



UNIVERSITY
OF NATAL

ISR
DURBAN

**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
1968**

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending
30th September, 1968

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 CONTROL
~~=====~~

Membership of the Committee of Control of
the Institute for Social Research, 1968:

- 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.)
- Professor 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. J.J. Greyling	Mrs. Fatima Meer
Prof. R.C. Albino	Dr. P.B. Harris	Mr. D. Mzolo
Mr. I.K. Allan	Mr. F. Hayward	Mr. J.M. Niven
Miss C. Armstrong	Mrs. M. Henzi	Mrs. M.L. O'Reagain
Dr. H. Adam	Miss G. Hickman	Mr. H.W. Page
Prof. L.T. Badenhorst	Mr. E. Higgins	Miss Ann Perry
Mr. A.M. Barrett	Prof. O.P.F. Horwood	Mr. P.N. Pillay
Mr. M.G. Beardsley	Mrs. S. Jithoo	Mrs. I.E.N. Pratt
Prof. H.I. Behrmann	Dr. B.M. Jones	Mrs. E. Preston-Whyte
Mr. E. Beyers	Miss E. Johnson	Mr. R.A. Preston-Whyte
Prof. H. Biesheuvel	Mr. P. Johnston	Prof. H.P. Pollak
Dr. S. Biesheuvel	Mr. C.J. Juta	Prof. A.A. Rayner
Miss R. Bithrey	Prof. E.N. Keen	Mrs. W. Rogers
Mr. E. Blondeel	Dr. G.C. Kinloch	Mr. R.O.B. Rutherford-Smith
Mr. J. Blumenfeld	Mr. V. Klaff	Mr. L. Schlemmer
Mrs. R. Bowie	Miss J. Knox	Prof. W.H.O. Schmidt
Mrs. U. Bulteel	Prof. Eileen Krige	Miss F.C. Shaw
Mr. J.K. Burger	Miss D. Kuppen	Mr. D.A. Scoging
Miss S. Buttress	Mrs. J. Kvalsvig	Mr. W.G.M. Seymour
Prof. David S. Chapman	Miss N. Lamond	Mr. C.D. Shearing
Dr. C. Cochran	Mr. P.G. Leeb-du Toit	Prof. F.H. Shiels
Mrs. J. Cochran	Dr. B.A. Le Cordeur	Mr. C. Shum
Mr. T.E. Cochran	Miss F. Levy	Mrs. H. Sibisi
Prof. Paul H. Connell	Dr. R.B. Lewcock	Mr. K.W. Simpson
Dr. A.T. Cope	Prof. H. Linhart	Mr. A.K.B. Skinner
Prof. L.T. Croft	Mr. J.W. Lucas	Miss L. Slogrove
Mr. M.E. Close	Mr. A.J. Lyle	Mr. P.M. Spearman
Mr. I. Coetzee	Mr. G.G. Maasdorp	Mrs. Margaret Sugden
Prof. D.V. Cowen	Mr. A.V. Mackeson	Mr. G. Swain
Miss J. Curtis	Prof. R.G. MacMillan	Prof. P.A. Theron
Dr. J.B. McI. Daniel	Prof. J.W. MacQuarrie	Mr. E. Tollman
Prof. R.J. Davies	Mr. C.A. Maggs	Mr. J.L. Torres
Prof. H.F. Dickie-Clark	Dr. E.G. Malherbe	Prof. G.J. Trotter
Mr. L. Douwes Dekker	Prof. E.W.N. Mallows	Mr. P.D. Tyson
Dr. Ronald Elsdon-Dew	Prof. J.W. Mann	Mrs. M. Waldeck
Mrs. I.L. Ezekowitz	Mrs. Leslie Martine	Mr. G.H. Waters
Mr. W.S. Felgate	Prof. A.S. Mathews	Prof. H.L. Watts
Prof. J.W. Fernandez	Dr. L.P. McCrystal	Mrs. L.P. Wickham
Mr. G.W. Fouche	Mr. B.W. McKendrick	Prof. Owen Williams
Mrs. E. Frangs	Prof. K.H.C. McIntyre	Prof. Ella Pratt-Yule
Miss Lorna Geils	Mr. P.E. McManis	Mr. B.S. Young
Prof. I. Gordon		

STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 1968

The following were members of the staff of the Institute as at September, 1968. Page 71 below gives an indication of the dates on which new staff joined, and also gives the names of staff who resigned during the year.

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:
Part-time

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);

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS:
Full-time:

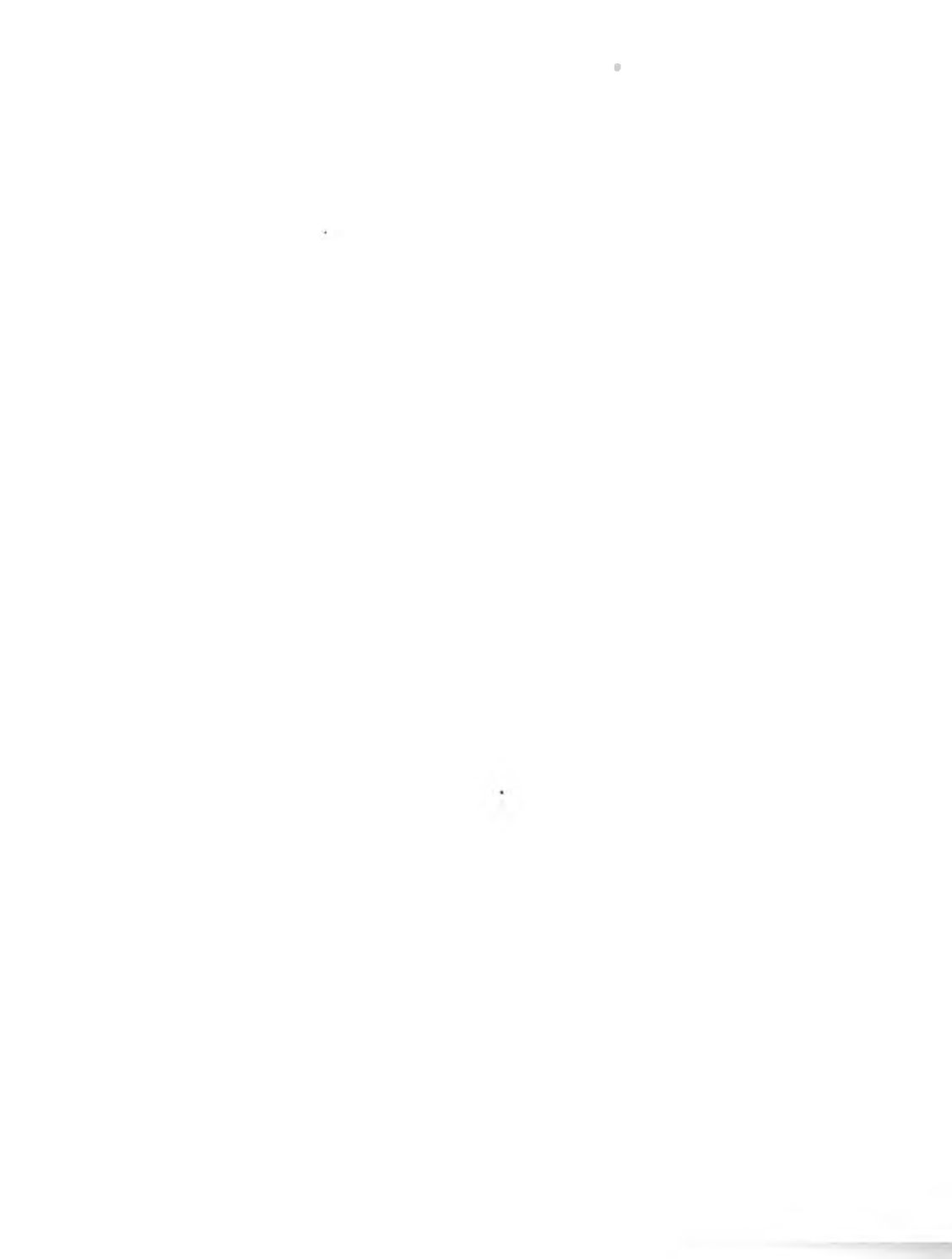
K.J. Burger, B.A. Hons. (Stell.)
Mrs. E. Frangs, B.Soc.Sc. (Rhodes);
Miss L.F.D. Geils, B.A. (Natal);
Miss M.G.R. Hickman, B.A. (Natal);
P.H.W. Johnston, B.Soc.Sc. Hons.
(Natal);

