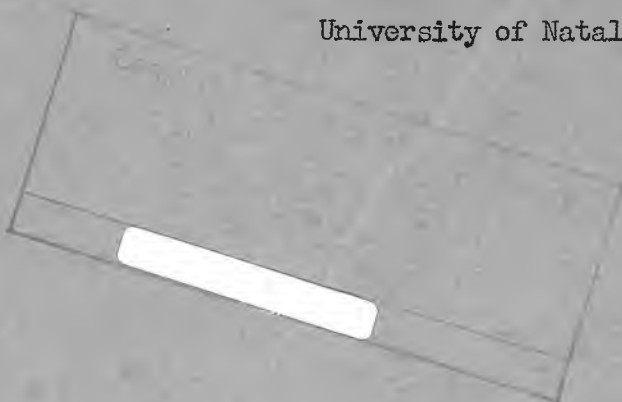


DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT
1963

Institute for Social Research

University of Natal



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P A R T I:

Report for 1963

DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

1963

I take pleasure in presenting this report on the activities of the Institute for Social Research during 1963. During the year the Institute was able to successfully complete a number of important past undertakings, as well as to initiate a considerable number of new projects. The year 1963 also saw the finalization of the new Constitution of the Institute (See Appendix A). Another highlight of the year's activities was the visit by Professor G. Breese of the Bureau of Urban Research at Princeton University, for whom the Institute arranged a series of interdisciplinary seminars and public lectures in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and a number of field study tours in Durban, Pietermaritzburg and environs.

Due to the extension of the activities of the Institute, the University Council agreed to create a new permanent post of Senior Research Fellow, the incumbent of which is to assist the Director with research and the administration of the Institute.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

After long deliberation and serious thinking on the part of Members of the Executive Committee, taking into account the accumulated lessons learnt during a decade of the existence of the Institute, a new Constitution for the Institute was approved at the end of 1963. The new Constitution firmly establishes the Institute as an integral part of the University. It is conceived of as an association of Member Departments in the University for the purpose of interdisciplinary research as well as an autonomous Research Institution fulfilling independent research functions

Considerable changes were brought about in the administrative structure of the Institute, e.g. the establishment of a single Committee of Control to replace the previous General and Executive Committees of the Institute. The Constitution clearly defines the aims and objectives of the Institute, and the functions and responsibilities of the Committee of Control, the Director and others. It lays down a new procedure for the nomination (subject to approval by Senate) of Members of the Committee of Control. The Committee of Control will in future consist of:

The Principal and the Director ex officio, and not less than six other members elected annually as follows: Three Members of the Institute to be appointed by the Senate of the University, on nominations made by the Board of the Faculty of Social Science; and three Members (at least one of whom shall be from the Academic Staff at Pietermaritzburg) to be appointed by the Senate on nominations made by the Membership of the Institute. An Annual Meeting of Members will be held at which they will be informed of the activities of the Institute and will be able to nominate three of their members to represent them in the Committee of Control. In future, too, membership of the Institute shall be open, upon application, to all Staff Members, Research Fellows and Research Scholars of the University, and "such other persons interested in the Institute's field of study, who wish to participate in its activities, or make use of its facilities as may be available from time to time". At present applications for membership number 68, most of whom are members of the teaching and research staff of the University.

Of course, a constitution is, and should be, an organic instrument and only time will prove its efficacy, appropriateness and usefulness. This will depend on the interest and efforts of Members and Member Departments, who alone can put life into and add substance to the bare skeleton of the Constitution.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

The following projects were completed during 1963:-

1. Swaziland Sample Survey:

The Report on the Swaziland Sample Survey was produced in very limited numbers (now exhausted) since it was previously accepted for publication by the Oxford University Press. The book "Experiment in Swaziland", edited by Professor J. F. Holleman, has now appeared. The main contributors are Professor J. F. Holleman, who also acted as Survey Director, Dr. W. R. G. Branford, Professor S. E. Cruise, Dr. J. B. McI. Daniel, Mr. A. J. B. Hughes, Mr. A. S. B. Humphreys, Dr. C. J. Jooste and Mr. C. McClelland. The Institute is indebted to Dr. J. B. McI. Daniel who, in the absence of the editor, devoted many arduous hours to preparing the manuscript for the press, reading the proofs and attending to all matters concerning the publication of this valuable addition to the Institute's list of publications.

2. Geography of the Rural Economy of Swaziland:

Dr. J. B. McI. Daniel's study, completed in the form of a Ph.D. Thesis, and cast in two parts: Part I, A comprehensive report on the physical and human resources of rural Swaziland and its economic development, and Part II, some 60 carefully prepared maps, was reproduced in mimeographed form in the Institute in limited numbers pending the outcome of an application for a publications grant to the National Council for Social Research.

If this application should prove to be unsuccessful, other avenues of publication will be investigated, including the University of Natal Press.

3. Swaziland Nutrition Survey:

Miss Sonja Jones submitted her report: A Study of Swazi Nutrition in April, thereby completing this valuable survey on the state of nutrition, general health, dietary habits and possible remedial

action in selected communities in selected urban and rural areas of Swaziland. She worked initially under the supervision of Dr. Hilda Kuper and later under Professor Eileen Krige to both of whom grateful acknowledgement is made. The Institute initiated the study by means of a Fellowship and it was later financially sponsored by the Department of Technical Co-operation of the Colonial Office by means of a grant of R4,000. 300 Copies of the Report were reproduced in the Institute, half of which were requested (and paid for) by the Swaziland Government, and the rest for distribution and sale by the Institute (See List of Publications).

4. Swazi Land Tenure Study:

Mr. A. J. B. Hughes completed his report on this study, under the title: Swazi Land Tenure. An interesting and authoritative statement on land tenure and local authority in parts of Swaziland, where Mr. Hughes did nearly three years of fieldwork, this report comes at an opportune time when many of the facts, problems and questions discussed are now under active consideration by the Swaziland Government, the Colonial Administration, as well as other governments south of the Sahara who find themselves in comparable situations. (Approximately 40 copies are available for sale in the Institute - see List of Publications).

5. Survey of Indian Unemployment in Durban:

Mrs. Margo Russell's report: Unemployment among Indians in Durban, 1962, was photo-reproduced by the Natal University Library and appeared at the beginning of 1963. Subsequently, the Executive Committee decided to supplement our depleted stocks by having another 300 copies produced by the same process and from the existing blocks. Copies are available from the Institute.

6. Umgeni, Umbilo and Umlazi Catchment Areas Project:

(a) Social Anthropology:-

Mr. John Laredo's report on patterns of socio-economic transition in parts of the area, with particular reference to land

and authority, submitted at the end of 1962, is still in the process of being stencilled for reproduction in limited numbers. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the N. C. S. R. as soon as completed in the near future.

(b) Sociology:-

Professor Kuper's study on the African middle class has been completed and accepted for publication in America. Copies will be sent to the N. C. S. R. by Professor Kuper when available.

7. Publication of the Proceedings of the Social Sciences Research Conference, Durban, July 1962:

The University of Natal Press has undertaken to publish the proceedings of the Conference (i.e. the prepared papers, the contributions of first discussants and edited versions of discussions from the floor and speakers' replies to questions). Grateful acknowledgement should be made to the remaining editors: Miss Joan Knox, Dr. Jack Mann and Mr. Ken Heard who generously helped me with the final editing and proofreading, and the able assistance of Dr. W. G. McConkey the University Publications Officer. The finished product, entitled: Problems of Transition, are now rolling off the presses and will be obtainable soon from the University of Natal Press, P. O. Box 375, Pietermaritzburg.

8. Sparks Estate Study:

Mr. H. Dickie-Clark's extension of his Sparks Estate Community Study has been submitted to his supervisor in the form of a Ph. D. Thesis and will be reproduced in the Institute as a report to the N. C. S. R. and for sale as an Institute publication.

9. Studies by the Director, completed during 1963:

When I assumed duty as Director in January, 1963, I had a number of continuing responsibilities with regard to uncompleted studies,

accepted prior to my appointment here. Although permission was granted by the University to complete these studies in the Institute, I was able to do most of the work in my own time. The studies and responsibilities referred to include the following:-

- (a) The Public Image of Tobacco Manufacturing Companies (Confidential Report on a Preliminary Survey).
- (b) Report on the Future Population of the Witwatersrand and the Probable Fresh Meat Requirements - 1960-2,000. (Confidential Report to the Municipality of Johannesburg in connection with the planning of a new Municipal Abattoir).
- (c) Population projections for the Republic and Provinces, the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging Area and various other Metropolitan areas and subdivisions for the Natural Resources Development Council. (Project nearly completed).
- (d) Acting as consultant and supervisor on two projects being conducted in the Unit for Social Research, University of the Witwatersrand: (i) High School Youth in Johannesburg - their Social Values and Aspirations, and (ii) A Sociological Study of Flatland, Johannesburg. Jointly with Professor O. Wagner, I carried continued responsibility for the direction of these studies sponsored by the N. C. S. R.

CONTINUING STUDIES

1. Cognition Project (N. C. S. R.):

Commenced in January, 1963, after some delay caused by the lack of suitable personnel, this project designed by the Department of Psychology and under the supervision of Professor Albino, made excellent progress during the year. (See the Report published as an Addendum). Two research assistants, Messrs. Page and Oxtoby,

executed the experimental fieldwork in an exploratory study of African cognition processes in relation to time and space. Interesting and significant results of the fieldwork are now being tabulated and analysed for the research report, which will appear before April next year.

