**Economic and Social Conditions of Racial Groups in South Africa**


**Demography and Geography**

The population of the Union of South Africa is classified for census purposes into four main racial categories: "European," "Native (in Africa)," " Asiatic (or Asian)" and "Mixed or Coloured." The classification is administrative rather than ethnological since each group mentioned is itself a mixture of racial stocks.

The population according to the 1936 Census are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>1936 No.</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>1951 Estimate</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>2,373,690</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>2,803,512</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native (Africa)</td>
<td>7,805,515</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>6,597,241</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>285,260</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>219,925</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed or Coloured</td>
<td>928,484</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>767,984</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>11,391,959</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,094,040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1951 figures are as follows:—(estimate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>1936 No.</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>2,643,000</td>
<td>270,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native (Africa)</td>
<td>8,535,000</td>
<td>729,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>147,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>171,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>12,478,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.: The Census figures are not regarded as accurate especially in regard to the African group which is largely illiterate and avoids the census wherever possible; registration of births and deaths for Africans has only been compulsory throughout the Union since July 1, 1952.

1. Another factor influencing the accuracy of racial classification is the fact that light-skinned Coloured persons may be classified as European. It is obviously of advantage to them to "pass" if they can.
ANALYSIS OF RACIAL GROUPS

1. Europeans. The term 'European' denotes any person of pure European descent.

The latter definition of European is a "white person" who is defined as a person who is obviously a white person.

The European population consists of:

(a) The Afrikaans-speaking population descended mainly from persons who came from Western Europe (Holland, Germany, France) in the 17th and early 18th century and settled at the Cape. They number approximately 150,000.

(b) The English-speaking section of the population who came mainly from Britain after the Napoleonic Wars when the Cape Colony became a British possession. The largest batch of immigrants was the 1820 settlers.

After the discovery of diamonds and gold in the latter part of the 19th century a considerable wave of immigration took place, mainly British but since about 1924 British immigration has been declining. Between 1924-40 immigrants were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Minority of all immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (each less than)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total gain to the European population by immigration in the period 1924-40 was 48,355, while the total net increase in the European population for 1920-40 was 54,200.

The proportion of European population which is native-born was 76% in 1904 and 88% in 1936. Hence immigration is not a very significant factor in influencing the character of the European population. Since 1948 the Union Government has adopted an anti-immigration policy. All immigrants are carefully screened, particularly with regard to their "assimilability", which includes their views on the racial question.
As far as language is concerned

55% of the European population in 1936 chose Afrikaans as their home language

2.5

English

2.5

Afrikaans

nearly equal to English

AFRICANS

Schabenes: "Anti-African" today SA

Schabenes: "White Association of the Nation of SA"

DEFINITION

The legal definition of an African or "Native" as he is described in S.A. law is any person who is not or is generally accepted as a member of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa.

Note. In terms of the Representation of Natives Act 12 of 1913 which dealt with the (a) franchise rights of Africans, a native is defined as

(i) any member of an existing aboriginal race or tribe in Africa

(ii) any person whose father or mother is or was a native in terms of (i) above

(iii) any person whose father or mother is or was a native in terms of (ii) above

(iv) any person not being a European, who in due course of time is regarded as a Native, or is by general acceptance regarded as a Native, or follows the habits of a Native or uses a Native language or has a natural mode of expression or customs generally with Natives under Native Conditions.

(b) The following persons who are hence regarded as Non-Natives are excluded from the above definition

(i) any person falling under (a)(i) above, born of a marriage being a union in accordance with any law for the time being in force in any superior governing marriage, (but excluding any person contracted under Native laws and customs)

continued from July 10, 1936

(ii) any person falling under (a)(ii) above, born prior to the 6th July, 1936 who is by general acceptance regarded as a non-Native

(iii) any person falling under (a)(iii) above who is by general acceptance and regarded a non-Native and whose parents are by general acceptance regarded non-Natives (Sec. 24(1) of 1936)

