF PHYSICAL PLANNING:

- SPONSOR: The Institute for Social Research, acting as a co-ordinating body for the research to be undertaken jointly by the departments of Architecture and Geography at the University of Natal, and the University of the Witwatersrand. A financial grant has been provided by the National Council for Social Research.
- PROJECT DIRECTORS: Professor L. T. Croft, and Dr. R. B. Lewcock, at the University of Natal, Professor E.W.N. Mallows at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor T. J. Fair, formerly of the University of the Witwatersrand, and a supervisory committee composed of the above plus the Director of the Institute for Social Research, Dr. P.M. Robbertse, Director of the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, and Mr. J.F. Otto, of the Department of Planning. (Professor T.J.D. Fair, of the Department of Geography of the University of Southern Illinois is acting as a visiting consultant for the study.)
- RESEARCH WORKERS: Professor Mallows, Professor Croft, Dr. Lewcock, with assistants as appointed from time to time.
- DATE COMMENCED: March, 1967.

The general objective of the project is to fill a gap in the existing literature of physical planning. There is no short general history of physical planning available in any language, for teaching at university



level, or for general reference. All of the existing works have been written on either an analytical or a comparative basis - they are either descriptive or philosophical. It is intended to prepare a series of plans and sections drawn to a standardised scale, with standardised notation, so that these are comparable. A standardised method of analysis which will make clear the relationship of the plans to their social, economic, political, religious and physical background is to be worked out. The general model approach would be provided by the classic "History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" by Banister Fletcher, which has for long been a standard text book on the subject. A book executed in this systematic manner is essential if the real nature of physical planning is to be taught at university level. Such a work is very seriously needed at the present time.

At the present time the work is still in its pilot stages of investigation, and various approaches are being hammered out and standardised. Professor E.W.N. Mallows prepared maps of Timgad as a preliminary study and guide for the research. These maps were discussed, and on the basis of the results it was agreed that it was necessary to prepare three further preliminary studies before the full implications of the work could be understood. Thereafter method of standard presentation and analysis could be fixed. Dr. Lewcock is engaged on

a study of Athens, Professor Mallows on a study of Manchester, and Professor Croft a study of Philadelphia. Once these studies have been completed, the final methodology to be adopted will be decided on, and the main investigation launched.

[f] Multi-disciplinary Research:  
(Bantu Law and Analysis of Socio-Economic Changes):

15. A STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE LOWER LIMPOPO VALLEY NEAR JOAO BELO AND IN COOLELA CHIEFTAINSHIP NEAR MANJACAZE, IN MOCAMBIQUE:

SPONSOR: The Institute for Social Research, with financial assistance from the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa, the Estudos Gerais Universitarios de Mocambique, and the Afro-Educational Trust Limited.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. J. L. Torres.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. J. L. Torres.

DATE COMMENCED: July, 1965.

This project originally commenced in 1965, and was intended as a study in Bantu Law. Preliminary fieldwork was undertaken in Mocambique during the July winter vacation of 1965. As originally planned, the study concerned an investigation into the laws and customs of the Bantu in one of the provinces of Mocambique. Data were 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 was written last year and submitted to the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa. The report dealt mainly with the financial and agricultural aspects of the settlements rather than the legal aspects. So it is that this study which was originally titled "A Study of the Traditional Law of the Bantu Peoples inhabiting the

Province of Sul de Save in Mocambique", developed into the more socio-economic field, with a consequent change in the title.

The Institute for the Study of Man in Africa has decided to publish, with certain additions, the report already referred to.

As the result of an approach by the Institute for Social Research, on behalf of Mr. Torres, the Afro-Asian Educational Trust Limited in London, generously granted R700 for further fieldwork in Mocambique during the summer vacation of 1966/67. The months of January and February 1967 were spent collecting material in the field in both these areas. This information supplements that previously obtained during the first part of the investigation. A first draft of a complete final report has been worked out, but is being revised prior to a preparation of a final draft. It is hoped to produce a final report before the end of this year, or failing that, early in 1968. The report will also be submitted to the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa, and the Afro-Asian Educational Trust Limited.

[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 were administered to a cohort of employees in order to obtain standardised material. A sample of industrial firms were investigated in 1965.