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS:

Mrs. J. Booth;
Mrs. R. Bowie;
Mrs. U.G. Bulteel;
Miss S. Buttress;

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, 1967,
TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1968.

1] "FOCUS ON CITIES" CONFERENCE:

Without any doubt our recent conference overshadowed all the other activities of the Institute during the past year. As you know, from the 8th to 12th July 1968 the Institute organised a "Focus on Cities" Conference, dealing with studies of contemporary urban life. A total of 284 delegates attended the conference. Six of these (including our special visitors Professors Kingsley Davis and Joseph Spengler, and their wives) were from the United States, while 3 were from Canada. The remaining delegates were almost entirely from the Republic of South Africa, with some from Rhodesia. A total of 41 papers was presented. From remarks made to me by delegates, the general concensus seems to be that the conference was a success.

The conference was noteworthy on several grounds:-

First of all it was the largest organised by the Institute during its fourteen years of existence. This conference was more than three times the size of any previous conference organised by the Institute.

Secondly, the conference attracted a very wide range of disciplines. While from the start it had been our

objective to make it a multi-disciplinary conference, the range of specialists and interests attracted far exceeded our initial goals and hopes. Delegates ranged from city engineers and town councillors to sociologists, from town planners to economists, and from social anthropologists to a representative of a rate-payers' association. The spectrum of interests represented was wide. While this presented problems in regard to communicating our ideas, and possibly led to some misunderstanding on occasions, my own feeling was that it was most useful to have people from such a wide variety of backgrounds meeting together to discuss common problems.

Lastly, the conference was important because for the first time, as far as we know, discussion took place on the increasingly important urban problems facing the Republic. According to Professor Kingsley Davis, in future South Africa is likely to experience more and more problems of urbanisation along the lines that the United States has been experiencing during the past half century. If so, it is indeed high time that problems of urbanisation and urban life in South Africa should be discussed.

At the conference more than one delegate expressed the hope to me that ours would not be the last conference dealing with urbanisation and urban problems. Some delegates felt the need for a regular conference on the subject. While I doubt whether the Institute could organise such regular conferences at short intervals, some other appropriate body may

take up the challenge. There is a need for regular discussion and interchange of ideas on urban problems.

The major conference task outstanding is that of the compilation and editing of the proceedings. This has commenced, but is not likely to be finished until after Easter 1969. The report on the conference will probably cover two volumes.

2] REDUCED SCALE OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
OF THE INSTITUTE:

Apart from the conference, and the fact that it disrupted a good deal of the work of the Institute, the activities of the I.S.R. have been very much along the lines that I reported on last year. There is no need for me to enlarge on the details. The only point to be made is that the reduction in the scale and volume of research undertaken by the staff of the I.S.R., which I anticipated last year, has had to come into effect. There is no doubt that with the staff we have, and with the limited extent to which we can draw on members of the teaching staff of the University to supervise research, we cannot undertake research on as large a scale as in 1967 until such time as we obtain the services of at least one full-time research officer. As stated last year, our problem is essentially a bottle-neck in research supervision.

The volume and scale of research undertaken by the Institute is the product of two factors. The one is the amount of research being undertaken by teaching members of the

Institute, while the other is the amount of research undertaken by full-time staff of the Institute. It seems unlikely that at the present time we are likely to see any increase in the amount of research being undertaken by teaching members of the Institute. Those who are interested in undertaking research under the auspices of the Institute are already doing so. Thus until such time as the staff of the Social Science Departments of the University increase, we cannot expect more research from this source. As already pointed out, the amount of research which can be undertaken by the present staff of the Institute has reached its maximum, and cannot be expanded until the staff itself is expanded. While Council has agreed to the creation of a research officer's post, it stipulated that the Institute must finance this post completely. Unfortunately at the present time this is not possible. Thus we must continue to turn away potential research, and for the time being will have to be pegged at our present scale of activities.

3] FINANCE:

The previous point leads directly on to the problem of finance. This has been a topic which has exercised the minds of your Committee of Control during the past year. A meeting was held with the Principal, Vice-Principal, and Registrar. To put the problem in a nutshell, unless we are to become an applied research organisation, we do not have enough funds to finance the Institute on such a scale as to allow it to grow. This is because the means of financing basic social science

research in the Republic at the moment make no recognition of the fact that an institute has running costs and overheads. The I.S.R. receives exactly the same grants from the National Council for Social Research for work undertaken under its auspices, as it would if the research had to be undertaken by individuals without any reference to the Institute. While I am appreciative of the contribution made by the University towards the costs of the Institute, it must be realised that this contribution does not pay the full costs of the I.S.R. Now that our founding grants from Carnegie and Ford are exhausted, the problem of replacement of equipment and also expansion, hinges on further sources of finance.

The Committee of Control has rejected making the Institute an applied research organisation. It has also rejected the idea of limiting the staff of the Institute (in contrast to teaching members) to applied research only. The Committee agrees with me that the type of staff we want at the Institute are scientists who have an interest both in basic and applied research, and consequently that the staff should be allowed to engage in a limited amount of basic research. This means that if the staff of the Institute are not to engage purely in applied research, then the Institute cannot be expected to pay its way entirely from monies obtained from sponsors. In the long term, the solution seems to lie with the rather vague possibility that the government will grant special recognition in the subsidy formula to universities which have a social science research institute. In the short run, as far as I can judge we will have to make do as we have done over the past few years, and put up with the existing

limitations and handicaps with as good grace as we can muster.

I think it is necessary for me to mention a further problem affecting the financing of the Institute. It has been said that the Institute should try as far as possible to meet its financial requirements out of profits made from applied research. There are at least two factors which make this almost impossible. The one is that because of the small scale of the Institute, and its consequent inability to afford a large specialist staff, and particularly a large permanent team of fieldworkers, we do not enjoy the economies of scale which are enjoyed by large commercial research organisations such as market research firms. Secondly, as an academic research institution quality is of prime importance, and we are not in a position to cut corners as some commercial research organisations do. This means that in many instances if we were to charge the full economic cost for applied research our prices would be anything but competitive, and we would price ourselves out of the market. Accordingly it has been our policy to adjust our prices where need be to make them realistic - but this has the effect of making it unrealistic to say that the Institute must pay its way entirely out of applied research. If it was to do the latter we would have to restructure our organisation entirely and change its whole character. The second factor involved is that a good deal of applied research undertaken by the Institute is for public bodies. While it is often of vital importance that social research be undertaken for such bodies, they are not used to the cost structure involved by social research. Thus while they might be willing to pay hundreds of thousands of

rand for technical advice from consultants in the engineering field, they are not willing to pay what amounts to full economic costs for applied social science research. It has been the policy of the Institute to assist public bodies in whatever way possible, but this has in practice meant charging far less than the full economic cost of the research. Again on this score it is unrealistic at the present time to expect the Institute to pay its full way out of this type of research. All this adds up to the position that it is vital for the future of the Institute to secure sources of money for growth and development, and which will allow basic research to be undertaken in reasonable proportions. The problem is under active consideration. Perhaps by our Annual Report next year I will have more to report - I hope so. It would be a great pity if at this stage in its growth the Institute had to experience several lean years because of financial difficulties.