They are actually in existence a few Africans who have obtained for a brief period the status of "non-Natives". Such non-Natives are in general freed from the discriminatory laws which apply to Africans as a whole, like the 10th June Act. In general their legal status approximates that of almost mixed persons.
ORIGIN AND COMPOSITION
The Bantu, being mainly to the hunting group of tribes which introduced a variety of native speaking languages, which have certain common features. These tribes are generally supposed to have migrated south from Central Africa where the Bantu are supposed to have originated. This theory of the Central African origin of the Bantu is a naturalisation which Europeans had made use of to justify their depredation of the Africans of their lands. The argument runs as follows: The aboriginal inhabitants of the rest of the continent of Africa were the Bushmen and the Hottentots. The Bantu came from the North and depopulated the Bushmen and Hottentots thereof; the Europeans came into possession of the country and assert their claim to the land. In this manner, in the argument of course, we have five main claims:
1. The Bushmen (or San) the ancestors of the Hottentots it must be remembered that the Bushmen had more than anybody else to wipe them out. Every body knows how they were hunted down and exterminated by the Europeans.
2. The Bantu in the other hand did not exterminate the Bushmen or Hottentots but assimilated them. The Ju's, Xhosa language borrowed their chieftains from them and the physical features of certain Bantu tribes, especially the Xhosa, show the infusion which they mixed with the Bushmen or Hottentots.
3. In any event this wrong the Bantu did not make a right.

The Bantu, Fulani, and the Zulus are generally classified into four main groups:

1. The Nguni, consisting mainly of Xhosa (in the Cape), Zulu (in Natal), Swazi and Ndebele (in the Transvaal).
2. The Sotho comprising Northern Sotho found in Transvaal (Pedi)
   - Southern Sotho (in the Free State)
   - Western Sotho (in the Transvaal and Northern Cape (Tswana)).
3. The Tsonga in the Transvaal.
4. Venda in the Transvaal.

The first two groups are the most numerous. The Nguni are numerically more in number than the Sotho.

FOREIGN NATIONS. The European population includes a description of western foreign nations in the Union for labour purposes.

NB. In August 1947, 165,000 natives from outside the Union were employed in the gold mines of the Rand - 57% of all natives employed in this industry.
ASIAN OR ASIAN

The term "ASIAN" has a derogatory connotation; thus for the term ASIAN is preferred by the people concerned.

This group in South Africa is primarily INDIANS, though about 2% are CHINESE.

The Indians came to Natal about 1860 as indentured labourers. Arrangements were made between the then Natal Government and the Government of India. The labourers were indentured for five years at the end of which period they could either (a) enlist for a further period of five years (b) remain in the Transvaal as free settlers or (c) be repatriated to India. The majority elected to remain in CA.

This recruitment continued intermittently until 1911 when the Indian Government prohibited further recruitment, running afoul of the documentary regulation affecting Indians imposed by the Natal Government especially the increasing sums of the full time of the indentured Indians and their descendants.

Unmarried immigrants from India also came. South Africa's travel in immigrants led to the imposition of restrictions on Indian immigration at times of the Immigration Act of 1913. Only the wives, minor children of India, Asians already domiciled in the Union were accepted as immigrants.

Repatriation provision was made from early times for the repatriation of Indians at Government expense. The Relief Act of 1924 extended to repatriation privilege even to those not previously entitled to Government assistance for this purpose. In 1921 Indians were offered bonuses to induce them to accept repatriation which bonuses have been increased from time to time. By 1946, 94161 Indians had been repatriated including 26278 South Africans born Indians. In 1936 Census showed that over 80% of the Indians are South African born; i.e., 50% speak English or Afrikaans or both.

COLOURED

The Coloureds are practically all Union-born, but they are not a homogeneous group. In 1936 their composition was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Malay</td>
<td>34078</td>
<td>41.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coloured</td>
<td>578267</td>
<td>75.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushman</td>
<td>6513</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amagama</td>
<td>31566</td>
<td>4.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herero</td>
<td>86474</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavango</td>
<td>4787</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namaqua</td>
<td>3410</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helena</td>
<td>3804</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swakopmund</td>
<td>18795</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>27019</td>
<td>33.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cape Coloureds, the most numerous in the group, are largely the descendants of
slaves brought to the Cape in the 17th and 18th centuries — Negroes from East Africa
and Madagascar, Malays. Interbreeding between Europeans, slaves, Hottentots
and Khoikhoi resulted in the emergence of the Coloured group.