The completion of the analysis, and the consequent report on the project, has been considerably delayed by the fact that the research worker concerned, Mr. L. Douwes Dekker, resigned towards the end of last year to take up a post as assistant General Secretary to the Trade Union Council of South Africa. He has promised to complete the investigation, as he is more intimately concerned with the material than anyone else at the Institute. However, understandably, being involved in a new job has taken all his energies at first, and very little work has been possible during the past year. Some of the chapters for the final

report have been completed, but well over half of the report is still required. During the month of October this year, Mr. Douwes Dekker will be taking his annual leave, and has indicated that he hopes to spend most of that on pushing ahead as rapidly as possible with the completion of the report. Even so, it may not be possible to finalise this project before the end of 1967.

[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-socio-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.

Mr. Page has completed part of the analysis and written it up, and forwarded the material to Professor Fernandez for relating back to existing American material on disasters. The research work is proceeding slowly because of the other commitments of the two investigators concerned. No clear cut indication is available of when the project will be completed, but this may be during 1968.



II. APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS  
OR COMPLETED DURING 1967:

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.

This project has been finally wound up. After careful consideration it was decided that there was no need to submit a fourth report to the sponsor, in view of the fact that three detailed reports had already supplied most of the significant findings. An arrangement has been made that if the sponsor desires further information, memoranda can

be supplied on any specific points raised. Thusfar there have been no queries from the sponsor, and it may be taken that this study is officially closed.

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, 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 dealt in detail with the social circumstances and major welfare needs of the population, and which has made recommendations for future action, has been completed. The report was submitted to the Durban Community Chest, at the request of Sir Bruce Hutt (former Chairman of the now defunct Durban Non-European Children's Fund), in view of the fact that the D.N.C.F. was no longer in existence. A copy of the report has also been submitted to the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, which provided money for the research. A detailed balance sheet was requested by the Oxford Famine Relief Committee, and this has been submitted, indi-

cating the considerable extent to which the University of Natal, through the Institute for Social Research, subsidised this piece of applied research for welfare purposes. The project is now officially closed.

The first report has already been sold out, and is being reprinted, while there is a brisk demand for the second report.

3. THE IMAGE OF A PARTICULAR PRODUCT, AND ITS ASSOCIATED INDUSTRY IN GREATER DURBAN:

SPONSOR: An industry covering greater Durban.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Various staff appointed on a temporary basis to the Institute for Social Research, under the direction of the project director.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1966.

The project was a preliminary investigation into the image of a particular product concerned, and also the image of the industry in Greater Durban selling this product. The sample of White adults and schoolchildren were investigated, and their responses to a carefully constructed interview schedule obtained. Group discussions with a variety of subjects were conducted. A report has been submitted to the sponsor. At this stage it does not seem likely that further research will be undertaken. The Institute was specifically requested to tender for research in connection with advertising, but due to pressure of work was unable to do so. Likewise, as the field of advertising is rather more commercial than scientific, it was the type of research which we felt fell outside the scope of activities of the Institute.

One remaining section of the project has yet to be completed. This is a report on the accounting methods followed by the industry, with the purpose of indicating the type of material which should be

collected for research purposes (rather than pure cost accounting as such). The report is planned for the end of 1967.

4. THE 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: Mr. G. H. Waters, Mrs. J. Booth,  
Mrs. R. Bowie and Mrs. J. Kvalsvig.

DATE COMMENCED: June, 1966.

The aim of this study is to establish and predict, for the years 1966, 1980 and 1990, 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. (Originally the future dates of 1976 and 1986 were selected by the Traffic Consultants, but these were subsequently changed to the above dates). The traffic zones forming a basis for estimating the distribution of the population were previously demarcated by the Traffic Consultants, as areas in terms of which a future transport system was to be planned.

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 Umlhanga Rocks, and sweeps inland to the Western boundary of Hillcrest. Approximately 30 local authorities lie within the region.

In mid November of last year a very disturbing discovery was made in connection with this study.