2. Domestic Servants Project (N. C. S. R.):

Dealing with the relationship patterns between employers and their female domestic servants in selected areas of differing social status, this study undertaken by Miss E. Searle (now Mrs. E. N. Preston-Whyte) and under the supervision of Professor Eileen Krige, has been extended in scope and objectives. Two new, but complementary, avenues of investigation have been added; a further sum of R1,760.00 has been made available by the National Council for Social Research for continuation of the study during 1964/1965 and pursuance of the new aims. These are briefly:-

Study of:

- (i) Part-time domestic servants, mostly employed in flats and resident in the townships and peri-urban areas, and
- (ii) African domestic servants employed by Indians.

3. Epidemiological Study of Enuresis (Carnegie Fund):

A considerable part of Dr. Zelda Jacobson's report on the differential incidence of enuresis among children in various ethnic and socio-economic groups (e.g. urban Indians in Springfield, rural Zulus in Mahlabatini and Coloured children of Sparks Estate) has been drafted. This most interesting cross-cultural study is expected to be completed during the course of 1964 and will be published by the Institute (See Dr. Jacobson's preliminary report in the Director's Annual Report, October 1961 - September 1962.)

NEW PROJECTS

A number of new projects were initiated during the year, some receiving financial support of the National Council for Social Research while others are sponsored by private firms and organizations. A brief description of these projects is presented here:

A. N. C. S. R. PROJECTS

1. The Prestige of Occupations in South Africa:

There is a great need for a study of this kind in the Republic, where we have a different prestige ranking of occupations from that of other countries. This results from our distinctive social and economic structure and way of life. It will contribute materially to the development of a sociologically meaningful ordering of occupations (on the basis of empirical ranking by a country-wide sample of the population). The results of this study will have wide application in social surveys, studies in the social sciences generally, and social statistics in particular. It will also throw light on the nature of our complex social structure, the occupations themselves and the occupational attitudes of the population in a period of acute manpower shortages.

Although the main aim of the study will be the measurement of occupational prestige, it will also gather information on occupational and social mobility (especially intergenerational mobility) of the people and their occupational values, aspirations and expectations. It will also have a bearing on the socio-economic status and stratification of the population, the extent of social mobility and its determinants, and the occupational values and attitudes underlying the social structure.

Another, complementary, objective of the study is envisaged as follows:- A nation-wide sample of White secondary school children, who are about to enter the labour market, in the centres selected in the sample of adults, will be studied to ascertain what prestige they attach to the same occupations that the adults rated and to establish the occupational aspirations, preferences and expectations of this important group of near work-seekers and most important source of new entrants to the labour force; to ascertain the influences associated with their choice of future occupation; and the broad values they possess on which their occupational behaviour is likely to be based.

This study, to which I have devoted much thought during several years, was to be conducted in the Institution under my personal supervision and direction, with the assistance of Professor Jack Mann, during the three year period April 1964 - March 1967. I have discussed the implications of my leaving the Institute and Professor Mann's departure with the Director of the Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Dr. Robbertse, who approves my proposed arrangements regarding this study which is to commence in April: I suggest that Mr. Schlemmer, newly appointed Senior Research Fellow in the Institute take over major responsibility for the project, while Professor Mann is willing to continue to participate actively in the study as consultant and adviser on the design, formulation, questionnaire construction and execution of the project. Not only is Mr. Schlemmer able and willing to take on this responsibility but he is profoundly interested in the subject and strongly motivated to undertake it and bring it to a successful conclusion. I am deeply sorry that I will not be able to pursue this line of research myself, but I have passed on to Mr. Schlemmer the results of my thinking on the subject, details

of the sampling and general design, and materials, models, and bibliographical and other notes on the subject. He is assured of my willing co-operation and consultation at any time.

The N. C. S. R. has approved R18,000.00 over three years for this study, including R5,000.00 in 1964/65.

2. Social Organization and the Relation of Man to his Environment in Tongaland:

This interesting two-year study initiated by Professor Eileen Krige, Head of the Department of African Studies, has already been started. Mr. W. S. Felgate B.A. Honours (Social Anthropology), appointed research assistant for the project has left for a year's fieldwork in the area. All available written, including official sources, of information will be scrutinized and fieldwork will be based on participant observation in the area, and extensive interviewing not only of the Tembe, but also of European storekeepers, missionaries, administrative officers and other informed persons. In addition "village census techniques", genealogies, life histories, autobiographies, texts in the vernacular and various other social anthropological techniques of investigation will be employed.

The area and the people (the Tembe-Tonga) have an interesting history and some characteristics of their society and economy are quite exceptional among South African tribes. Ever since the time of Dinizulu and even earlier, the people have acted as important middlemen through which the Zulu, who despised them for their lack of military prowess and subjugated them, were nonetheless brought into trading contact with Delagoa Bay and the outside world. Skilled in agriculture and craftsmanship, the Tembe have been responsible for the introduction of a number

of important elements in Zulu culture, including the cultivation of groundnuts.

Both salt water and fresh water fish abound along the coastline, in the Pongola River and in numerous lakes and pans, and form an important element in the diet of the inhabitants. There is a rich variety of edible fruits and roots and these, especially the fruit of the ilala palm and the alcoholic beverage brewed from it, appears to have resulted in an unusual degree of economic specialization and barter exchange in the area.

The urgency and significance of this study is enhanced by two circumstances which are causing rapid change in the area:

- (i) The Pongola dam, now under construction will alter the whole ecology of the area and an anthropologically interesting way of life may disappear for ever; the distinctive mode of subsistence of the people will disappear too. The balance of their diet will be seriously threatened; in addition, they will be brought into closer contact than ever before with the modern world.
- (ii) International developments are necessitating stricter supervision of the Portuguese East Africa border which artificially separates portion of the Tembe tribe there from their chief in the Republic to whom they pay tribute. This is likely to lead to changes in the political structure of the tribe and the economic position of the chief, as well as to many problems and difficulties associated with the separation of kinship groups.

It is felt that an understanding of the material conditions, present sources of subsistence and the social organization and way of life of the people will be of inestim-

able value in the solution of problems which are bound to arise in the wake of rapid social change.

In view of Professor Krige's absence on leave this year, Dr. Argyle, Senior Lecturer in the Department of African Studies, has been asked to act as supervisor of this study. The National Council for Social Research has approved a budget of R5,360.00 of which R3,110.00 is to be spent in 1964/65 and R2,250.00 in 1965/66. In addition, B.P. (Southern Africa) Limited, has contributed R600.00 in the form of transport costs (petrol, oil etc.) for movement in, to and from the area.

3. The Attitudes of White Employers to the Indian Industrial Worker:

The object of this study is to reveal the attitudes of White employers in industry to the Indian as an industrial worker. It has been inspired by Mrs. Margo Russell's study, Unemployment among Indians in Durban, 1962, which revealed the magnitude of the problem. The attitudes, beliefs and stereotypes of employers undoubtedly play a part in their resistance to the utilization of a readily available but grossly under-exploited local labour supply. Information is to be gathered by means of attitude questionnaires and directed interviews applied to relevant personnel (policy makers as well as recruiters of labour) in a representative sample of industrial concerns in the Durban Metropolitan Area.

Mr. L. Douwes Dekker, B. Soc.Sc. (Natal) and B.A. Honours (South Africa) has been appointed Research Assistant for this project which is well under way. The N. C. S. R. has made a grant of R2,680.00 which should cover the cost of the survey

during one year.

4. A Sociological Analysis of Suicide in Durban, 1924 - 1960:

This study involves the statistical analysis of inquest court reports on suicides with a view to establishing suicide rates and trends for the population of Durban by ethnic groups for the period 1924 - 1960. It will include a study of the ecological distribution of the phenomenon, its socio-economic correlates (e.g. sex, age, income, occupation, religion, marital status), the methods of suicide employed, stated causes of suicide as revealed by suicide notes and evidence of witnesses, personality factors and the social situation of suicides. Mrs. Fatima Meer is undertaking the study under the supervision of Professor Hansi Pollak, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work. A grant of R700.00 has been made by the N. C. S. R. The study is expected to be completed during 1964.

Other Applications for Ad Hoc Grants:

Two further applications for larger ad hoc grants were submitted to the National Council for Social Research in 1963:

- (i) "The South African Political System: A Study of the Structure and Functions of South African Political Institutions". This project which was to have been directed by Mr. Kenneth Heard of the Department of History and Political Science, had to be withdrawn as a consequence of Mr. Heard's leaving the University and the country.
- (ii) "A Study of Programmed Learning". I regret to report that this most interesting and valuable project, to have been executed by Mr. F. Hayward, Senior Lecturer in Education, was not recom-

mended by the National Council for Social Research for an ad hoc grant. I suggest that Mr. Hayward re-submit his application this year, and also look to other possible sources for financial support.

B. PROJECTS SPONSORED BY PRIVATE FIRMS
AND ORGANIZATIONS:

1. "Study of the Public Image of the South African
Sugar Industry"

Techniques have recently been developed (especially in the United States) and tested and adapted in South Africa to measure the "public image" or "personality" of companies or industries. It is important for management to know the kind of image their industry or company projects (e.g. the company as an employer, as a producer of products or services, as an avenue for investment, as a contributor to social welfare, public amenities, research, education, etc.) among the various layers of the public (e.g. consumers, the trade, the different ethnic, language, political and income groups, thought leaders in the community etc.) Not only does a company's public image affect almost every facet of its management and operation, but it provides objective facts on which to build its public relations and advertising programmes. It will also enable the company or industry to direct its communication programme more efficiently to reach the right people on the right subjects through the most efficient media.