Recent intermarriage between whites, non-whites were not regarded as safe, especially among the more successful white women and men. The fact that when Coloureds wanted more slaves, they took them, this kept a check on the growth of their numbers. "When I want better slaves, I buy them" — a Dutch Coloured used to say. (Quoted in "Cape in South Africa" by Serge Berger in "American Mercury" August 1952, p. 112.)

POPULATION TRENDS

It is difficult to study population trends in South Africa because of lack of adequate statistical information regarding the non-white groups.

Compulsory registration of births, deaths, etc., for Africans has only just begun
first with Union (July 1, 1952). Detailed statistics regarding other races of the population are more readily available.

RATES OF GROWTH OF POPULATION

The following table indicates the rates of growth of population during
specified periods:

AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial Group</th>
<th>1901-11</th>
<th>1911-21</th>
<th>1921-36</th>
<th>1936-46</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>.86</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>2.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. 1. the declining rate of increase of the European during last ten years
      2. the rapid rate of increase of Africans
      3. the fall in rate increase of all races during 1911-21, attributed to flu epidemic

BIRTH, DEATH AND NATURAL INCREASE RATES

1. Birth and death rate are lowest for Europeans highest for Coloureds
2. The natural increase for Africans is high because they combination of high
   fertility, with comparatively low mortality.
3. Birth and death rates for Africans are not available. Estimates by various bodies such as the National Health Service Commission give the African birth rate as well as the death rate as being over 20, but in the absence of compulsory registration such figures are useless for comparative purposes.

**AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial Group</th>
<th>% Cent. Black racial group in each age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>European</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>36.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>37.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>31.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>30.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>African</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>40.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>41.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>40.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asian</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>41.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>41.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>45.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coloured</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>41.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>41.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>42.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Although there appears to have been little change in the proportion of children between 0 and 15 (15 - 60) and aged over 60, it is worthy of note that there is an increase in the number of the aged. This is reflected in the increasing number of persons (Africans) in receipt of old age pensions, which indicates a reflection of the breakdown of the African social system under which the aged were cared for them by their descendants. In a society which is more mobile, descendants are not always where the aged are cared for them or are. The case, then.

2. The corresponding change among the Coloured is insignificant.

3. The Coloured group shows a greater degree of aging than any of the other groups.
MASCULINITY OF POPULATION

NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sunbeam</th>
<th>101.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African</td>
<td>103.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>108.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>100.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The high masculinity of Africans is probably due to the presence of male migrating Colonists from territories outside the border. The high Asiatic masculinity in 1946 is due to the migration of males into large urban areas. This means that the male birth and death rates will tend to lower male fertility due to the mortality.

FERTILITY

A measure of fertility which takes account of the age sex composition of the population is the gross reproduction rate which is defined as the average number of girls born to a woman passing through child bearing age. The available statistics do not permit of the study due for non-Sunbeam. The estimated rate for Sunbeam for 1943 is 1.545.

For all racial groups the ratio of children under 15 years of females between 15-50 at the Census year was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sunbeam</th>
<th>African</th>
<th>Asiatic</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for Africans are obviously unreliable.

The figures for Combined & Asiatic show a diminution in fertility or a decline in infant mortality or both.

If infant mortality is higher for non-Sunbeam than for Sunbeam, it would appear that non-Sunbeam fertility is lower than Sunbeam fertility.

MORTALITY

According to the 1936 Census, the expectation of life at birth for Sunbeam is about 61 as compared with just over 40 in Combined. The figures for Africans & Asiatics are not available so those in Combined are not reliable.
(ii) The non-European population is on the average much younger than the European population; hence the non-European death rate is much lower than it would have been if the age distribution of the two groups had been similar, hence the non-European deficiency in mortality between Europeans and non-Europeans must be even greater than is indicated by the crude death rate.