The stage had been reached when the calculations for the 1966 population figures were being collated. Shortly before the proposed termination of the project, it was discovered that there was serious discrepancies in the calculations, and that figures which should correspond did not do so. After further investigations, including two visits to Pretoria, it was established that the special census tabulations obtained by the Traffic Consultants for the Durban metropolitan region included information which while ostensibly was for all persons in a dwelling, in fact was only for a nuclear family in each dwelling. This meant that all non-family persons in dwellings were omitted. Thus, relatives and non-relatives staying with a family in a dwelling, or dwellings occupied by non-family persons such as friends or two sisters, etc., were not tabulated. After a series of discussions with the sponsors, it was decided that the only solution was to obtain the correct tabulations for the census data. This involved a series of problems, most of which were related to the difficulty experienced in establishing what information was included on certain computer tapes in the possession of Durban Corporation. Apparently the changes in the internal handling of census data by the Bureau of Statistics produced a situation where it took some considerable time to establish through Messrs. I.B.M. just what specific columns on the magnetic tapes should be used. This resulted in the fact that while the tabulations for Whites were available in January, 1967, it was only



in March that the final tabulations for Coloureds and Asiatics were obtained.

The interim period when the new tabulations were awaited, was used for refining the basic data which had been collected by the Institute for the population projections. In particular, a specific field survey to establish where Coloureds lived, was undertaken. This was because it had been found that the existing sources of data did not distinguish clearly between White-occupied dwellings, and Indian-occupied dwellings on the one hand, and Coloured-occupied dwellings on the other.

The 1966 population projections included the estimates of the distribution of the population according to 311 traffic zones, by age, sex, race, and income. They have been completed. The same is true for the 1980 and 1990 figures. Certain queries were raised by a team of experts which the City Engineer put to the task of scrutinising our figures, and where necessary adjustments were made. Detailed memoranda explaining the methods used in preparing our figures were also submitted.

At the moment the preparation of the final report is in hand. The City Engineer's Department has indicated that a whole series of special maps will also be required both for their own use, the Traffic Consultants, and the Central Area Development Planning Consultants. The Institute is also pre-

paring these maps, at an additional cost to the Durban Corporation and the Consultants concerned. The complete project should be wound up in November of 1967.

5. THE PRESENT AND FUTURE 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. M. Henzi, Mrs. J. Kvalsvig,  
Mrs. U. Bulteel, 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 1980 and 1990. 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.

The project can be seen as consisting of two rather distinct phases of research, since the methodology employed to produce the estimates for 1966 is distinct from that used to produce the estimates for the future. After many delays caused by unforeseen problems, the estimates for 1966 were completed in January of this year. The problems which were encountered related mainly to the inadequacy of certain baseline data which were the only material available on which to base the estimates of present employment. As a result, the amount of work involved in producing the 1966 estimates was more than quadrupled over what had originally been anticipated. After detailed discussions with the staff of the City Engineer's Department and the Traffic Consultants, the estimates were regarded as possibly slightly over-optimistic and were reduced slightly.

The 1990 figures have been estimated and submitted. By the end of October the 1980 figures will probably also have been completed, and work should be in progress for the preparation of the final reports.

One of the key problems involved in anticipating the employment of the future was to attempt to estimate what effect Government planning policies and

implementation of separate development are likely to have on the future growth of employment in Durban. Reasoned estimates had to be made in the light of current information, but it is obvious that the Government policies for the Durban area have not been worked out in any detail as yet. Thus it is possible that due to changing circumstances which we have not been able to predict, our estimates for as far ahead as 1990 may not be altogether accurate in the light of subsequent history. This is of course the penalty which all social science prediction faces.

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

SPONSOR: The Central Development Planning Project Consultants to the Durban Corporation.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mrs. W. Rogers, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. M. Henzi, and temporary interviewers.

DATE COMMENCED: July, 1966.

This project has been commissioned by the Durban Central Planning Project of Lord Holford and Professor Kantorowich, town planning consultants to the Durban Corporation. The aim of the study is to trace past development of retail and personal services establishments; assess their present space needs and growth potential; and to enable some estimate to be made of the likely future space requirements and areas of expansion for this sector of Durban's economy.