The South African Sugar Association commissioned a country-wide public relations study from the Institute. Commenced on the 1st October, 1963, this study is well under way and my responsibilities in this regard will be taken over by Mr. Schlemmer

who previously worked with me on similar studies in the Unit for Social Research at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The South African Sugar Association made a grant of R15,000.00 for this purpose to the Institute.

2. "The Durban Non-European Children's Fund Survey"

During 1963 I was approached by the then Chairman of the D.N.C.F., Dr. D. M. MacGinnis, to undertake a planning survey of the future African population and their probable age and spatial distribution in Durban and environs with a view to assessing the size and distribution of future nutritional and other needs of the African population. In addition, the Institute was to enquire into the present status of child health, incidence of malnutrition etc. among African children, the problem of organization and administration of present relief services in the field of nutrition and the best possible use of resources in the sphere of nutritional assistance.

Two research assistants were appointed for one year to work on the population and organizational aspects respectively of the survey. They are Miss Margaret Young and Mrs. Anne McGhee.

The Director set up a small ad hoc committee consisting of Professor Hansi Pollak, Dr. R. J. Davies and myself to plan the survey and direct the work of the research assistants. The work has been commenced and a first instalment of R2,000.00 has been advanced by the D. N. C. F. towards the total estimated cost of R6,000.00

O T H E R A C T I V I T I E S

1. Visit by Professor Gerald Breese, Director of the Bureau of Urban Research, Princeton University:

During August/September 1963, Professor Breese visited the University of Natal (at the suggestion of Professor Paul H. Connell) and under the auspices of the Students' Visiting Lecturers Trust Fund. The Institute for Social Research was asked to organize his visit and to arrange a series of inter-disciplinary seminars and public lectures on the problems of urbanization. The lectures and seminars were supplemented by a number of interesting field study tours of Durban, Pietermaritzburg and the surrounding areas. The Institute is indebted to Dr. R. J. Davies for planning and organizing these observational trips which contributed greatly to the success of the visit.

The Institute undertook the publication of Professor Breese's lectures and the proceedings of the Seminars. These will be a permanent record of his stimulating visit which brought together in friendly contact and with a valuable exchange of ideas University students and staff of many disciplines, members of the public and officers of the Central, Provincial and Local government interested in the problems and processes of urban development. Volume I, to be published shortly under the title : Urbanization in the Old and New Countries, contains four public lectures by Professor Breese:-

1. The City as a way of Life.
2. Subtopia - U. S. A. Style.
3. Urbanization in rapidly-developing countries - some opportunities and problems.
4. Research and data requirements for urban comprehensive master planning in rapidly-developing countries.

Volume II: Problems of Urbanization, records in summary form the papers and discussions at a series of eight seminars held on this subject:

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Discussion Leader</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Seminar 1	Recent trends in Urbanization	Prof. G. Breese	Prof. Hansi Pollak
Seminar 2	Recent trends in Urbanization (cont.)	Prof. G. Breese	Prof. Hansi Pollak
Addendum:	Notes on Metropolitanism in South Africa by Professor L.T. Badenhorst.		
Seminar 3	The Establishment and Location of New Communities	Prof. G. Breese	Mr. A.K. Heard
Seminar 4	The Practical Application of Regionalism in Natal	Mr. E.Thorrington-Smith	Mr. A.K. Heard
Seminar 5	Rehousing Schemes	Dr. D.M. Calderwood	Mr. E. Tollman
Seminar 6	Theories of Urban Growth	Prof. G. Breese	Mr. H. Dickie-Clark
Seminar 7	Observations on the Nature and Development of Cities in Emergent Countries	Prof. G. Breese	Prof. P. Connell
Seminar 8	African Cities - West Africa	Prof. G. Breese	Mrs. T.E. Currin

These volumes are available for sale from the Institute and will be found listed in the List of Publications at the end of this report.

2. Visit by Dr. W. O. Brown, Professor of Sociology and Director, African Studies Program, Boston University:

Professor and Mrs. Brown visited the University and the Institute during April 1963 while on a study tour under the U. S. A. - S. A. Leader Exchange Programme. Professor Brown gave a University Lecture during his stay, and in spite of a full programme of activities,

found time to act as Reader of the manuscript of Problems of Transition - Proceedings of the Social Sciences Research Conference, 1962 - for the Natal University Press. I had an opportunity of discussing many theoretical and practical problems with him. He was helpful and sympathetic on the subject of possible approaches to American Foundations for future support in an Institute project. I discussed with him a formulated proposal for a study : "Values governing Interpersonal Relationships" (drawn up in collaboration with Professor Jack Mann), which was well received and which he thought might be favourably considered by one or the other research foundations in the United States. I publish this proposal here in the hope of stimulating members' interest in a project which I would have liked very much to undertake and which, in my opinion, has a good chance of obtaining overseas sponsorship.

3. Attendance at Conferences and Meetings:

The Director attended a number of meetings and conferences during the year, representing the Institute and/or the University. At others the Institute was represented by a Member of the Executive Committee, delegated for the purpose:

<u>Meeting/Conference</u>	<u>Venue</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Representative and Capacity</u>
South African Association for the Advancement of Science : Conference on the Orange River Development Scheme.	Bloemfontein	April 25-26	Director Member Organizing Committee.
Foundation Meeting : South African Market Research Association	Pretoria	May 10th	Director Founder Member
Annual Conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs (S.A.)	Windhoek	July 8-12	Director Institute and University
14th Annual Meeting of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs	Johannesburg	30 Sep.- 3 Oct.	Director Institute and University
South African Water Catchments Association - Natal Symposium on : Our Land and Water; Method of Assessment, Planning and Development.	Durban	Oct. 14-15	Director and Dr. R. J. Davies Institute
Umgeni Catchment Area Association 13th Annual Conference	Durban	Oct. 16th	Director and Dr. R. J. Davies Institute
Preliminary Meeting for the Establishment of a Planning Committee for South Coast Development	Margate	Nov. 8th	Dr. R. J. Davies and Mr. R.A.Preston-Whyte Institute
Annual Council Meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations	Cape Town	1964 Jan. 14-17	Dr. R. J. Davies Institute

4. Reproduction of Reports:

In view of the continued demand for Institute Reports and Publications, a considerable amount of time (and funds) were spent on reproducing copies of previous and new reports during 1963. The Executive Committee considered the possibility of creating a publications fund for this purpose - meanwhile, the Institute's General Account has been able to carry the considerable costs of mimeographing (in the Institute) and photo-reproducing through the University Library, reports for sale. It is hoped that, in time, this account will be strengthened by the sale of reports from our replenished stocks.

Reports Issued or Reissued during 1963.

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>No. of Copies</u>
(mimeographed)		
J. B. McI. Daniel	The Geography of the Rural Economy of Swaziland (Parts I & II).	60
Sonya Jones	A Study of Swazi Nutrition	300
B. Magubane	Sport and Politics in an Urban African Community	30
J. A. B. Hughes	Swazi Land Tenure	50
R. C. Ramphal	Study of Three Current Problems of Indian Education	50
M. J. Russell	Study of a South African Interracial Neighbourhood	60
G. Breese	Vol. II: Problems of Urbanization	300
J. Laredo	Patterns of Socio-Economic Transition in a Native Reserve (in progress)	15
J. W. Mann	The Problem of the Marginal Personality (in progress)	50
J. F. Holleman	Cash, Cattle or Women - A conflict of Concepts in a Rural Economy	50
B. G. M. Sundkler	The Concept of Christianity in the African Independent Churches	30
C. C. Turpin	Contract Law and the Community	30

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>No. of Copies</u>
(Photo-reproduction)		
Margo Russell	Indian Unemployment in Durban, 1962	600
G. Breese	Urbanization in Old and New Countries (in progress)	300

After calculation of the relative costs of alternative reproduction processes (mimeographing in the Institute as against xerographing by the University Library). I would strongly recommend to my successor much more frequent use of the reproduction facilities of the Library in future. The finished product has a much better appearance, is less bulky, and reads more easily when done by this process.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Dr. J. F. Holleman was succeeded as Director of the Institute by Dr. L. T. Badenhorst, previously Director of the Social Research Unit at the University of the Witwatersrand, on January 1st, 1963. Professor Holleman is now Director of the Afrika Studiecentrum, University of Leiden, Holland. Miss Sonja Jones, now Mrs. Teal, returned to England at the end of April, 1963, on completion of her contract.

Mr. H. W. Page, B.Sc. (Honours) and Mr. R. Oxtoby, B.Sc. (Honours) were appointed Temporary Research Assistants on the Cognition Project, 1st January - 31st December, 1963. Mr. L. Schlemmer, previously Lecturer in Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, was appointed Senior Research Fellow in the Institute. Mr. Schlemmer is known for his research work on the Moral Values of High School Youth and the Social-Psychological Characteristics of Inhabitants of Flatland, Johannesburg. The following Temporary Research Assistants have now been appointed in the Institute:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Study</u>	<u>Period</u>
Miss E. N. Searle B.A. Hons (Natal)	Domestic Servants Project	1st Jan - 31st Dec. 1964
Mr. H.W. Page B.Sc. (Hons)	Bantu Cognition of Time and Space	1st Jan - 31st Dec. 1964
Mr. R. Oxtoby B.Sc. (Hons)	Bantu Cognition of Time and Space	1st Jan - 31st Dec. 1964
Mrs. A. McGhee B.A. (Glasgow) Dip.Soc.Sc.(London)	D. N. C. F. Planning Survey	1st Jan - 31st Dec. 1964
Miss M. Young B.Sc (Hons)	D. N. C. F. Planning Survey	1st Jan - 31st Dec. 1964
Mr. L. Douwes Dekker B.Soc. Sc. (Natal) B.A. (Hons) (S.A.)	Indian Industrial Worker Project	1st Jan - 31st Dec. 1964
Mr. W. S. Felgate B.A. (Hons)	Tongaland Project	1st Jan - 31st Dec. 1964

At the end of January, 1964, the Institute lost the services of Mrs. H. Mann, Secretary to the Institute for more than eight years. She accompanied her husband Professor J. W. Mann to Johannesburg, where he has been appointed to the Chair of Psychology. Dr. Mann is a previous Fellow of, and an active worker of long standing in the Institute. The loss of Dr. and Mrs. Mann will be severely felt.