BALANCE OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

The reproductive capacity of a population depends upon the balance of fertility and mortality. One of the best measures of this capacity is the net production rate, which is defined as the average number of female children who will be born to every newly born girl at the prevailing rate of fertility and mortality. If the net production rate remains at unity, the population will eventually reach a stage at which it reproduces itself each generation; if the rate varies at 2.0, the population will eventually double itself in each generation.

The net production rate for the European calculated on the mortality of the Z.A. life table WOE 3(E) for 1936 was 1.521. The European population in 1936 was tending towards a stage where neglecting migration, it would increase by 20 per cent per generation. For Coloured the corresponding figure was calculated on the basis of replacement ratio: the proportion between the number of persons under 15 and the number aged 15-49 in the actual population expressed as a function of the corresponding proportion in a life-table population) was 1.74 for 1936 on the basis of Z.A. life table C1(E). No life-tables have been worked out for Africans or Indians. Calculated in the basis of the Coloured life-table the replacement rates of Africans works out at 1.6.

MIGRATION

(i) still plays an important part in the increase of the European population
(ii) also in the African population
(iii) plays an insignificant part in the increase of Indian population even at the expense of immigration
(iv) is negligible as far as Coloured are concerned.
RACIAL INTERMINGLING.

Between 1925 and 1939 the number of mixed marriages was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Group</th>
<th>European (F)</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Asiatic</th>
<th>African</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native To</td>
<td></td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>1482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>4913</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic To</td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: (1) In over 94% of the mixed marriages one of the partners was coloured.
(2) The Mixed Marriage Commission (U.S. 55-39 para. 138) found that the
main source of miscegenation was illicit intercourse.
(3) Slight marital relations between those races are now forbidden by
law but that they occur cannot be doubted.
(4) The extent of extramarital intermingling between the non-European groups
is unknown.

PASSING:

According to the Cape Coloured Commission (U.S. 54-37 para. 116):

- There was an increasing tendency for Cape Coloured to pass on the basis of
  their appearance rather than sex or age, for various reasons, no exact
  information is available of the extent of passing. As Commission concluded
  "there can be no doubt that it is taking place on a considerable scale,
  albeit to a small extent than is thought to be the case by the majority of
  Europeans... and so...

- Light-skinned Africans in certain parts of the country "pass" into the
  Coloured group.

CONCLUSION:

- The European family is obviously healthier and more stable than the non-
  European. One per cent of its births mortality.
- Further, the improvement of social and economic conditions among these non-
  European groups will probably do away with a large death infant mortality.
- Concerns family limitation.
- Further emigration of European is widespread in a wide scale, will influence the
  growth of the European population.
Geographical Distribution of Racial Groups

Comparative Distribution of the Race

The four racial groups are distributed in different proportions in the different provinces of the Union. Here are analyses of the population by provinces, which show:
1. The Europeans are mainly concentrated in Natal.
2. The Coloureds are mainly concentrated in the Cape Province.
3. The Indians and Africans are found in all provinces.

Percentage of Racial Groups in Various Provinces (1946 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>African</th>
<th>Asiatic</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free St.</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.
1. There are no Africans in the Orange Free State, because the laws of that Province do not allow Africans to settle there.
2. The Free State has the smallest population of all races, compared with the other provinces. This position is likely to be altered as a result of the opening up of the Free State. With the discovery of gold, mining has been developed.
3. The increase in population will probably be of Europeans and Africans.
4. The Transvaal has the largest population of Europeans and Asiatics, as a result of its rapid industrial development, especially in the Johannesburg area.
5. In all provinces except Natal, Europeans and Africans are above the racial composition of the population.

Regional Distribution according to Climatic Zones of the Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>African</th>
<th>Asiatic</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>All Races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.W. Coast</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.E. Coast</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap. Colony</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffr.</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Cape</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The regional distribution is according to the climatic zones of the Union.
(a) The African population is proportionately small in the South West Cape, Karoo and North West Cape regions, whereas the coloured population is strongest in these regions.