To this end a highly stratified random sample of 536 retail and personal service establishments was drawn. The drawing of the sample necessitated sorting over 7,000 inadequately specified Municipal Trade Licenses into 41 different strata. This task involved making hundreds of telephone calls to establish the nature of businesses, where the name could not provide an answer. The instruments for data gathering consisted of a questionnaire for completion by the owners or managers of selected establishments, followed by an interview schedule administered by a field worker.

Since certain of the information required was highly confidential in nature, considerable resistance to this study was encountered amongst almost 20% of the respondents. For this reason the refusal rate was higher than usually encountered in social survey fieldwork. It was essential to reduce the figure to a more acceptable level of non-response, and intense re-interviewing of problem cases had to be launched. This was successful, and the rate of non-response was cut down to about 2½%.

It had been originally hoped to complete the study by the end of November last year. However, it was clear initially that the Central Development Planning Project team were not entirely sure at the outset of the research just what information would best meet their purposes. As the investigation has progressed, considerably more detail has been added at their request, particularly in regard to the analysis. Originally it had been anticipated that the data would be tabulated and handed over to the sponsors for use. It now transpires that the data will have to not only be tabulated but analysed to a very considerable extent before handing over. This has considerably protracted the length of the survey. A further factor lengthening the survey has been the time involved in reducing the non-response rate as outlined above.

The increasing detail required of this study has pushed up costs, although every effort has been made to economise. The data tabulation is being

undertaken by the staff of the Institute using the University computer, and this is at the time of writing almost complete. Some of the first results have already been submitted to the sponsor, and discussed. A final report should be available within the next few months.



7. 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 T. Gule, assisted by temporary Bantu fieldworkers, and coding assistants.

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.

The fieldwork for the study was completed before Easter 1967. The Soweto section of the investigation was carried out by the Johannesburg non-European Affairs Department, using the interview schedule designed by the Institute. The interviewing Durban, Greytown, Pretoria, Kwa Thema (Springs), Daveyton (Benoni), and Witbank, was carried out by a team from the Institute for Social Research, with assistance from locally recruited interviewers where possible.

Coding of the total of about 1100 schedules is in progress, and at the time of writing half completed. This should be completed before the end of the year, when the data will be punched and tabulated by the C.S.I.R. in Pretoria. This is because the total of over 300,000 items of information require the use of a large-scale computer, and the limited storage facilities provided by the University's computer would make tabulation costs prohibitive. The C.S.I.R. will undertake the tabulation on their I.B.M. 360/40 computer.

Bar unforeseen difficulties, the report should

be submitted to the sponsor somewhere about the middle of 1968.

8. THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN RECREATION SURVEY:

SPONSOR: The Natal Town and Regional  
Planning Commission.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mr. P. Johnston, assisted by  
Mrs. E. Frangs, Miss S. Buttress,  
Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. M. Henzi.

DATE COMMENCED: April, 1967.

This is the largest single project yet to be undertaken by the Institute for Social Research. (However, in terms of composite projects, the Swaziland study was a larger undertaking, but this was composed of several related projects). The investigation has been commissioned by the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission. The aim is to investigate recreational activity and leisure-time needs among all races and all sections of the population in the Durban Metropolitan area. The survey results are intended to provide refined standards for the provision of official public recreational facilities applicable to the different ethnic groups, and to the various major socio-economic and ecological sub-groups.

It is planned that the project be completed in approximately 30 months after initiation. At present preliminary unstructured depth interviews are being conducted by the team. These are aimed at providing insight into the fundamental recreational needs of different groups. The second stage of the

fieldwork will consist of the major part, aimed at providing more quantitative data collected by standardised structured interview schedules. A sample of something of the order of 4,000 cases will be drawn. This aspect of the study may not be reached until next year, or else the latter part of 1967. Once the depth interviews have been completed, only then will the detailed interview schedules be worked out.

III. OCCASIONAL SPONSORED RESEARCH WORK  
UNDERTAKEN BY THE INSTITUTE DURING 1967:

1. INTENSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF  
INDIAN FARM OWNERSHIP ON THE NORTH COAST OF NATAL:

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

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. R. J. Davies, and the  
Professor of Geography at the  
Indian University College.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Mr. D. M. Rix and  
Mr. S. D. le Roux.

DATE COMMENCED: 1967.