4] STAFF:

I am happy to report that we have appointed a permanent technical assistant (Mrs. Ulla Buldeel) and a permanent typist (Miss Lívinia Slogrove). Both are known to many of you. These two posts were approved by the University Council last year, with the proviso that the Institute bears all the costs attached thereto. As all research - both applied and basic - involves technical assistance and typing, we anticipate little difficulty in financing these posts. Accordingly the appointments have been made.

As mentioned above, the Council also approved a research officer's post provided the I.S.R. financed it entirely. At this stage we have not felt able to finance the post completely. The salary scale involved, together with the pension and medical benefit costs, and the costs of a regular furlough, are of such an order that one cannot hope to pay them out of basic research grants from the National Council for Social Research. Also for the reasons given in the preceding section, it seems risky at this stage to hope that such costs could be met entirely from applied research, particularly if the research officer concerned is to be allowed to do a minimum amount of basic research in addition to applied research. Thus at this stage the post has not been taken up.

5] INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL UNIT:

I reported last year that Professor Albino and myself were actively considering the possibility of forming an industrial psychological unit within the Institute. Contacts with various representatives of industry and commerce have been made. A circular letter and brochure were sent out to about one hundred organisations in the Durban - Pietermaritzburg region. Interviews have been undertaken with interested parties, including the Durban Chamber of Industries and the Chamber of Commerce. It is too soon yet to say whether enough financial support will be forthcoming for starting the unit, but I am fairly optimistic in view of the response shown thus far. It takes time to organise the preliminary arrangements for such a unit, and particularly during the past year the demands made on the Institute by the conference have slowed down work in the area of the proposed unit. I hope that I will have something concrete to report on next year.

6] GENERAL:

Several research projects finally came to an end during the year under review. This has made it possible for some new projects to be undertaken. None of these new projects are large scale - as I have reported, there has been a need to curtail the volume of our research. The detailed progress reports in the latter part of this Annual Report will provide specific information on the projects.

There is nothing noteworthy to comment on in regard to the equipment of the Institute. The position is fairly satisfactory, and is basically unchanged from last year. I would like however to note that the University's new I.B.M. 1140 Computer has proved a boon. We have reached the stage where we wonder how we managed with the previous model rented by the University! Mr. Webb, Officer-in-Charge of the Computing Centre, has worked out some very useful programmes for us. These include the option of statistical tests such as chi-squared, contingency co-efficient, product moment, and Spearman rank order correlation co-efficients. Allied to a more flexible tabulation programme, these developments have cut down some of our research time and costs. Consequently some of the research is undertaking more detailed analysis than would have otherwise been possible. Members of the Institute should bear these programmes in mind when planning their own research analysis, as they may like to make use of the facilities provided.

In summing up, apart from the conference, the research of the members of the Institute and the staff has gone on very steadily. While the volume of research has been reduced, the variety of projects is still wide. Detailed progress

reports from page 14 onwards provide details.

7. APPRECIATION AND THANKS:

If it is possible for someone to have two right hands - and this would be a physiological freak - then I am that person. If Lawrence Schlemmer, our Senior Research Fellow, is the one right hand, then the other one would be Nancy Pratt. You know them both very well indeed, and there is no need for me to elaborate on their qualities and great helpfulness. Lawrence has borne the burden of supervising the research and keeping this side of our activities going while I was tied up with the organisation of the conference. Nancy has played a major role in keeping the administrative side of the Institute functioning, and has done this in her efficient and willing manner. To both of these I want to express my deep appreciation and gratitude. With Lawrence and Nancy as part of the nucleus of the Institute, we are very fortunate indeed.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to other colleagues - both the staff of the Institute, and members of the Institute drawn from the teaching departments. I find myself extremely fortunate in having such colleagues and friends to work with. Thank you for your interest and your support during the past year. In particular, amongst my colleagues I must mention members of the Committee of Control. I find their advice and assistance of inestimable value. I am most grateful to them for the time and energy

they spend serving on the Committee.

While it tends to be invidious to single out particular members of the Institute for thanks, I must none the less express very deep appreciation to Professor R.J. Davies for all he has done during the past year. His interest and enthusiasm seem unbounded, and his willingness to assist with research, particularly in the urban field, was of tremendous value. He and Professor George Trotter were members of the Organising Committee for the conference, and they both gave long hours towards planning and organising the conference. For their help and enjoyable assistance I am happy to make grateful acknowledgement.

I have on a previous occasion expressed my deep appreciation to the various members of the University staff who assisted in organising our "Focus on Cities" Conference. I will not repeat them here by name except to say that without the active support of the University, it would have been very difficult if not impossible for the Institute to organise the conference. Certainly it would not have been a success if it had not been for the very generous co-operation of these my colleagues.

Finally in connection with the conference mention should be made of the donation of R1,000 from the University Council towards the running costs of the conference. This generous assistance was fundamental for making the conference what it was. It should be mentioned that financial support for the conference was received from a good many other benefactors as

well. They have already been thanked, and will again be acknowledged when the proceedings are published.

Among the University officials I would particularly like to express my gratitude to Professor Horwood our Principal, who showed great interest in the Institute, and is always ready to give advice. Grateful appreciation should also be expressed to the Vice-Principal, Professor W. Eric Phillips, the Public Relations Officer, Mr. Percy Patrick, the Registrar and his Staff, the Finance Officer and his Staff, and the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings and his Staff, for a wide variety of assistance given willingly in many ways at various times during the year. To each and all of these our appreciation is expressed.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, Mr. Gordon Swain, has as always been most helpful. I would like him to know how much I appreciate being able to turn to him for advice and guidance in regard to the financial affairs of the Institute.

The Officer-in-Charge of the Computing Centre of the University, Mr. Webb, has proved most helpful with a wide variety of problems, and has always been willing to assist us even at times when he has been under great pressure from other quarters. Mr. Allan of the photo-duplicating section of the Library and his Staff have also helped us, particularly in regard to the mass of material that had to be processed for the conference. To both of these Officers and their Staff our indebtedness is expressed with gratitude.

There are many members of the Institute and officials of the University that I have not referred to by name, but only in general terms - the list would indeed be long if I was to mention each by name. To each and all I would like to express not only the thanks of the Institute, but my own personal appreciation.

H.L. WATTS

P R O G R E S S R E P O R T S

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE INSTITUTE
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1st October, 1967 to 30th September, 1968:

I. BASIC RESEARCH IN PROGRESS
OR COMPLETED DURING 1968:

[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:	Professor R.C. Albino and Mr. W.H. Page (part-time).
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 follows 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, and the analysis is proceeding. The final completion of the report has been somewhat delayed by the fact that the Research Worker, Mr. W. H. Page took up a post last year as Lecturer in the Department of Psychology at Rhodes University. However, arrangements have been made for the preparation of the final manuscript, so that only the writing of the report remains to complete this project.

2. AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF MOTHER-INFANT INTERACTION DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF LIFE:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research
(with financial assistance from the Institute's Research Projects Fund).