(b) This proportion has been maintained since World War II by the increase in the numbers of Africans attracted to the S.W. Cape region by greater employment opportunities for Africans arising out of the development of industry during World War II, eg. the building of the Farmers' Wharf. This has brought closer competition for jobs. Industries have been able to employ Africans at lower wage rates than the rates previously paid to Europeans, though the wage rates for Africans are much higher than those paid to Africans elsewhere eg. on the Gold Fields.

(c) The high wage rates for Africans in the area have been offset by the higher cost of living in the area where Africans have to buy higher rents, more for transport etc.

(4) The migration of Europeans to Cape Town has created a serious housing problem for the native Africans under local authorities, resulting in insanitary conditions in areas such as Windermere, Cape Flats. (See Report of the Cape Flats Commission)

(5) This has resulted in the proclamation of Cape Town as a closed area to which Africans are not allowed to travel except by permit. Such permits are only granted to Africans who can prove that they have definite employment in the area or are purchasing their temporary or permanent business. The sanction of these restrictions has created some expressed problems of a serious nature. There is a great deal of traffic in the transporting Africans to Cape Town illicitly.

(6) The European population is relatively small in the Cape Town, Swartland towns, the North East Cape and the Transvaal Bushveld (Northern Transvaal).

(7) Only a small proportion of the European group lives outside the North East Coastal region (Natal) and the Bushveld (Bushveld Rand) region.

URBANISATION
There are significant differences in the degree of urbanisation of the different racial groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence of Rural Groups in Urban Areas, 1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Races</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The process of urbanisation is still continuing among all racial groups.
As chief centres of population are the nine principal towns of the Union which are: Cape Town, Pretoria, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Mafekingburg and the Northwestern, arranged according to Areas, the principal urban centres are as follows:

Cape: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Mafekingburg

Notes: Durban, Mafekingburg

1946: Bloemfontein, Pretoria, Westernwood

Population Decrease in New Principal Centres 1936-1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>New Principal Towns</th>
<th>All Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>% Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>318,803</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>123,080</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>65,073</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>72,959</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>862,915</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.

1. The rapid growth of the African population of the nine principal centres—an increase of over 50 in ten years.
2. This has created an acute shortage of housing for Africans in these areas other than those of service or semi-service status.
3. To deal with this problem, the government has tried to tighten up legal restrictions on the inward movement of Africans by means of the pass laws. These restrictions have been proved ineffective because the inward movement of Africans is governed by or in reference to an economic stimulus—the higher money wages available in the towns as compared with those obtainable on European-owned farms or in the uncapitalised Native Reserves.
4. The problem of Africans living in the Reserves is likewise very to pressure of population in the relatively undeveloped Native Reserves.
5. It was, therefore, that this problem of African urbanisation could be better tackled by means of—
6. a better development of the economic life of the Reserves
7. planned settlement of permanently urbanised African families
   instead of negative legal restrictions
The government has drafted plans for the development and rehabilitation of the Native Reserves based on the following principles:

(a) the reduction of the number of Africans dependent on land for a livelihood
(b) the establishment of industries in close proximity to the Reserves to absorb the surplus population removed from the Reserves
(c) the limitation of碉oko dispersed by Africans in the Reserves
(d) the improvement of African agrarian matters

As previously indicated, the most significant movement of Africans in recent years has been towards the Western Province region as shown by the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population of Certain Cape Province Towns 1936-1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uitenhage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Alfred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The increase is evident in Western Province towns

The increase is significant also in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage areas which have maintained a more recent industrial development especially in connection with the motor industry such as the numerous plants of Standard Motors Ltd. and the development of tyre industry in Uitenhage, as well as in the wood industries which import raw materials from Port Elizabeth.

Causes of Differences in Geographical Distribution of Racial Groups

The causes of the differences in the geographical distribution of different racial groups fall into the following categories, viz. historical, economic, and legal.