This project is a more intensive follow-up to the one being undertaken by Mr. Greyling on a fairly extensive basis. The role of the Institute in this project has been that of providing advice when consulted, and secondly assisting in punching the data for tabulation. Mrs. U. Bulteel of the Institute has spent several weeks punching data for the research team. It is not clear to what extent the Institute will be asked to assist with the actual tabulation of the data, as it is probable that the University computer will be used for the operation.

2. SURVEY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL  
NEEDS IN PIETERMARITZBURG:

SPONSOR: Natal Town and Regional  
Planning Commission.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Natal Town and Regional  
Planning Commission.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Staff of the Commission, with  
Mr. L. Schlemmer from the  
Institute providing consultative  
services.

DATE COMMENCED: March, 1966.

This study is being conducted by the staff of the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission. The Institute for Social Research has from the commencement of the study acted as a consultant on research methodology. The Institute has collaborated in designing the questionnaire and the sample, the briefing and initial training of the interviewers, and also in the planning of the tabulation of the coded results. Quite extensive use from time to time has been made of the services of Mr. L. Schlemmer, who has acted as consultant on behalf of the Institute.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF RESIGNATIONSNew Appointments:

We welcome the following new members of staff who joined the Institute during 1967:

<u>Mrs. E. Frangs</u>	[appointed 15th May, 1967]
<u>Mr. P.H.W. Johnston</u>	[appointed 1st May, 1967]
<u>Mr. A.V. Mackeson</u>	[appointed 1st September, 1967]
<u>Miss L. Slogrove</u>	[appointed 1st July, 1967]

In addition to the above formal appointments, the following persons have helped on a very temporary basis from time to time, assisting with a variety of projects as scientific assistants:

Mrs. V. White	Mrs. M. Stark
Mr. C. Ragaven	Mrs. C. Davison
Mr. R. Jithoo	Mr. C. Hempson
Mr. J. Jithoo	Mrs. P. Murray
Mrs. L. Oakenfull	Mr. Leeman
Mrs. M. Knight	Mrs. P. Attwell
Mrs. G. Molle	Miss S. Molefe *
Mr. M. Nassieb	Mrs. J. Ngobese
Mr. R. Nassieb	Miss M. Moerane *
Mr. de Costa Mendes	Miss A. Guma *
Miss J. Thornton	Miss D. Nhlengethwa*
Miss I. Ridout-Turner	Mr. E. Luthuli*
Miss M. Fisher	Mr. D. Mzoneli*
Mr. G. Chetty	Mrs. R. Todd*
Mr. M. Lahli	Mrs. M. Henzi*
Mr. H. Meer	Miss S. Buttress*
Mr. D. Moolshun	Mrs. J. Cochran*
Mr. S. Singh	
Mr. K. McIver	* These persons are still
Mr. B. Ngubane	currently assisting.
Miss D. Kuppen	
Miss K. Templeton	
Mrs. S. Jithoo	



Staff Resignations:

Mrs. R. Chapple, who resigned at the end of October, 1966, as her husband took up a new post in Mooi River.

Miss J. Curtis, who resigned during July, 1967, in order to travel overseas.

Mrs. S. Jithoo, who resigned at the end of December, 1966, to take up a teaching appointment.

Miss S. Mtongana - her contract expired at the end of November, 1966.

Mrs. W. Rogers, who resigned at the end of March, 1967, as her husband was transferred to Johannesburg.

Mrs. M.C.N. Wells, who resigned during June to teach at a nursery school.

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ACTIVITIES OF STAFF OF THE  
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1st October, 1966 - 30th September, 1967.