Since 1st February, 1964, Mrs. Nancy Pratt has been appointed Secretary to the Institute.

Finally, I have, regretfully, to record my own resignation as Director of the Institute at the end of March 1964. As from 1st April I will take up my new post of Marketing Research Manager of SANLAM, Cape Town.

L I B R A R Y

The Institute's Reference Library has been indexed and catalogued and a complete list of books, periodicals and journals will be available to Members in the near future. Very few new acquisitions have been made during the year due to shortage of funds.

F I N A N C E

In Part II of this Report are presented the detailed accounts of the Institute for the period 1/1/1963 - 31/12/1963 as prepared by Mr. Lyle, the Treasurer of the Institute.

In consultation with Mr. Lyle a number of accounts relating to completed projects have been closed and their credit or debit balances (more often than not, debit balances, unfortunately) transferred to the Institute's General Account e.g. Baumannville Survey Account, N.C.S.R. Running Expenses Account, Indian Unemployment Study Account, Swaziland Sample Survey Account. This procedure will simplify matters considerably.

For the convenience of Members a summary is given here of funds available to the Institute from the National Council of Social Research and other sources during 1964 and future years. This statement includes certain accounts not yet opened during 1963, e.g. N. C.S.R. grants for 1964/65. Last year the Director applied to the University for an annual Departmental Allocation in view of the Institute's new status as an integral part of the University establishment. An allocation of R660 was approved by Council.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AVAILABLE, 1964 -

<u>Account</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>
A. <u>Non-recurring Grants:</u>		
Carnegie Fund	R2,080.83	-
Ford Foundation Grant	1,082.19	-
Oppenheimer Fund	1,241.81	-
Director's Account	1,153.10	-
General Account	2,783.65	-
	<u>R8,341.58</u>	
B. <u>N.C.S.R. Grants, 1964 -</u>		
Prestige of Occupations Study	R18,000.00	1/4/64 - 31/3/67
Tongaland Study	5,360.00	1/4/64 - 31/3/66
Bantu Cognition of Time & Space	3,155.00	1/4/64 - 31/3/65
Indian Industrial Worker	2,680.00	1/4/64 - 31/3/65
Domestic Servants Project (Extension)	1,760.00	1/4/64 - 31/3/65
Suicide in Durban	700.00	1/4/64 - 31/3/65
	<u>R31,655.00</u>	
C. <u>N.C.S.R. Grants (Unspent Balance, 31/12/1963):</u>		
Sparks Estate Survey	R164.08	
Umgeni, Umbilo, Umlazi Catch- ment Area Survey	393.82	
	<u>R557.90</u>	

<u>Account</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>
D. <u>Other Grants:</u>		
Public Image of the Sugar Industry	R15,000.00	1/10/63 - 30/9/64
D.N.C.F. - Planning Survey	6,000.00	1/12/63 - 31/12/64
Tongaland Study - B.P. (South Africa) Ltd.	600.00	1/4/64 - 31/3/66
	<u>R21,600.00</u>	
E. <u>Departmental Allocation:</u>	<u>R660.00</u>	1/1/64 - 31/12/64

It is clear from this summary that the Institute has indeed a sound financial future, no less than R62,000 being available for research and other activities during the next few years. Other projects may very likely be initiated in the near future partly as a result of approaches I have made to a number of firms and organizations. Experience during my year of office has shown that the climate at present is favourable for obtaining funds from commercial and industrial undertakings for research in the behavioural sciences. Although about half the money for future research still has its origin in the very generous support of the National Council for Social Research, it has been my policy to make great efforts to tap the opportunities offering from private sources. However, I have to utter a word of warning at this stage : the limited manpower resources of the Institute can easily be strained to breaking point, especially in view of the usual demands of private firms and organizations to receive results of sponsored studies within a year. To meet its commitments in due time it is imperative that the Institute has at least a small nucleus

of well qualified, experienced and permanent staff members with security of tenure and interested in making research a career. We are well aware of the difficulties of recruiting and holding for any length of time suitably qualified temporary staff. I am convinced that if the Institute is to meet its commitments, let alone prosper and grow, the incoming Committee of Control must immediately review the staffing position in the Institute. The appointment of two or three Research assistants on the permanent staff would go far towards ameliorating the position.

C O N C L U S I O N

All that remains is for me to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Members of the Executive Committee, the Administrative Staff of the University and many individual colleagues and Members of the Institute for their willing co-operation and unstinted help and support during 1963.

As a newcomer to the University I was impressed with the very real interest in social research at this institution and the social awareness and participation in the community by Members of Staff. I said to myself "No Ivory Tower this" and liked it tremendously. Inspired by this attitude and outlook I applied myself with vigour to making friends for the Institute in outside circles, not only in Durban and Natal, but further afield in the Republic and overseas. Within the University, too, I think interest in the Institute has grown, thereby broadening the base of the organization; we have had no less than 68 applications for Membership from the teaching and research staff of the University, representing a wide variety of disciplines and specialized knowledge and interests. It is my fervent hope that this interest will not flag, but will grow in future, stimulated by participation in seminars, group discussions and conferences and fostered by joint co-operative efforts in the work of the Institute.

Last, but not least, I am grateful to my own staff, secretary, research workers and many temporary personnel who have contributed so much towards making my period of office a rewarding and successful one. I shall leave the Institute with happy memories, a host of new friends, with my faith in human nature unimpaired, and greatly inspired in the cause of social research.

Long live the Institute.

P A R T I I :

Financial Statement

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1963
UNTIL 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

BAUMANNVILLE STUDY

Amount transferred to		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R31.24
N.C.S.R. Running Expenses	R31.24		

CARNEGIE FUND

Research Allowance - (Dr. Z. Jacobson)	R200.00	Balance B/F 1/1/63	R2280.83
Balance in hand	2080.83		
	<u>R2280.83</u>		<u>R2280.83</u>

COGNITION STUDY

To	Salaries	R2400.00	Cash received	R850.00
	Travelling	90.29	" "	1205.00
	Interpreters & Agent	38.40	" "	1100.00
	Interviewing	59.00		
	Field Allowance	61.95		
	Stationery	13.93		
	Typing	7.00		
	Films and tapes and servicing recorder	31.45		
	Hire of equipment	5.00		
	Miscellaneous equipment for recording	78.46		
		<u>2785.48</u>		
	Balance in hand	369.52		
		<u>R3155.00</u>		<u>R3155.00</u>

DIRECTOR'S ACCOUNT

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R1300.00
To Travelling & Subsistence, Director	R146.90		
Balance in hand	1153.10		
	<u>R1300.00</u>		<u>R1300.00</u>

DOMESTIC SERVANTS: N. C. S. R.

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R47.32
To Salaries	R1680.00	Received from N.C.S.R.:	
Travelling	7.32	February	930.00
Interpreters' Travelling	35.05	May	400.00
Interpreters' record books	3.00	July	360.00
Sundry expenses	3.64		
	<u>1729.01</u>		
Balance in hand	8.31		
	<u>R1737.32</u>		<u>R1737.32</u>

FORD FOUNDATION GRANT

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R1464.88
<u>Equipment:</u>		<u>Purchases by</u>	
Chair	R42.00	Blackwells	0.25
Typewriter	96.25	Dr. Hobson	0.25
<u>Books purchased</u>	36.97	Boston University	0.61
<u>Subscription fees:</u>		S.A.I.R.R.	4.50
S.A.B.R.A.	21.00		
S.A.I.R.R.	20.00		
S.A.M.R.A.	11.00		
S.A.I.R.R. Press summaries	1.20		
Maintenance (Typewriter)	10.00		
Travel & Subsistence	69.09		
Typing (report)	42.00		
Binding "	14.80		
Photoduplication (report)	23.99		
(Unemployment among Indians)			
	<u>388.30</u>		
Balance in hand	<u>1082.19</u>		
	<u>R1470.49</u>		<u>R1470.49</u>

GENERAL ACCOUNT

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R3077.98
Travelling & Transport:			
Meetings	R27.99	Use of Power Samas	
Conferences	104.10	machine	46.01
Sundry	18.90	Interest ex	
Books bought	7.18	Southern B/Soc.	385.00
Typing	192.60	Cash ex S.A.I.R.R.	
General Office work	18.00	(publications)	6.20
Duplicating	96.56	Sale of publications	25.00
Stationery	89.62		
Letterheads	38.90		
Duplicating paper	99.75		
Punching cards	15.09		
Binding report	18.35		
Repairs to typewriter	12.50		
General maintenance	41.63		
Phones	10.00		
Prints	16.20		
Transparencies (Ozalid)	62.91		
S. Trapido - Research grant	50.00		
Equipment:			
Staplers	8.50		
Cups and saucers	2.52		
<u>Transferred from:</u>		<u>Transferred from:</u>	
Swaziland Land Survey	100.00	Swaziland Nutrition	
Swaziland Sample Survey	27.26	Survey	223.53
Indian Unemployment	54.11	N.C.S.R. Running Exp.	73.62
		Nuffied Grant	
		(Mrs. Twala)	58.98
	1112.67		
Balance in hand	2783.65		
	<u>R3896.32</u>		<u>R3896.32</u>

INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R20.14
Photoduplication of report	R74.25	Cash Received	10.00
Covers for report	10.00	Transfer from	
		General Account	54.11
	<u>R84.25</u>		<u>R84.25</u>

MIXED EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R40.73
Research Grant (B. Sanders)	R39.10		
Transfer to N.C.S.R. Running Expenses account	1.63		
	<u>R40.73</u>		<u>R40.73</u>

N. C. S. R. RUNNING EXPENSES

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R126.95
Binding Report (C. Ramphal)	R24.55		
Photographs (Mixed Neighbourhood study)	20.00	Transfer from: Baumannville Survey	31.24
Repairs to typewriter	1.75	Mixed European Community	1.63
Typing	39.90		
	<u>86.20</u>		
Transfer to General Account	73.62		
	<u>R159.82</u>		<u>R159.82</u>

NUFFIELD GRANT: MRS. TWALA

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R58.98
Transfer to General Account	R58.98		
	<u>R58.98</u>		<u>R58.98</u>

OPPENHEIMER FUND

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R1241.81
Balance in hand	R1241.81		
	<u>R1241.81</u>		<u>R1241.81</u>

SPARKS ESTATE SURVEY

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R260.38
Travelling (H. Dickie-Clark)	R64.40		
Typing	31.90		
	<hr/>		
	96.30		
Balance in hand	164.08		
	<hr/>		
	R260.38		R260.38
	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

SWAZI NUTRITION SURVEY

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R112.51
Typing	R224.79		
Diagrams	20.00	Received from	
Tracings and Prints	178.20	Swaziland Government	612.44
Binding	42.10		
Duplicating Expenses	20.00		
Printing and Stationery	16.33		
	<hr/>		
	501.42		
Transfer to General Account	223.53		
	<hr/>		
	R724.95		R724.95
	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

SWAZILAND SAMPLE SURVEY

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R354.48
Binding Report			
(J.B. McI. Daniel)	R57.05	Cash ex J.B. McI. Daniel	100.00
Duplicating	20.00		
Stationery	4.42	<u>Transfer from:</u>	
		Swaziland Land	
Transfer to Department of		Survey	149.73
Land Surveying	550.00	General Account	27.26
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	R631.47		R631.47
	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

UMGENI, UMBILO, UMLAZI CATCHMENT AREA SURVEY

		Balance B/F 1/1/63	R543.82
Plan of Natal showing			
Reserves	R15.00		
District Plan	11.00		
"Family Trees" (Clarkson)	2.00		
Diagrams (Laredo)	9.00		
Typing report	74.60		
Printing & Stationery	38.40		
	150.00		
Balance in hand	393.82		
	R543.82		R543.82

PUBLIC IMAGE OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

		Cash ex S. A. Sugar Association	R7500.00
Interviewing & recording equipment	R199.96		
Balance in hand	7300.04		
	R7500.00		R7500.00

P A R T I I I :

Bantu Cognition of Time and Space

Domestic Servants Project

Proposed Study of Values Governing
Inter-Personal Relationships

South African Institute of Race
Relations - 1964

BANTU COGNITION OF TIME AND SPACE.

COMPARISON OF SOME CONCEPTS OF SPACE AND TIME HELD BY
RURAL AND URBAN INDIVIDUALS WITH VARYING EDUCATIONAL
EXPERIENCE AND OF DIFFERENT AGES.

By Professor R. H. Albino.

1. Concepts of Space.

The performance of 133 subjects (African) on six tests has been studied. The tests were designed to elicit information on measurement, invariance of length under translation and rotation, the concept of length and of a rectangular coordinate system.

The experimental procedure involved presenting the subject with a task and then asking him, through a previously trained interpreter, a graded series of questions. Each question was designed to elicit one of a few alternative answers, and the answer to a given question determined the next question. The technique combines the advantages of Piaget's clinical technique with some of the rigour of more systematic methods. Also, the limitation of possible responses does, to some degree, overcome possible errors of interpreting from one language to another.

Two groups of subjects were used, a rural group (n=80) from Underberg (n=40) and Botha's Hill (n=40) and an urban group (n=53) from Kwa Mashu.

Findings:

The items in the question series were graded in order, extending from a lack of, to full achievement of the concept and therefore the subject's performance could be scored by noting the item he reached in the questioning without making "errors". (See attached example of a score sheet). The following findings refer to such scores:

1. The summed performance on all tests of the urban group exceeded that of the rural group ($p=0.0080$), education and age being equivalent in both groups.
2. Comparing groups who have had some education with those who have had none (age and rural-urban differences being equivalent) the educated group is superior ($p=0.0007$).
3. Education appears to be correlated with performance more highly than with age in the rural group, whilst the contrary appears to be the case in the urban group.
4. On the individual tests, the most significant differences between rural and urban subjects were on the "Pole Construction" ($p=0.0038$) and "Train tracks" tests ($p=0.0537$). The first of these involves measurement concepts, the latter concepts of length.
5. On all tests both rural and urban individuals, whatever their age or education, performed at a lower level than the educated urban children in Geneva reported on by Piaget.

2. Concepts of Time.

A similar study has been performed on concepts of time, using the same subjects. The findings are, however, not yet available.

ADDENDUM.

WORKSHEET

Preparation:

Construct a 2 ft. high pole on the seat of a chair placed 4 ft. from the experimental table. Use 4 discs of 4" thickness, and 1 disc of 8" thickness. Place a screen between the chair and the table. This should completely screen the pole on the chair.

Place the other discs on the table. There are 3 of 5" high; 3 of 3" high; 3 of 2" high and 3 of 1" high.

Place the 30", 24" and 20" and 8" wooden rods on another chair next to the table.

During the experiment the subject will be allowed to walk about. The experimenter must be able to record the subjects actions and responses at the chair and the table. The interpreter will handle the apparatus when this is necessary, leaving the experimenter free to make notes.

A measuring tape, piece of string, a pencil and a ruler should be available but hidden.

Instruct the Subject.

After the preliminary introductions the subject is shown the standard pole

Say:

"Here I have a pole. It was built by placing together small pieces. I will show you how it was done. We take it apart like this. (Do this). Now we place this piece on top of this piece, (8" on 8") and all these (4") pieces on top. The pole is now built. It is not very straight, (point along its length) but that does not matter. We are only interested in its length from here to here. (point along its length from top to base - at no time suggest holding the hand level with the top of the pole.)

"Come over to the table. Here are many pieces of similar poles. Put together a pole using these pieces. Your pole must be the same length as that pole. The size of your pole this way (move hand up

and down vertically) must be the same as that pole over there. Ask any questions you want to. You may use any article you need. If you see it, just take it yourself. If you require anything more, ask for it. You may go over to that pole as often as you please. Do you understand? Good. You build a tower the same height (hand up and down) as the one on the chair."

(The subject may not move the pole away from the chair. Neither may he move the screen.)

Proceed to the questionnaire. The questions asked will depend on the subjects responses, and are indicated following each response in column (x).

<u>No.</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Subjects Response</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>(X)</u>
1.	"You build a pole the same height as the one on the chair"		Builds a pole .. 3 cannot build a pole 2	
2.	Show the subject how to build a pole. Do not refer to the standard pole. Let him practice.		Builds a pole... 1 Cannot build a pole *	
3.	"Is your pole the same length (point from top to base) as the pole there"		Yes 4 (No (Doesn't know.	

<u>No.</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Subjects Response</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>(X)</u>
4.	"Make another pole. This time make sure that it is the same size as that one over there."		Builds a pole ..	5
5.	"Is this pole now the same length as that pole over there."		Yes 6 (No..... (Doesn't know...12	
6.	"How do you know this pole is the same length as that pole"?		Measures Does not measure..... (Experimenter sums discs to discover actual height - if 2' 8 if not 2' 7	
7.	"Now let me build a pole" (Build 24" pole-subjects pole is broken) the poles are now the same height."			8
8.	"Show me that the two poles are the same size using this stick". (present 8" stick)			9

<u>No.</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Subjects Response</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>(X)</u>
9.	(Take back 8" stick Present 20" stick) "Can you show me they are the same size using this stick?"			10
10.	(Take back 20" stick. Present 30" stick) "Can you show me that the poles are the same with this stick."			11
11.	(Present 24" stick). "Can you show me with this stick?"		At least one correct use of stick in 8, 9, 10 or 11	14
			No correct use of stick.....	14
12.	(Hold 8" rod vertical on the table, 1" away from the pole. The rod and the pole must be equidistant from the subject) "Will it help you to use this stick"?		Yes ... 13 then 14 No	14
13.	(Give the stick to the subject) "Show me how this stick will help you"		Uses stick cor- rectly. Uses stick incorrectly.	

<u>No.</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Subjects Response</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>(X)</u>
14.	(Remove 8" stick. Replace with 20" stick in same position as before) "Will it help you to use this stick?"		Yes .. 13 then 15 No 15	
<hr/>				
15.	(Replace 20" stick with 30" stick) "Will it help you to use this stick?"		Yes .. 13 then 16 No 16	
<hr/>				
16.	(Replace 30" stick with 24" stick) "Will it help you to use this stick?"		Yes .. 13 then 17 No 17	
<hr/>				
17.	(Take pole from chair and place next to pole on table.) "Are these poles the same height?"		END	

DOMESTIC SERVANTS PROJECT

Report on Progress and Activities
During Second Half of 1963, and
Programme of Research for 1964.