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor R.C. Albino,
Department of Psychology,
University of Natal.

RESEARCH WORKER: Miss J. Wetteland.

DATE COMMENCED: August, 1967.

The purpose of this study is to observe the mother-infant interaction of African mothers and their newborn infants for the first six days after birth. Although there have been a few studies of the early mother-infant relationships, notably those by Middlemore (1941)^[1] and Levy (1958)^[2], in all such studies observations have been confined to only the feeding situation. The present study, however, aims at obtaining a more comprehensive picture of the behaviour of the mother and infant during all naturally occurring situations. This is made possible by conditions in non-White hospitals in Durban where African mothers keep their newborn infants in bed with them for the entire duration of their stay in hospital, unlike

1] Middlemore, M.P. (1941): The Nursing Couple: Hamish Hamilton Medical Books, London.

2] Levy, D.M. (1958): Behavioral Analysis: Analysis of Clinical Observations of Behavior; as Applied to Mother-Newborn Relationships. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois.

conditions in most White hospitals where mothers only see their newborn babies during feeding times and perhaps for other brief periods during the day. Even in hospitals in other countries where rooming-in is sometimes practised, the baby, although in the same room as the mother, is separated from her by being placed in a cot. By having her baby constantly in the same bed with her, the African mother is able to give immediate attention to the baby's needs, self-demand breast-feeding is facilitated and maximum contact between mother and child is possible. According to some theories, these conditions may have important implications for later psychological development.

Fieldwork has commenced. Subjects are being chosen with the assistance of the physician in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinic at King Edward Hospital, to ensure that all subjects have had a normal pregnancy and are in an adequate nutritional state. Only subjects which then have a normal labour, with no complications and who give birth to normal infants are selected for observation. A physician from the Paediatrics Department of the Medical School examines each baby to ensure that it is medically and neurologically sound, insofar as it is possible to establish this at such an early age. A bed has been specially reserved for the subjects in one of the maternity wards.

The behaviour of the mother and the baby are observed for approximately two hours in the morning and approximately two hours in the afternoon, starting from

the moment when the mother is first given her newborn baby, which may be from two to ten hours after birth. This observation continues for a maximum of six days, during which time occasional photographs of the mother and baby are taken. Details of the mother's previous confinements, medical history and medications being received are also noted. These observations will be continued throughout the rest of this year.

Analysis of the observational data has not been started and it is not envisaged that this will be done until next year, when most of the observations have been completed.

[b] Social Anthropological Research:3. 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 (S.A. National
Tuberculosis Association)).

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.

Work on the manuscript of the report is proceeding. During July, the research worker (who is now lecturing at Rhodes University) visited Durban to consult with the project supervisor at some length. Alterations and improvements to the manuscript of the report were considered.

An unfortunate occurrence has led to delays in work on the report. During the final stages of the fieldwork in Mocambique last year, Mr. Felgate contracted a serious "tropical" liver infection. Despite treatment, resulting ill-health has considerably handicapped him in the preparation of the report. It is not possible to say when the report will be available, but it is hoped it will be completed during the forthcoming year.

4. 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 collection of the data was completed last year, and tabulations have been prepared, following the coding and punching of the data. Analysis of the detailed tabulations is in progress, and the writing up of the report is proceeding. Due to the fact that the research fellow concerned has accepted a temporary post as Lecturer at Rhodes University, the completion of the report will no doubt be somewhat delayed.

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 domestics. A sample of Bantu women in domestic service within the Durban area is being studied.

A major section of the final report has already been typed and duplicated, and work on the remaining sections is proceeding rapidly. This project is now virtually completed.

[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 (S.A. National
Tuberculosis Association) and
Professor H.F. Dickie-Clark, and
Professor H.L. Watts and Mr. L.
Schlemmer (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.

The fieldwork on this project has been completed. This has been a considerable undertaking since the nationwide sample covered 1800 White adults and 2732 White high

school children. Only an urban sample was drawn.

At the present time a full analysis of all the material collected is being prevented by lack of funds. Due to marked increases in costs during the five years that the survey has been in operation, the original grant proved to be inadequate. The study amongst high school youth, which originally was intended as a subsidiary project, was expanded into a major project in its own right as this seemed desirable. An increase in the sample size for the youth project was found necessary in order to represent important variations in the types of schools in the Republic. All this led to an increase in cost. In the second place, it has become quite apparent that fieldwork costs have risen so steeply in recent years that it has become increasingly impossible to conduct a thorough nationwide survey amongst Whites within the maximum budget allowed in terms of the larger grants offered by the National Council for Social Research. An application has been made to the Council for an additional grant, but we will not know until near the end of 1968 whether this application will be met.

Because of the limitation imposed by lack of funds, the analysis of the material at this stage is limited to the major focus of the enquiry amongst Whites: the "Prestige of Occupations". The relevant material has been coded and computer cards have been punched. At present the computer tabulation of results is being delayed by the tardiness of a number of local

authorities in furnishing certain material necessary for the calculation of sample raising factors required for computer processing.

Once the computer tabulation has been completed, the writing of the report will commence immediately. It is expected to be completed by March of next year. In this report the prestige rankings of a representative range of occupations will be presented and discussed in relation to basic variables, such as home language, education, income, province and town. The prestige of occupations will also be analysed in terms of objective characteristics pertaining to these occupations - such as average remuneration and educational training required. This, as well as the analysis of subjective attitude data provided by survey respondents, will enable the factors underlying occupational prestige to be isolated. Finally, the material will be utilised in order to construct a scale of occupational prestige valid for South Africa's social structure. At present most scales of occupational prestige used in the Republic are based on British or American models.

The wealth of material on the relationship between occupational prestige and social class, major characteristics of the class structure among Whites in South Africa, patterns of social mobility, as well as the results of the youth survey will remain to be analysed when additional funds become available. It is in order to utilise this material that the application,

mentioned above, has been made for additional funds from the National Council for Social Research.

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 Uni-
versity, 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, formerly Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, has prepared the historical description of East London. Professor Watts is concerned with the present-day White population of the City.

The historical analysis of East London has been completed by Dr. J.A.I. Agar-Hamilton. Some of the results of the present-day survey have been written up by Professor Watts, and presented to the recent "Focus

on Cities" Conference in the form of a paper.

The analysis of the remaining material is still in progress. The new and more powerful computer at the University of Natal is being used for some of the calculations and statistical tests, and this is speeding up the proceedings. The writing of the report has also progressed, but as a result of certain inconsistencies in some of the original tables it has been found necessary to check back to the interview schedules. The cause of the inconsistencies was discovered, and new tabulations have been prepared. While this has unfortunately delayed the completion of the project, steady if slow progress is being made in completing the report.

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 makes comparisons between the patterns revealed by the Port Elizabeth sample and certain overseas studies in America, and Britain.

The manuscript of the report has been finalised, and at the present time is being typed and duplicated. This report should be available by the end of 1968, and therefore the project may be regarded as completed.

[d] Social Geography:9. 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: Professor R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Professor R.J. Davies,
assisted by ad hoc assistants.

DATE COMMENCED: Work on this topic has been in
progress for 8 - 9 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 Professor Davies has been working for some 8 or 9 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.

Analyses for those sections of the project which study the cities of South Africa as a system have now been completed. They include:

- (i) The growth of South African cities (1921-1960);
- (ii) The size hierarchy;
- (iii) The urban functional hierarchy;
- (iv) The economic bases of South African towns;
- (v) The nodal hierarchy and nodal regions of South Africa.