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. SCHLEMMER, L.:

- (i) Meetings and Conferences attended officially:
  - a] Executive Committee Meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg, July, 1967.
  - b] Nine meetings at the Natal Regional Committee of the South African Institute of Race Relations.
  - c] Council Meeting of the Africa Institute, Pretoria, June, 1967.
  - d] Symposium of African Problems, organised by the Africa Institute, Pretoria, 22nd June, 1967.
- (ii) Nil

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

- a] SCHLEMMER, L. (1966): "The Resettlement of Indian Communities in Durban and some Economic, Social, and Cultural Effects on the Indian Community", in The Indian South African: Institute of Race Relations, Durban, 1966. (Proceedings of a conference held in Durban in October, 1966).
- b] SCHLEMMER, L. (1966): The Spatial Distribution of the Present and Future Working Population of Metropolitan Durban: Preliminary Report: Present Employment in the Metropolitan Area, Institute for Social Research, Durban, 1966. (mimeographed).
- c] SCHLEMMER, L. (1967): Some Re-actions to the Institute of Race Relations and its Stand Among Visitors to a Large Public Exhibition in Durban held in July, 1966: Confidential report to the Institute of Race Relations, Durban, June, 1967.
- d] SCHLEMMER, L. (1966): "The Roots and Cure of Prejudice", Context, Supplement, Pretoria, 1966.

2. WATTS, H. L.:

(i) Nil.

(ii) Addresses and Public Lectures Delivered:

- a] "Some Reflections on children in Institutions" Address to Annual General Meeting, Durban Creche and Children's Homes, 24th February, 1967.
- b] "Social Science Research as a Career": Talk during "Careers Week", organised by Durban Rotary South, 10th April, 1967, Technical College, Durban.

- c] "The Changing Sociological Background of the Worker : With Special Reference to the Non-White Worker"; Address to Port Elizabeth Regional Branch of the National Development Management Foundation, 15th June, 1967.
  - d] "Crisis in Communication": Address to Durban Branch of the Kolbe Association, 14th August, 1967.
  - e] "The Design of and Methods Used by a study into the Attitudes and Motivation of the Bantu to Blood Donation" - Seminar run by African Studies Society, University of Natal, 21st August, 1967.
  - f] "Social Research and the Community - Some Aspects of the Work of the Institute for Social Research" - Address to Annual General Meeting of the Black Sash, Durban Branch, 23rd August, 1967.
  - g] "Recent Trends in Sociological Research in South Africa", Address to the Amanzimtoti Rotary Club, 8th September, 1967.
  - h] "The Structure of the Church in Modern Society", Address to Congregational Ministers Fraternal, 11th September, 1967.
  - i] "The Rearing of Children in an Institution": Address to Annual General Meeting, St. Martin's Boys' Home, 26th September, 1967.
- (iii) Research Papers and Reports, and Research Memoranda prepared during the year:
- a] WATTS, H.L. & N.K. LAMOND: (1966): A Study of the Social Circumstances and Characteristics of the Bantu in the Durban Region : Report No. 2. "The Social Circumstances of the Bantu": Institute for Social Research: An applied research report. (Mimeographed).

- b] WATTS, H.L., R.J. DAVIES & G.H. WATERS  
(1967): Distribution of the Residential  
Population of Metropolitan Durban. Esti-  
mated for the Years 1966, 1980 and 1990:  
An applied Research Report: Institute for  
Social Research. (Mimeographed).
- c] WATTS, H.L. (1967): The Poverty Datum  
Line in Three Cities and Four Towns:  
Fact Paper No. 1. Institute for Social  
Research.

VISITORS TO THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1967

List of Visitors:

- Mr. Francis E. Shafer, (Attache) (Geographer),  
 Embassy of the United States  
 of America.
- Mr. Monroe, Research Fellow, Institute for  
 Social Research, University of  
 Zambia.
- Mr. C. Tod Welch, Architectural Division of the  
 National Building Research Insti-  
 tute, Council for Scientific and  
 Industrial Research, Pretoria.
- Professor T.J.D. Fair, University of S. Illinois,  
 United States of America.
- Mr. M. T. Nielsen, of de Leeuw, Cather and Partners,  
 Traffic Consultants to the Durban  
 Corporation.
- Mr. R. W. Bowes, of de Leeuw, Cather and Partners,  
 Traffic Consultants to the Durban  
 Corporation.
- Mr. D.J.M. Vorster, Director, National Institute for  
 Personnel Research.
- Mr. M. J. Rosenberg, Assistant Director, Town and  
 Regional Planning Commission.
- Dr. V. Major, Durban Diabetes Clinic, Durban.
- Mr. R. van der Merwe, Leather Industries Research  
 Institute, Port Elizabeth.

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