By E. N. Preston-Whyte

1. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS DURING
SECOND HALF OF 1963:

- A. Collation of data already collected and preliminary planning and writing-up of final report on field work done during 1962 - 1963.
- B. The attention of Research Assistant Miss Gumede was focussed on the trends and fields in which female African domestic servants are assuming greater responsibility and to some extent encroaching upon the spheres of interest, duties and prerogatives formerly the preserve of African males. This enquiry led to a valuable and instructive field trip to the Hlabisa area of Zululand in order to witness a "BUYISA" ('bringing back of the spirit') ceremony, conducted for the deceased mother of one of the domestic servants studied. The most striking points to arise from this were:-
- (i) The combination and the conflict of traditional beliefs and practices with the Christian outlook of those who were involved in the ceremony. Much of the traditional ritual was omitted or performed secretly, and some of the closest friends of the deceased, ardent churchgoers, refused to attend. Nevertheless the (Christian) members of the family felt strongly that the ceremony should be conducted in spite of these and other obstacles.

- (ii) The complete dominance of females in all facets of the ceremony.
 - a) It was arranged, financed and carried out by the young domestic servant and the elder members of her mother's family. Though there were sons of the dead woman living in Durban who were informed of the undertaking, they made no financial contribution nor any effort to attend.
 - b) It was the deceased woman's sister who officiated and who spoke at the grave as she drew the traditional branch over it. She deplored then as throughout the ceremony, the lack of interest and responsibility of the male members of the family.
 - c) The actual sacrifice of the goats and feasting were held at the home of the deceased's married sister - and it was the young sons and daughters (about 12 or 14 years old) of her daughter who killed the goats - (Note: they were not even of the same "Isibongo").
- (iii) Literature on the subject suggests that this type of ceremony took place only for men. This may then be a case of the growing predominance of women (though it may also be merely a lack of information in the literature - this, however, would suggest that it was a rare occurrence. To-day it is no longer so; although I have not attended a similar ceremony before, I have been told about them.)

II. PROGRAMME OF STUDY FOR 1964:

1. The main focus of attention will be those domestic servants who do not live on the premises of their employers, but in lodgings of their own arrangement.

The reasons for this are:-

- A. The life lived by women who return each evening to join either their immediate family, wide kin-groups or friends and acquaintances in a relatively unrestricted atmosphere is obviously very different from that of the servant who remains on the premises of her employer and at most can be 'visited' by one or two of her family or friends and then always under fear of employer or police intervention. It is suggested that these two conditions of life will lead to other significant differences, for instance in:
 - (i) The approach to and influence of domestic service on the woman;
 - (ii) The bonds of kinship and friendship which, in fact, may produce rather different social networks altogether;
 - (iii) The economics of their lives - wages, expenditure, additional ways of earning money, etc.;
 - (iv) Magico - religious beliefs and activities and of participation in these spheres.
- B. The number of women living this 'township orientated' type of life is increasing. Even where accommodation on European premises is offered them, some prefer to live out.
 - (i) They value the family life offered and greater freedom they can experience in their leisure time.

- (ii) The proposed limitation of the number of servants to be accommodated on European premises means that many will have to find alternative accommodation. Some of the more far-sighted women are now trying to become established in the townships.
- (iii) Then, too, there is the feeling that if one has a "place" in the townships, the authorities will not be able to return one to the reserves.
- (iv) Connected with the last point, many mothers hope that by bringing their children to town to attend school and grow up there, they will ensure their later classification as urban dwellers.

By and large there is a definite shift of interest to the townships as far as leisure-time activities are concerned. As well as the above points making for this, we must also note that in line with official planning, most of the interests, recreational pursuits and general facilities offered to Africans are being moved out of Central Durban to the African Townships.

- C. As "living out" in the townships would seem to be the accommodation pattern of the future, it is valuable, even imperative, to have some knowledge of the patterns of life of this class of domestic servant.
2. Work is to be continued in the three original areas of investigation as study over a lengthy period is of special value in giving a perspective on inter-community conflicts and movement. Further investigation in depth is facilitated by long contact and the building up of a firm relationship between investigator and subject.

3. During March of this year work has been concentrated on another enumeration of the three original areas to gain data on changes and movement. Though details and statistics are not completely tabulated as yet, general trends are observable:
- A. Although there is no noticeable decrease in the total number of servants employed, there is certainly no increase, even in the wealthier areas. Current legislation, it would seem, is making employers think in terms of fewer servants rather than more.
 - B. The movement of male servants is more pronounced than that of females and is also on the increase. This seems to be because of the opportunities of higher pay offered and wage rises in industry.
 - C. With regard to the sample areas, movement is much higher in the poorest of the three. This has two sides to it. Firstly, the employers themselves move more often and, secondly, the servants also attempt to improve their wages and working conditions by changing jobs.
 - D. Inter-area movement in the first sample area (Morningside), is far more pronounced than in the other areas. Over the period of field-work there has been a great deal of circulation of the same individuals between different employers. This may be because:
 - (i) the jobs are relatively well-paid and highly valued;
 - (ii) there is a firm core of kin-members in these areas who try to keep the jobs for each other.

CONCLUSIONS:

Though the old problem of suspicion and misunderstanding will have to be faced with a new group of women, it is hoped that we will have the same success as before. Of course, the new programme will entail more work in the townships where the European investigator is an outsider - but nevertheless, with the help of Miss Gumede I hope to be able to combat this obstacle to some extent. I will have to send Miss Gumede to gatherings occurring, when by law I am restricted from being in the townships, e.g. at night, and depend on her reports completely. Miss Gumede's work is, however, very reliable.

PROPOSED STUDY OF VALUES GOVERNING
INTER-PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

By

L. T. Badenhorst and J. W. Mann

1. The broad aim of the proposed study is to make a cross-cultural study of the values people hold that govern their inter-personal relationships

Examples of such values are: warmth, sympathy, affection, generosity, independence, integrity, loyalty, fairness, dependability, privacy, reserve, competitiveness, sociability, friendliness, respect for authority and obedience, wariness, suspicion, equality, power and manipulation of others, being liked by others, gregariousness.

2. Greater-Durban provides a variety of cultures, each fostering certain values and discouraging others. It is proposed to focus on the religious context of the inter-personal values, taking advantage of the great diversity of religious ideology in Durban, e.g. Afrikaner and English Protestantism; Judaism; Indian Mahomedanism and Hinduism; and African Christianity, Separatism and Traditionalism.
3. The cross-cultural (or cross-religious) study will therefore have as subjects parents (mothers) representative of the different ideological groups, with whom personal focused interviews will be conducted by trained interviewers in their own language.
4. From the subjects will be ascertained, inter alia, the following:-
 - (a) What inter-personal values they seek to inculcate in their children;
 - (b) How they attempt to transmit these values;

- (c) How these values are organized (e.g. in order of importance; or in terms of consistency; or in terms of basic principles; or as revealed in implicit personality theories);
- (d) How these values fit into the religious framework;
- (e) Associated factors such as social class, mobility, rural-urban origin, age, family composition, etc.

At a later stage this study may be extended to include a complementary cross-cultural study of school children. The main aim here would be to investigate the link between inter-personal values and implicit personality theories (i.e. the beliefs about personality organization held by individuals suggesting that certain traits are associated with certain other traits, e. g. that amiable people are non-competitive or that hard-working persons are independent, etc. It is likely that the way in which inter-personal values are organized determines implicit personality theories, e.g. high-valued traits might, in implicit personality theories, always accompany other high-valued traits. In order to investigate this problem, representative groups of school children would be asked what values they hold and which values their parents would like them to hold, how their values fit into their religion and how they are organized.

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS - 1964

Report on the Thirty-fourth Annual Council Meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Cape Town, January, 1964.

By Dr. R. J. Davies

Under the theme head "External Pressures and Internal Changes" the 1964 Council Meeting of the Institute reflected an essential spirit of urgent practical realism in the face of South Africa's major contemporary problems. Held in the legislative capital at the time of the opening of a new session of parliament it cannot but be hoped, and yet doubted, that the important analyses and debates of the Council will influence the present trends in race relations so clearly intertwined with the country's major problems.

In view of the urgency and importance of the material discussed it is a deplorable reflection upon our national schisms to note the general absence, with some exceptions, of delegates and participants from opposite schools of thought. Their presence would not only have led to a greater understanding of each others viewpoints, but would have sparked off more effective discussion which too often developed into a simple and less effective, question and answer pattern.

Cutting sharply to the core of the matter, and in the light of the certainty that South Africa was passing through a period of vital change, the Hon. O. D. Schreiner in his Presidential Address - "South Africa - United or Divided" reviewed the critical problem of the franchise in this country. His major conclusions may be summarised as follows:-

- (a) Pressures against inequities of all kinds must be translated into some form of sharing of political power, whereby changes can be

effected by the normal process of law making.

- (b) That any idea of effective partitioning of groups in South Africa must be ruled out as muddled and wishful thinking.
- (c) That compensation for a lack of political power in the central government in the form of voting rights in some form of subordinate local body as in a Bantustan government, with no influence upon the real balance of power in the country, will not be acceptable to the Africans or to those other critics of apartheid in South Africa and elsewhere.*
- (d) That (racial) group loyalties have no business in politics.**
- (e) That a system based upon the vote of the qualified individual on one common role, is superior to a system of group voting if effective changes are to be brought about.
- (f) That in the matter of the franchise there ought to be a compromise on the basis of co-operative reconsideration of our common difficulties in order to find a just and reasonable solution of them.