The early development and spread of urban settlements and a discussion of the urbanization process in South Africa remain to be completed.

A preliminary analysis and report on the spatial patterns of the age-sex structure of the White urban population has been prepared. Analyses of the demographic characteristics of the other race groups are at present under way.

The results obtained from the analyses of the South African city system is at present being integrated in a research project being conducted in collaboration with Professor T.J.D. Fair and Dr. C. Board. The project concerns the structure of the South African space economy and is based on the theory postulated by John Friedman in his study of Venezuela. The study will add depth to the study of the urban system but should also be of considerable value in the identification of planning and development patterns in South Africa.

The study of the ecology of a sample of South African urban places remains to be completed.

10. 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: Professor 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.

Work on this project is now far advanced. The compilation of comprehensive data covering the distribution of over 50 services in South African towns has been completed. The data has been subjected to analyses which have determined service thresholds. The service thresholds together with functional zones determined for each town are now being used to establish the contemporary service hierarchy of South African towns and cities. The results should provide a valuable check upon the hierarchy determined for 1960. (See Urban Geography of South Africa project).

A detailed questionnaire survey designed to measure the network of associations which exist between

urban places and between the rural populations and towns has been completed for two sample areas. These are the main line railway zone in Natal and the Eastern Karroo region of the Cape Province. The survey is expected to provide results which may have relevance to both theoretical considerations and to applied planning research. It is expected to be completed during 1968.

11. 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: Professor 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 complete.

12. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERN:

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

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. A.J. Christopher.

DATE COMMENCED: 1967.

The project is primarily a study in historical and cultural geography but has considerable relevance to an understanding of the evolution of contemporary problems of land ownership patterns in Natal. It concerns:

1. A detailed analysis of land policies in Natal including the earlier settlements, the Natalia Republic, and the Colony.
2. A detailed spatial analysis of land ownership including private and public land, and non-White ownership.
3. An examination of land survey principles, land prices and speculation and other factors relevant to the evolution of ownership patterns.
4. Case studies of land ownership patterns which arose from immigration and other settlement schemes.

The study includes a survey of the relationship between land ownership patterns, the physical environment and economic development.

Sources of information on land ownership in

Natal are reviewed in detail and should be useful as a basis for research workers concerned with other aspects of the land question in Natal.

13. STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS
DISTRICT OF DURBAN. 1959 - 1966:

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

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mrs. A. Piper.

DATE COMMENCED: 1967.

This thesis is based on two detailed land use surveys of the central area of Durban. One was completed in 1959, by members of the Town Planning Department of the City of Durban, and the second in 1966, by students of the University of Natal in conjunction with the Town Planning Department of Durban. The thesis author, together with another senior student, was in charge of the fieldwork involved in the second survey, thereby gaining valuable experience in survey techniques.

The survey area covered a large section of Durban, and so the first task was to delimit the actual Central Business District, in which further analysis was concentrated. This task was complicated by the racial composition of Durban and by local by-laws. Of the four main racial groups, Asiatics, Europeans, Coloureds and Bantu, the former two were largely concerned with commercial activities characterising Central Business Districts (C.B.D.). However, free mixing of Asiatic and European enterprises were

inhibited by laws, so that two separate commercial areas developed within central Durban, each controlled by a different race group.

In delimiting the two C.B.D.'s, the Central Business Index method was used. This was evolved by Murphy and Vance^[1], working in the U.S.A., that is within a Western culture. This consists of two indices, the Central Business Intensity Index, C.B.I.I., and the Central Business Height Index, C.B.H.I. This was applied to both surveys, using both a city block and a lot as the basic unit - in order to compare the resulting outlines of the C.B.D.'s in terms of fineness and detail and to comment on the desirability of block and lot as the basic unit for investigation.

For the European C.B.D., a C.B.I.I. of 50% and more was used, that is 50% or more of the total land use of the block/lot was classed as central business land use. A C.B.H.I. of one or more floors was used, that is, the total central business land use within a block/lot, if placed together would reach a height of one or more floors. A combination of these two indices would qualify a block/lot as part of the C.B.D. There are a number of sub-rules of inclusion which were also applied.

Within the Asiatic C.B.D., due to the different form and land use combination, probably more typical

1] Murphy, R.E. and J.E. Vance (Jnr) (1954): "Delimiting the C.B.D.": Economic Geography, Vol. 30.

of an Eastern civilization, the levels of the indices were altered. A combination of a C.B.I.I. of 40% or more; a C.B.H.I. of .6 or more and a third factor, 50% or more of the ground floor as central business land use, qualified a block/lot as part of the Asiatic C.B.D. [1]

The Asiatic and European C.B.D.'s for 1959 and 1966 were found.

The second step was the construction of isoval maps for the C.B.D.'s for 1959 and 1966. These maps were constructed both on a lot and a block basis - again in order to comment on the desirability of either as the basic unit. The block/lot with the highest land value was isolated - one within the Asiatic and one within the European area - and found to be within the respective C.B.D.'s. Isovals (lines passing through blocks/lots of the same land values) were drawn in. These isovals were 5%; 10%; 20%; of the peak land value in the European C.B.D. and 30%; 40%; 60% within the Asiatic C.B.D. The higher percentages in the Asiatic C.B.D. reflect the lack of land by comparison with the European C.B.D., enforced by local laws, which raises the land value. These maps were constructed in order to investigate the possibility of significant correlation between an isoval (therefore land value) and the outline of the C.B.D. - as a basis for further comparison with other cities.

1] Davies, R.J. and D.S. Rajah (1965): "The Durban C.B.D. : Boundary Delimitation and Racial Dualism": South African Geographical Journal, December, 1965.

Thirdly, figures were tabulated showing in 1959 and in 1966, the % breakdown within one lot, of all the land uses encountered, for example: the land use in one = 40% vacancy; 20% shops; 25% offices; 5% residence and 10% storage.

Fourthly, using the above tables, maps were constructed showing the distribution throughout the study area of an individual land use e.g. food stores, for 1959 and 1966. As yet this section is not complete. These maps form the basis for a proposed cluster analysis of the individual land uses and for a discussion on the dynamics of individual land uses between 1959 and 1966.

Finally, a computer programme has been written for an Index of Segregation for selected land uses within the study area. It is proposed that two further programmes be written for an Index of Concentration and an Index of Centralisation of selected land uses. The data received from these three indices will form the basis for an investigation into connections and linkages between certain land uses, over the 5-year time period. The resulting functional land use patterns will be fully investigated.

14. THE ORIGINS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TOWNS:

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

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Professor R.J. Davies.

RESEARCH WORKER: Mr. J. Hewson.

DATE COMMENCED: 1966.

This study which was commenced at the beginning of 1966, forms part of the wider project on the urban geography of South Africa being conducted by Professor R.J. Davies. Its purpose is to determine the factors influencing the establishment of South African towns, the rate at which towns developed, the legal processes involved in the acquisition of town status and the factors causing changes in the morphology of towns once they became established, with particular reference to towns in the Cape Colony established before 1880.

Work on the study has proceeded more slowly than anticipated as the research worker is in full-time teaching. This has necessitated part-time research, but it is hoped to continue the study full-time from October, 1968, and its completion is planned for the end of 1969.

Thus far there has been an examination of the historical background to the growth of towns in the Cape Colony up to 1880, the movement of population and the economic structure of the Colony during this period, and the influence of the prevailing systems of land

tenure on town growth. This investigation is being made from maps and records in the Cape Library, Archives, Surveyor General's Office and Deeds Office, and verification of data collected will be made, where possible, in the field.