* It is important to note that Professor Gwendoline Carter found it necessary to comment upon this view in her paper reviewing the present international position of South Africa. She observed that "nothing that has happened in regard to the Transkei and Bantustan programmes has favourably affected public opinion overseas ...no-one outside of this country looks on it as a solution or resolution to the general problem of race relations".

** Professor Houghton in his paper on Bantu Homeland development expressed the view .. "Let us face the fact that South Africa contains various racial groups racialists tend to overstress race difference, but liberals tend to ignore racial differences, and to speak as if awareness of them were merely prejudice. It is unfortunately true that societies are not composed of mere individuals, but that individuals are often grouped in certain ways with grave political consequences."

Papers read to the plenary sessions of the Meeting dealt with four major aspects of the general theme.

- i) South Africa's International Position by Professor Gwendoline Carter.
- ii) Implications of Economic and other Boycotts for South Africa - by Leo Katzen.
- iii) Some Implications of Bantu Homeland Development by Professor D. Hobart Houghton.
- iv) Power Structures in South Africa - by Professor M. F. Prestwich.

Two sets of three parallel panel discussions provided an opportunity for more intensive discussion upon themes introduced in the plenary sessions. These were:

- (a) The implications of Internal Economic Effects of Boycotts, External Repercussions of Boycotts of South Africa and Possibilities of Direct and Indirect Intervention in South Africa.
- (b) The Economic, Psychological and Political implications of Bantu Homeland Development.

While it is impossible to detail the content of individual papers or of the panel discussions here, several important conclusions and comments should be drawn from them at the risk of over-lengthening this report.

Reviewing South Africa's international position Professor Carter expressed the view that racial discrimination on the basis of colour was the greatest issue of the century. She observed that while the relative strength of South Africa viewed against the pressures being exerted upon it was great, the pressures were developing progressively and should be taken seriously.

Commenting upon the world attitude toward the new African states, she made an important and revealing statement, not always fully grasped in this country, that because of lack of opportunity in the past and of strains placed upon their societies by rapid transitions today, a more sympathetic attitude has been adopted towards lapses in these countries than towards those of more experienced countries like South Africa. Despite her statement that it is important to judge the new states by the long view, this attitude may be debatable and dangerous without considerable qualification. It is surprising that these points did not give rise to any discussion or comment in the discussions which followed.

Raising the issues of South West Africa and the southward march of her African nationalist frontiers, Professor Carter concluded that these and other pressures would sooner or later lead to changes but that it was impossible to be precise about timing or be definite about the processes which would bring changes about.

Mr. Katzen's paper followed naturally upon that of Professor Carter. He pointed out the importance of distinguishing between what he termed "simply bringing pressure to bear", a process which had been largely ineffective in bringing about changes, and the more subtle, but effective, pressures which would result from the economic, social and spiritual isolation of the country with the removal of all its international relationships.

Reviewing the effect of trade boycotts to date he concluded that these had been largely ineffective and were unlikely to be effective in the foreseeable future. We should be in no doubt, however, of the disruptive effect of a successful boycott. He noted a general reluctance on the part of major exporting countries to impose boycotts on sales to South Africa, with the exception of certain arms shipments, and observed that since a considerable proportion of our exports are of primary commodities, difficult to identify, import boycotts against South Africa are unlikely to be

effective; the unique position of gold as the basis for monetary exchange gave rise to considerable comment and discussion. Some speakers threw doubt upon the invulnerability of gold as a stable barrier against boycotts but this would necessitate some means to replace gold as the basis for international payments. The disruptive effects of an oil boycott also gave rise to concern and discussion.

In the three panel discussion based upon these papers, there appeared to be general agreement, with some exception, that boycotts of South Africa would be ineffective both on an unofficial and an official basis, but that a total boycott (if possible) would have a far greater effect upon South Africa than on the rest of the world. Armed intervention in the foreseeable future appeared unlikely but that guerilla warfare carried out by South African citizens trained in other countries, was a distinct possibility.

In its summing up, the panel, discussing possibilities of intervention, thought it essential that threats be averted by recognising human rights and dignity and that such fundamental principals should be acted upon in legislation and in day to day human relations.

Professor Hobart Houghton skilfully approaching his subject through an indirect channel, succinctly reviewed the problems of development in backward areas in Africa as a background against which to examine development in the backward Bantu areas of this country. While our Bantu areas were similar in many respect to backward areas of Africa as a whole, they differed in an important respect - they had become increasingly involved in the growth of a modern industrialized economy since 1910. This process had increasingly drawn people out of the subsistence sector into the modern industrial sector. The patchy industrial development pattern which had developed, now posed two alternatives for further development and with consequent implications for the Bantu homelands. These alternatives are:-

- i) To allow further concentration - this would necessitate the removal of restriction upon the mobility of the Bantu so as to allow for a full growth of normal family life in the cities. Farming systems in the homeland should also be oriented away from the subsistence peasant level.
- ii) For the State to intervene and attempt to bring about a greater dispersion of industry, with the Bantu areas receiving priority treatment so as to alleviate population pressures and also for the essential shift of large numbers of Bantu into industrial concentrations.

While emphasising the need for economic adjustments in the homelands, Professor Houghton concluded that the real contention about homelands was basically political and not economic and that the concept of politically independent Bantu units was simply an attempt to circumvent the impasse of the refusal of the Whites to countenance any political rights for Africans as members of a common society. He thought it beneficial to encourage a form of limited 'home-rule' for the homelands, however, so as to encourage creative leadership and drive but that the emphasis in such areas should be on development rather than separate. Without a close tie with the Republican economy as a whole modernization of the Bantu areas appeared to be a remote possibility.

Panel discussion ranged widely over the economic, psychological and political implications of development in Bantu homelands but were severely hampered both by the vague concept of exactly what is meant by homeland and by the lack of basic facts and figures. Of interest in this respect was the definition of a homeland postulated by the panel on Economic Implications of Bantu Homelands Development - "A homeland was an area in which its inhabitants could live and work and, in so doing, sustain a reasonable standard of living". This panel concluded, however, that there were as yet

no homelands! The panel dealing with the Political Implications concluded that it was not possible to set the sights at this stage, but merely to indicate probabilities. What did seem certain was that the Transkei Act of 1963 could only be regarded as an experiment - perhaps only a little one and no more.

The plenary sessions closed with a masterful and scholarly analysis of Power Structures in South Africa by Professor Mark Prestwich. To reduce the sparkling language and inuendo of this paper to summarised conclusions would be trite. It could perhaps be recommended that this essay be published and circulated. One cannot, however, avoid including here the image of South Africa's Power Structures as seen by Professor Prestwich in his conclusion:-

"Afrikaner nationalism seems to me to be in the position of a powerful, militant country, armed at nearly every point, with its morale at high pitch, with its power highly integrated. Around it lie other countries, some with very little power, others half-hearted in the use of such power as they have, and all reluctant to make common cause with each other. And to complete the picture, it is the powerful and militant nation which has the further advantage of the initiative and of operating strategically on interior lines".

The conference ended with the highlight of the Hoernle Memorial Lecture delivered this year by His Grace, Archbishop Hurley, the newly elected President of the Institute. His topic "Apartheid : A crisis of the Christian Conscience" provided this eminent South African Churchman with an opportunity to dissect and in no uncertain terms illuminate the conflict between the conscience of the 94% Christian White population of this country and the racial patterns it is causing to evolve.

If there are any lessons to be drawn from this conference it is that it once again demonstrated that the implications of race relations penetrate into an astonishingly wide range of human affairs and that these implications will be ignored at our peril.

P A R T I V :

Appendix "A"

(Revised Constitution of the
Institute for Social Research)

Appendix "B"

(List of Institute Publications)

U N I V E R S I T Y O F N A T A L

I N S T I T U T E F O R S O C I A L R E S E A R C H

REVISED CONSTITUTION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

AIMS AND OBJECTS:

1. There shall be an Institute for Social Research in the University, with a Director, Secretariat and such other personnel as the Council of the University may from time to time approve.
2. The Institute shall be a voluntary association of Members of Departments in the University interested in Social Research.
3. The aims of the Institute are:-
 - (a) To promote and to undertake research of theoretical, methodological and practical significance in the field of social studies, in the broadest sense; and to encourage, where possible, research involving the joint efforts of specialists in two or more disciplines in this field.
 - (b) To create and provide financial and other facilities for research to be undertaken and directed by departments or individuals, jointly or singly, in the University.
 - (c) To promote, and when desired, to assist with, the training of scholars in social research.
 - (d) Generally to encourage free scientific enquiry and the unrestricted exchange of ideas within its chosen field of interest.

4. MEMBERSHIP:

- (a) Membership of the Institute shall be open, upon application, to all Staff Members, Research Fellows and Research Scholars in the University.
- (b) Application for membership may be approved by the Committee of Control in respect of such other persons interested in the Institute's field of study who wish to participate in its activities, or make use of its facilities as may be available from time to time.

- (c) Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee of Control upon any person who, in a consultative or other capacity has rendered valuable service to the Institute, and such member shall be entitled to all privileges and facilities of the Institute.