Once this has been completed, it is hoped to conduct a more detailed sample study of morphological and growth patterns in selected towns, and to examine their growth in terms of space economics.

[e] Physical Planning:15. 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; 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.

Considerable attention has been devoted to methodological problems related to the analysis and presentation of data in a uniform manner for the selected cities. The cartographic work is of an intricate nature, presenting many problems. Most of these problems have been solved, and work is proceeding. As about 150 maps are required, it is essential to speed up the work, by appointing an additional assistant draughtsman capable of a high level of cartographic work. An appointment will be

made as soon as a suitable candidate is found.

The details of the text to accompany each drawing have been worked out, and will provide comprehensive information on 35 different items ranging from the date, area and population of the city to which the map refers, to the climatic factors, and geology of the site; and from vegetation to the street pattern and danger of air pollution.

The project is likely to take longer than originally estimated, both because of great delays being experienced in securing basic data from archives, museums, etc. for the cities selected, and because much of the information previously thought to be readily available either was not in a form immediately usable, or was not available at all. In addition, it has been found necessary to prepare diagrams to a far higher standard than previously thought necessary, and this will take more time.

Bearing in mind the difficulties encountered, the research is proceeding satisfactorily, and progress is being made.

[f] Multi-disciplinary Research:

(Bantu Law and Analysis of Socio-Economic Changes):

16. 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, the Afro-Educational Trust Limited, and the Provincial Settlements' Board of Mocambique.

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 in 1966 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.

Fieldwork during the summer and winter vacations continued. During the latter period (July 1968) the investigator stayed at the agricultural post of Mangorro, in the circumscription of Inharrime where four settlements for Africans belonging to the Vatchopi people are situated. All these settlements, Mangorro, Impambe, Chichacha, and Alto Mangorro are situated in the chieftainship of Mukumbi. So far 105 families have taken up 112 allotments averaging 12.5 acres each, but with room for further expansion, as no limit has been set to the size of each individual holding.

All these settlements are within easy walking distance of the agricultural post, so it was possible to make direct contact with the settlers and to discuss their problems with them.

Direct observer participation was used, and also a number of interviews were recorded for more detailed analysis. Access was possible to reports drawn up by the Provincial Settlements' Board of Mocambique, who have subsidized these studies, (and for whom the investigator wrote a series of reports in Portuguese).

This last period of fieldwork allowed observation at close quarters of the initial stages of a

programme for community development in poor rural African areas which has already achieved considerable success in the Coolela Chieftainship in the Concelho of Muchopes. It will now be possible to draw up a final report containing a theoretical analysis of the processes of social and economic change involved and an evaluation of the methods adopted. This report will be in English and will be handed to the Institute for Social Research and the Mocambique Settlements' Board when it has been completed.

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

17. 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 was investigated in 1965.

The completion of the analysis, and report on the project is still being delayed, due to the fact that the research worker concerned who is now in full-time employment outside the Institute, is able to devote very little of his time towards the research. Several chapters of the final report were completed during the year, but more than half of the work has still got to be written up. An early end to this project cannot be anticipated.

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

18. 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.

Due to the existing commitments of the two research workers concerned, the project has not yet been completed. Some progress has been made since the last Annual Report. Mr. Page has completed his part of the project, and sent the material and manuscript to Professor Fernandez in the States, who is undertaking further analysis.

Work is in progress on a journal article. The full report is to be submitted to the Institute for Social Research for possible publication.

[f] Multi-disciplinary Research:

(A Socio-Economic, Social Anthropological,
and Geographical Study):

19. A BASELINE REGIONAL SURVEY OF THE
EMPANGENI-RICHARD'S BAY-FELIXTON
REGIONAL AREA:

SPONSOR: Institute for Social Research
(additional financial assistance is still being sought for this study).

PROJECT DIRECTORS: Prof. R.J. Davies,
Mr. L. Schlemmer,
Prof. G. Trotter and
Prof. H.L. Watts.

RESEARCH WORKERS: At the present time
Prof. R.J. Davies,
Mr. L. Fourie, and senior
students of the Dept. of
Geography at the University
of Natal.

DATE COMMENCED: May, 1968.

With the proposed creation of a deep-water harbour and industrial area de novo at Richard's Bay, the Empangeni-Richard's Bay-Felixton area will develop rapidly in importance. At the present time very small communities exist at Felixton and Richard's Bay, and an established town at Empangeni. It is very seldom that social scientists have the opportunity to investigate the impact of social change and industrial development on communities, and the proposed development of the region provides a unique opportunity to do so. Consequently the regional survey is intended as

a baseline study to collect information on an interdisciplinary basis about the present state of the region. Provided sufficient backing can be obtained it is hoped to do a detailed study, and then at five years, and subsequently at ten-year intervals undertake follow-ups to trace the change occurring, and analyse the impact of development on the community concerned.

Up to the time of writing no outside financial support for the study has been forthcoming, although it seems likely that such backing will eventually be obtained. In the meantime the Institute for Social Research is financing preliminary studies out of its own limited funds. It is very urgent that the Institute get on with the research, as already changes are occurring in the region.

During May and June senior students of the Department of Geography spent several weekends in the region and mapped basic information such as land use patterns, physical geography, as well as obtaining preliminary data on the employment structure of the towns. Meteorological observations in regard to wind-speed and direction were also made. Record data relating to rateable valuation in the town, and the property transactions have been analysed from information provided by the Borough Council. During the month of July a member of the Economics Department collected information on various economic aspects of the town of Empangeni.

As soon as sufficient financial backing is obtained it is planned to launch a large-scale interdisciplinary study of the region. This will cover sociological, social anthropological, urban geographical, economic, and meteorological aspects of the region. It is hoped sufficient funds will be obtained to allow detailed studies to be made on the basis of a series of interlocking studies by various specialists.

II. APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
OR COMPLETED DURING 1968:

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

SPONSOR:	Traffic Consultants to the Durban Corporation.
RESEARCH DIRECTORS:	Professor 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 Umhlanga Rocks, and sweeps inland to the Western boundary of Hillcrest. Approximately

30 local authorities lie within the region.

The report on this project has been completed and submitted to the sponsors. Consequently the project is now closed.

2. THE PRESENT AND FUTURE WORKING POPULATION
OF METROPOLITAN DURBAN:

SPONSOR: The Traffic Consultants to
the Durban Corporation.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Initially Miss J. Curtis,
Mrs. W. Rogers, Mrs. M. Henzi,
Mrs. J. Kvalsvig, Mrs. U. Bulteel,
and latterly Mr. L. Schlemmer
assisted by Mrs. U. Bulteel.

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.

The research results have been completed, and submitted to the sponsors who have already used the

figures for their own purposes. A final formal report is currently being typed. The project therefore is, except for the final stages of preparing the report, at an end.

3. 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: Initially, Mrs. W. Rogers, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. M. Henzi, and temporary interviewers; latterly Mr. L. Schlemmer assisted by Mrs. U. Bulteel.

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.

This project is now complete, and a formal report has been submitted to the sponsor.

4. 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: Initially, Mrs. H. Sibisi, Miss T. Gule, assisted by temporary Bantu fieldworkers, and coding assistants; and latterly, Professor H.L.Watts, assisted by Mrs. U. Bulteel and Mrs. J. Booth.

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.

Tabulations for Soweto were carried out on the computer of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria. These have been completed. As the tabulation by the C.S.I.R. turned out to be somewhat more expensive than anticipated, and as in the interim the University of Natal had acquired a new computer, the rest of the detailed tabulations for the remaining towns in the sample is being carried out by the computer at the University. All the preliminary work for the tabulations at the University have been completed, and the first tables should be obtained as soon as computer time is available. Thereafter detailed statistical analysis of the results will be undertaken, and a report prepared.