5. THE COMMITTEE OF CONTROL:

- (a) There shall be a Committee of Control, consisting of the Principal and the Director ex officio, and not less than six other members elected annually as follows: Three members of the Institute to be appointed by the Senate of the University on nominations made by the Board of the Faculty of Social Science; and three members (at least one of whom shall be from the Academic Staff at Pietermaritzburg), to be appointed by the Senate on nominations made by the membership of the Institute. The Committee of Control may co-opt (subject to confirmation by Senate) any suitably qualified person whose services would be in the interest of the Institute.
- (b) The Committee of Control shall elect its own Chairman, who shall be a member of Senate, and Vice-Chairman. The Committee of Control shall meet at least twice a year, and lay down its own procedure from time to time.
- (c) Four members of the Committee of Control shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman or Acting Chairman shall have a deliberative or casting vote.
- (d) The function of the Committee of Control shall be to determine the general policy of the Institute in terms of its constitution, to assist the Director with the implementation of such policy, and, in conjunction with the Director, to determine the direction in which research may be most profitably pursued, to take cognizance of research projects which are being carried out in or in association with the Institute or in any individual department, as well as to allocate in a broad manner the funds available to the Institute.
- (e) The Committee of Control shall recommend to the Senate and Council of the University the establishment of posts and the appointment or promotion of permanent staff in the Institute.
- (f) The Committee of Control shall annually submit a report and financial statement reflecting the activities of the Institute to the Council and Senate of the University.

- (g) The Committee of Control may appoint sub-committees, with powers to co-opt, as may be necessary for the effective operation of the Institute in any of its fields of activity; and, with due regard to the particular interests and autonomy of Departments and Academic Staff in the University, may define the duties and responsibilities of such sub-committee.

6. THE DIRECTOR:

- (a) The Director shall be appointed by the Council of the University upon the recommendation of the Senate Executive Committee after a recommendation by the Committee of Control. The conditions of service pertaining to permanent members of the Academic Staff of the University shall apply to the Director.
- (b) The Director shall have the status and title of Professor, be a member of the Senate of the University, and be responsible for the management of the Institute in accordance with its policy.
- (c) Subject to Clause 5(d), it shall be competent for the Director to initiate and conduct research in the Institute provided he informs the Committee of Control through the Chairman of each project proposed to be undertaken.
- (d) The Director shall keep the Committee of Control informed of all matters concerning the Institute which affect its accepted policy or financial position; and he shall from time to time, report in detail upon the Institute's activities.
- (e) The Director shall present an annual report to the Committee of Control and to a General Meeting of Members of the Institute.
- (f) The Director shall, with the advice and assistance of the Committee of Control and other suitable persons, endeavour to raise funds for the activities of the Institute.
- (g) The Director, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee of Control, shall convene all meetings of the Institute.

7. TEMPORARY STAFF:

The engagement of temporary personnel in the Institute may, where financial provision for such service exists, be made by the Principal in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee of Control and the Director of the Institute.

8. ACCOUNTING:

The financial transactions of the Institute shall be conducted through the University Finance Section, which would arrange for the preparation and presentation of such financial statements as may be required. The accounts shall be subject to audit by the University's Auditors.

9. FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS:

It shall be competent for the Committee of Control to confer Fellowships, Honorary Fellowships, Research Scholarships or Honorary Research Scholarships upon suitable persons, and to prescribe the rules governing these awards.

10. GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS:

A General Meeting of Members shall be held at least once a year to receive reports from the Director and the Chairman reviewing the work of the Institute, to receive an audited financial statement, and to nominate three members of the Committee of Control of the Institute.

11. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

This Constitution may be amended at a General Meeting of Members of the Institute, by a majority of members voting, provided that one month notice of any proposed change shall have been duly circulated among the members.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

<u>Year</u>		<u>Price</u>
1955	Social Science Conference Report, July 1954, <u>Research Needs and Priorities in the Social Sciences</u>	R0.50
1956	<u>The Baumannville Community - A Study of the Family Life of Urban Africans.</u>	Out of print
1957	Social Science Conference Report, July 1956, <u>Problems arising from the Structure and Functioning of a Multi-Racial Society.</u>	R1.75
1957	J. W. Mann, <u>The Problem of the Marginal Personality: A Psychological Study of a Coloured Group.</u>	R3.00
1957	N. Naidoo, <u>The Cliffdale Indian Community.</u>	Not for sale
1958	J.F. Holleman, <u>Challenge and Response</u> (Report on the 1958 SABRA Conference).	Not for sale
1958	J.F. Holleman, <u>The Tightrope Dancers</u> (Report on the 1958 Conference of Administrators of Non-European Affairs).	R0.25
1958	J. W. Mann, "Group Relations and the Marginal Personality" in <u>Human Relations</u> Vol. XI, No. 1, 1958.	Not for sale
1958	B.G.M. Sundkler, <u>The Concept of Christianity in the African Independent Churches.</u>	R0.25
1958	C.C. Turpin, <u>Contract Law and the Community.</u>	R0.15
1958	B. Huntley, <u>Practical Problems of Township Planning.</u>	R0.10
1959	H. F. Dickie-Clark, <u>Sparks Estate - A Study of a Coloured Group.</u>	Not for sale
1959	G. Papp, <u>Study of African Preferences in Advertising.</u>	Not for sale
1959	C. Ramphal, <u>An Investigation into Mental Efficiency in an Indian Afternoon School.</u>	Not for Sale
1959	<u>Swaziland Pilot Survey: (a) Demography, C.J.Jooste.</u>	Out of Print
	(b) <u>Wage Employment,</u> J. B. McI. Daniel.	Out of Print

1960	J.F. Holleman, <u>African Marriage at the Cross Roads</u> (See Articles in <u>Journal of Racial Affairs</u> Vol.II, No.2, 1960, and in <u>Race Relations Journal</u> , Vol XXVII, No. 4, 1960 and Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1 and 2, 1961).	Out of print
1960	<u>Swaziland Sample Survey: 1st Preliminary Report</u> (Rural Areas)	R0.25
	<u>2nd Preliminary Report</u> (Urban/Peri-Urban Areas)	R0.40
1960	J.F. Holleman and S. Biesheuvel, <u>Attitudes of the</u> <u>White Mineworkers Community on the Copperbelt.</u> (In three parts).(Confidential Report)	Not for sale
1961	J.F. Holleman, J.W. Mann and P.L. van den Berghe, <u>A Rhodesian White Minority Under Threat.</u> (See article in <u>Journal of Social Psychology</u> , 1962, 57 315-338).	R0.40
1961	J.F. Holleman and S. Biesheuvel, <u>Attitudes of the</u> <u>White Mineworkers Community at Broken Hill.</u> (Confidential Report)	Not for sale
1961	J. F. Holleman, <u>The Great Purge.</u> (Report on the 1961 SABRA Conference)	R0.40
1961	C. Ramphal, <u>Study of Three Current Problems of Indian</u> <u>Education</u> (in three parts).	R4.00
1961	M. J. Russell, <u>Study of a South African Interracial</u> <u>Neighbourhood.</u>	R3.00
1962	J.F. Holleman (Editor) <u>Report on the 1960 Swaziland</u> <u>Sample Survey.</u>	Out of Print
1962	Margo Russell, <u>Unemployment among Indians in Durban,</u> <u>1962.</u> (Xerographed report)	R0.50
1962	J.B. McI. Daniel, <u>The Geography of the Rural Economy</u> <u>of Swaziland.</u> (Part I: Text; Part II: Atlas of 60 maps).	R5.00
1962	Sonya Jones, <u>A Study of Swazi Nutrition.</u>	R3.50
1962	A.J.B. Hughes, <u>Some Swazi Views on Land Tenure</u> (See article in <u>Africa</u> , Vol. XXXII, No. 3, July 1962).	out of print
1962	J. F. Holleman, <u>Cash, Cattle or Women - A Conflict</u> <u>of Concepts in a Dual Economy.</u>	R0.35
1962	J. W. Mann, <u>Race-Linked Values in South Africa.</u> (See article in <u>Journal of Social Psychology</u> , 1962, 58, 31-41).	Out of print

Director's Annual Reports:

	1954 - 1955	Out of print
	1955 - 1956	Out of print
	1956 - 1957	Out of print
	1957 - 1958	Out of print
	1958 - 1959	Out of print
	1959 - 1960	Out of print
	1960 - 1961	R0.25
	1961 - 1962	R0.25
	1963	R0.25
1963	L. T. Badenhorst, <u>Report on the Future Population of the Witwatersrand and the Probable Fresh Meat Requirements - 1960-2000.</u> (Confidential Report)	Not for sale
1963	J. W. Mann and C. O. Murray, <u>Relational Distortions in a simple Illusion</u> (See article in <u>Psychologia Africana</u> , Vol. 10, No. 2, December 1963, 73-88.	Out of print
1963	B. Magubane, <u>Sport and Politics in an Urban African Community - A Case Study of African Voluntary Organizations</u>	R2.00
1964	J.F. Holleman (Ed.), <u>Experiment in Swaziland, Report of the Swaziland Sample Survey 1960</u> , Oxford University Press, Cape Town, 1964.	
1964	J.A.B. Hughes, <u>Swazi Land Tenure.</u>	R3.50
1964	J.F. Holleman (Ed.), <u>Problems of Transition. Proceedings of the Social Sciences Research Conference, July, 1962</u> , Natal University Press, 1964.	
1964	J. Laredo, <u>Patterns of Socio-Economic Transition in a Bantu Reserve.</u>	R2.00
1964	G. Breese, <u>Urbanization in Old and New Countries.</u> (Xero-graphed Report)	R0.50
1964	G. Breese, <u>Problems of Urbanization</u>	R0.50

Note: All publications in Mimeographed form except where otherwise indicated.



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