The project has been delayed, due to unforeseen delays in the completion of the tabulations for Soweto. The C.S.I.R. was not able to finish all the tabulations as rapidly as anticipated, so that it was only in May of this year that a decision was made to complete the tabulations at the University of Natal. The report is not likely to be available before the end of 1968, or early in 1969 at the earliest.

5. 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,
Miss G. Hickman.

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.

Since commencement, work on the project has embraced the following broad phases of research: planning and design, pilot and preliminary depth studies, surveys of attendance and tourist reactions at beaches and beach-front amenities, and the completion of one-half of the major fieldwork. The

fieldwork has been conducted in two stages - a winter and a summer survey, each of over 1800 interviews. The summer survey is due to commence in October this year, while the winter interview is at the time of writing almost complete.

The data collected during the intensive preliminary investigation have been tabulated and a short draft report has been completed. The main aim in conducting this preliminary survey was to provide insights useful in the design of the interview schedule for the main fieldwork. Although the sample was small, some interesting conclusions can be drawn from this subsidiary investigation. It would appear, for example, that for all ethnic groups, commercial and outdoor recreation are complementary rather than competing activities. This is both as regards time of participation and also as regards the major rewards and motivations relevant to the activity. By and large it would seem that Whites and Bantu were more generally orientated towards recreation than are the Coloureds and Indians. Non-Whites certainly appeared to have more recreational problems than Whites. All groups appeared to feel the limitations of lack of adequate finances, but among the non-Whites a relative lack of adequate or nearby facilities for recreation creates additional problems.

All groups complain of a lack of adequate time for enjoyment of recreation. However, other results suggested this complaint might in fact be a

rationalisation, but sheer inertia might be a more dominant factor in their recreational lives.

In the course of conducting a study involving more than 3,700 fairly lengthy interviews, numbers of problems are bound to arise in the course of the fieldwork. There have been great difficulties in obtaining the services of suitable part-time interviewers, especially amongst Whites and Coloureds. The turnover of interviewing staff has been very high, and the continual rebriefing of new interviewers has made tiresome demands on the fieldwork supervisors. In addition, the fieldwork in flat and apartment areas has been made more difficult by the fact that residents are so seldom at home. However, many valuable lessons have been learnt during the course of the winter survey, which should facilitate the fieldwork during the summer survey.

It is expected that the data processing on the survey will be completed by June of 1969. At that stage the writing of the general report will commence.

6. THE FUTURE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESIDENTIAL
AND WORKING POPULATION OF PIETERMARITZBURG:

SPONSOR: Messrs. De Leuw, Cather and Partners, Traffic Consultants to the Pietermaritzburg Corporation.

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

RESEARCH WORKERS: The abovementioned, together with Mr. K. Burger, Mrs. U. Bulteel, and Mrs. J. Booth.

DATE COMMENCED: May, 1968.

This project is very similar to the two mentioned above, which were undertaken for the Durban Corporation during 1966 and 1967. (See Pages 55-56 and 57-58.) As with the previous project this one is aimed at providing the sponsors with estimates of the future residential and employed population of the Pietermaritzburg region for the year 1990. These estimates will be used for determining future transportation needs. In the present project future population will be estimated according to race, sex, income, and percentage of the population under 5 years of age, within 140 separate traffic zones. Likewise future employment will be estimated according to race, sex, occupational status and industry division, again by traffic zones. The region concerned has been demarcated by the sponsors, and is somewhat larger than the metropolitan area of Pietermaritzburg.

Work on this project was commenced in May of 1968. Certain preliminary projections of employment and residential population have been made, and await refinement as additional data become available. The 1968 figures are to be supplied shortly by the sponsors, as a result of a sample survey that they are undertaking. These will form part of the basis for the projections.

Currently the research team is making a study of past patterns of growth in the central area of Pietermaritzburg. A postal survey of opinions of employers regarding the future patterns and location of employment is also about to commence. Certain other preparatory work is in progress.

A considerable amount of the work that had previously been done by the Institute in connection with the Durban projects is being undertaken by other bodies in connection with this project. The Town Planning Department of the Pietermaritzburg Borough is preparing estimates of population potential, including considerations of slope and town planning requirements. Land use maps are also being made available from other sources.

Once the 1968 estimates have become available later in September, detailed interviewing for the projections will commence.

7. A STUDY OF BETEL LEAF CHEWING AMONGST
INDIANS IN GREATER DURBAN:

SPONSOR: The Cancer Research Unit of
the Medical School, Uni-
versity of Natal.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Mr. L. Schlemmer.

RESEARCH WORKERS: Miss L. Geils, and a team of
part-time Indian interviewers.

DATE COMMENCED: August, 1968.

This project has been undertaken on behalf of the Cancer Research Team at the University of Natal Medical School under Dr. Mary Schonland. Dr. Schonland is presently engaged in testing the hypothesis that cancer of the mouth, throat and stomach is associated with the habit of taking certain betel leaf preparations.

Dr. Schonland and her team have calculated the incidence of betel-chewing amongst hospitalised Indian cancer and non-cancer patients. The Institute is undertaking a survey amongst the general Indian public in order to provide comparable estimates of the incidence of betel-chewing among non-hospitalised Indians of various religious and language groups.

The research design has been somewhat circumscribed by the limited funds available. Accordingly a cluster sample is being used which reduces travelling costs in fieldwork. From a list of Indian and mixed residential areas in Durban 30 areas were selected with a probability of selection proportionate to the number of Indian dwelling units in each area.

Within each area chosen, one street intersection was selected randomly. Thereafter every third Indian dwelling unit was chosen along all streets running from the intersection. In the case of multiple household dwelling units a random procedure was adopted to select a household for interviewing. In this way 16 households were selected for study in each cluster, making a total of 480 households. This sample size was decided upon after preliminary investigation suggested that it would yield a statistically adequate number of betel-chewers. In order to ensure statistically adequate numbers of Muslims in the sample, a special procedure has been adopted to double the sampling fraction for this group. Whenever an interviewer selects a Muslim home, the third closest neighbouring Muslim home is selected as an additional sample address.

Within each household selected, a complete enumeration of all household members is made, and information on the age, sex, religion, language, and degree of urbanisation of members is recorded. Thereafter all members who take betel in any form are interviewed personally.

A team of suitable part-time Indian interviewers was recruited and trained. Interviewing commenced during the third week of August, 1968. At the time of writing some 50 completed interviews have been handed in.

Thus far results suggest that betel preparations are widely used in Indian communities for a variety of

purposes. The used to which the betel leaf (paan) and the betel nut (supari) are put vary from purely medicinal uses to consuming it as both a stimulant and a sedative. In many cases the motivation underlying the use of betel preparations seems to be similar to those involved in cigarette smoking. In other cases however, the habit appears to be reinforced by traditional customs and norms.

The interviewing will be completed during 1968, and the coding and tabulation of the interview material undertaken by the Cancer Research Unit of the Medical School.

III OCCASIONAL SPONSORED RESEARCH WORK
UNDERTAKEN BY THE INSTITUTE DURING 1968:

1. 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 consulta-
tive 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. He has acted as consultant on behalf of the Institute, and more recently has advised on problems of tabulation and analysis of the survey material.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF RESIGNATIONSNew Appointments:

We welcome the following new members of staff who joined the Institute during 1968:

Mrs. R. Howie	[appointed 1st February, 1968]
Mr. J.K. Burger	[appointed 1st March, 1968]
Miss S. Buttress	[appointed 19th March, 1968]
Miss G. Hickman	[appointed 1st April, 1968]

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:

Miss M. Butelezi	Miss D. Kuppen
Miss R. Mazubane	Mr. C. Ker-Fox
Miss B. Mungwe	Mr. A. Hodgson
Mr. B. Pather	Mrs. W. Taylor
Mr. S. Raju	Mr. G. Nkosi
Mr. C. Naguran	Mrs. M. Miller
Mr. E.M. John	Miss C. Griffith
Mrs. J. Thompson	Mr. A. Kirton
Mr. J. Judelsohn	Mr. N. Govender
Mr. F. Ngobese	Mrs. M. Shearer
Mrs. J. Ngobese	Miss L. Adamson
Mr. S. Singh	Mr. R. O'Neill
Mr. G. Chetty	Mrs. H. Morum
Mrs. S. Chanoch	Mr. E. Rice
Mr. R. Swarbreck	Mr. G. Harrington
Miss D. Moodley	Miss J. Bradley
Mr. N. Raju	Mr. E. Thompson
Miss A. Taylor	Mr. B. Roberts
Mr. D. Stead	Mr. P. Louwrens
Mr. C. Ridley	Miss B. Clark
Mr. C. Jackson	Mr. B. Ngubane
Mr. R. Tamme	Mr. A. Watson
Mr. A. Hulley	Mr. M.R. Nassiep

Mr. P. McCullogh
Mr. D. Lubbe
Mr. C. Hemson

Mr. N. Rivett-Carnac
Mr. V. Govender
Mr. C. Langa

Staff Resignations:

Miss T. Gule, who resigned at the end of October, 1967.

Miss E. Johnson, who resigned in May, 1968 to take up a post in personnel management.

Mrs. J. Kvalsvig, who resigned during February, 1968 for family reasons.

Mrs. H. Sibisi, who resigned during November, 1967 for family reasons.

Mr. G.H. Waters, who resigned during October, 1967 in order to take up a scholarship at the University of Manchester.

ACTIVITIES OF STAFF OF THE
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1st October, 1967 - 30th September, 1968.

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.;
- (iv) Other.

The staff are listed alphabetically.

1. SCHLEMMER, L.:

- (i) Meetings and Conferences attended officially:
 - a] Expert Consultant at "Church and Society" Consultation, held by the Natal Christian Council at Mariannhill, October 20th-22nd, 1967.
 - b] Expert Consultant attending a Consultation on the possible formation of a research institute for the churches of South Africa, called by the South African Christian Council, Johannesburg, 7th December, 1967.
 - c] Discussant on "Bantu Labour in Towns" at the "Focus on Cities" Conference, at the University of Natal, 11th July, 1968.
 - d] Rapporteur at the 38th Annual Council Meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Cape Town, 30th January-2nd February, 1968.

- e] Eleven meetings at the Natal Regional Committee of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Durban.

(ii) Addresses and Public Lectures Delivered:

- a] Address on "Research in Hospitals", delivered to the Natal Coastal Branch of the South African Nursing Association, Durban, 12th October, 1967.
- b] Address on "The Sociological Implications of Housing", delivered at a symposium on "Housing" organised by the Indian Child Welfare Society, Durban, 26th May, 1968.
- c] Address on "Higher Education and Cultural Development", delivered at a seminar organised by the University Christian Movement of Southern Africa and the World University's Service Regional Branch at the Alan Taylor Residence, University of Natal, Durban, 5th May, 1968.
- d] Address on "The Effects of Political and Social Factors on Inter-Group Relations in South Africa Today", delivered to the N.U.S.A.S. Local Branch seminar on "Prejudice" at the University of Natal, Durban, 6th April, 1968.

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

- a] SCHLEMMER, L. & N.K. LAMOND (1968): A Theoretical Approach to the Study of the Hospital as a Social Organisation: Occasional Paper No. 12, Institute for Social Research, Durban.
- b] SCHLEMMER, L., O.J.M. WAGNER & H. LEVER (1968): Patterns and Correlates of Formal and Informal Social Participation in a Highly Urbanised Flat-Dwelling Community in South Africa: Paper delivered to "Focus on Cities" Conference, University of Natal, Durban, 9th July, 1968.

- c] SCHLEMMER, L. (1967): Memorandum on the Use of Sales Accounting Data as an Aid to Effective Marketing in the Industry in Durban, Durban.
- d] SCHLEMMER, L., WATTS, H.L. and E. HIGGINS (1968): Trends in Growth, Space Requirements, and the Location of Retail Outlets and Personal Service Establishments in Metropolitan Durban, Institute for Social Research, Durban.

(iv) Other:

- a] SCHLEMMER, L. (1968): "Teenagers and Their Groups Today": Hashalom, Durban.
- b] SCHLEMMER, L. (1968): "The Negro Ghetto Riots and South African Cities": Institute of Race Relations, Topical Talks Series, Johannesburg.

2. WATTS, H.L. :

(i) Meetings and Conferences attended officially:

- a] Expert Consultant at "Church and Society" Consultation, held by the Natal Christian Council at Mariannhill, October 20th-22nd, 1967.
- b] Expert Consultant attending a Consultation on the possible formation of a research institute for the churches of South Africa, called by the South African Christian Council, Johannesburg, 7th December, 1967.
- c] Member of the Continuation Committee of the Consultation on the possible formation of a research institute for the churches of South Africa, Johannesburg, 9th February, 1968.
- d] Consultant at the "Church and Society" Consultation organised by the Christian Council of South Africa, Johannesburg, 23rd-25th February, 1968.

(ii) Addresses and Public Lectures Delivered:

- a] Address on "Man and Community", at the Consultation on "Church and Society", organised by the Christian Council of South Africa, Johannesburg, 23rd-25th February, 1968.

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

- a] WATTS, H.L. (1968): The Role of Migration in the Development of South African Towns. with Special Reference to King William's Town and East London: Paper delivered to "Focus on Cities" Conference, University of Natal, Durban, 9th July, 1968.

(iv) Other:

- a] Professor Watts was Organising Secretary for the "Focus on Cities" Conference, held at the University of Natal 8th-12th July, 1968.

VISITORS TO THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH,
 DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1968
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List of Visitors:

<u>Professor S.P. Cilliers</u>	Head of the Department of Sociology, University of Stellenbosch.
<u>Father Paul C. Reinert</u>	President of the University of St. Louis, Minnesota, United States of America.
<u>Professor A. Lystad</u>	Professor of African Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies of the John Hopkins University, Washington, D.C., United States of America.
<u>Professor H.W. van der Merwe</u>	Director, Abe Bailey Institute of Interracial Studies, Cape Town.
<u>Professor Norman P. Miller</u>	Dean, Cultural Recreational Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, California, United States of America.
<u>Mr. A.H. Charnaud</u>	Market Research Dept., C.G. Smith & Co., Durban.
<u>Mr. M.M. Truu</u>	Dept. of Economics, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.
<u>Mr. Koji Hayashi</u>	Africa Section of the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs, Tokyo, Japan.
<u>Mr. G.S. Whyte</u>	Personnel Manager, Hind Bros., Durban.
<u>Mr. E.Q. Kewney</u>	Personnel Manager, Amalgamated Packaging Industries, Durban.

Mr. P.L. Murray

Personnel Manager,
Lever Bros., Durban.

Dr. David W. Brokensha

Dept. of Anthropology,
University of California,
Santa Barbara, California,
United States of America.

REPRODUCED BY THE PHOTODUPLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL



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