Historical: The history of settlement of country by different racial groups is still reflected in their geographical distribution today. Thus the Caucasian farms entered the country first in the Cape Province at the Cape of Good Hope (Western Province).
As they became more settled, they first spread eastwards along the coast until they encountered the Bantu in the vicinity of the Fish River. The resultant friction was between Black & White coupled with their domination over British Native Policy. The abolition of slavery in 1833 caused them to turn north but the interior through the central part of the country. Hence until recently they were few Africans in the Western Cape Province & few Europeans in the Eastern Cape Province.

(c) The Coloured population originated in the Western Province as a result of intermarriage between the European and the Indian communities. During the time of the Republic, a majority of Indians came to the Cape during the height of the country by the Dutch East India Company. The great majority of the Coloured population is still to be found in the Western populations.

The causes of the Coloured population include intermarriage between Europeans & Africans (especially Indians), former slaves from ships wrecked off the South African coast, and survivors from shippers wrecked off the South African coast of the wreck of the Esmeralda in the 18th century. Hence, existing of Coloureds in Jubilee & in Indland.

10 Economic factors have tended to modify the original

11 Africans i.e. the Bantu tribes in the southern migration process to have come into South Africa mainly down the eastern side of the country, & with smaller waves coming down the centre of the country & the small waves down the western side into what is now known as Southern & Western Africa. Thus we find the Bantu tribes distributed as follows:

S.E. The Nguni tribes (Zulu, Xhosa, & Swazi) — in the eastern side of the country
S.E. The Ndebele tribes (S. Zulus, N. Zulus, & Ndebele) — in the centre
S.W. The South Western Bantu (Ovambo & Herero) — in the western side of South West Africa.

Their main Reservations are still to be found in these areas.
The historical settlement was influenced by environmental and economic conditions. From the 18th century onwards, the north proved less accommodating in terms of the environment, thus fewer people moved there compared to the southern part of the country, which was more fertile. However, economic factors played a crucial role, with the economic growth of the Kalahari district attracting settlers. The settlement pattern also favored the east, which was more productive than the north. This economic growth is further indicated by the gradual shift in population from the town to the country.

Economic factors have tended to modify the original geographical distribution of the population, bringing about the historical settlement of the country. The greatest factors have been:

1. **Growth of economic opportunities**: mining (diamonds and gold), industries, and other economic sectors.
2. **Transportation improvements**: railroads and other transportation networks.
3. **Annual migration**: population movement from the town to the country.

The percentages of rural farmers in terms with over 2,000 whites 1921-46 are shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the percentage of whites who were farmers has been more rapid than that of the other racial groups. Despite the fact that farmers have more land available for them, the other racial groups have been more involved in the economy. This means that the economic rewards for them in the town were greater than those by farming, which is affected by factors such as drought, crop failures, nature of work, etc. Farmers have not formed an organised farm union as is sometimes suggested.

**NB:** The increase in Indians, Chinese, and Coloured has been due to a population increase in these urban areas. This is largely due to a shortage of land in the rural areas and the demand for labor in other areas. This has been increased by the development of primary (mining) and secondary industries.

**3.** All groups have shown significant increases in their urban population due to the rapid industrial development of the country.

**4.** The geographical distribution of the different racial groups has been affected by legal restrictions on movement and residence enforced on the different groups. Thus Africans are only permitted to move to certain specified areas, i.e., 1936, 45% of the African population lived in their places of origin in the Cape Province, Transkei, Bantu, the Northern Transvaal, and the North-West Cape. In other areas, non-Africans are forbidden from moving here except under certain specified conditions.
Hence the small numbers of N. Africans in these areas.

3. Africans are only permitted restricted land rights outside the areas mentioned above, although in 1926 these were Africans living outside the Reserve. e.g. in southern rural farms in the urban areas than inside the Reserve.

3. By law, Africans are restricted in their movement between Provincial areas, hence their continued concentration in Natal.

4. These open restrictions on the movement of Coloureds between the different provinces, but the social and physical barriers to which they are subjected outside the Reserves have discouraged their migration to other parts of the Union. Thus:

(a) Coloureds have the franchise in the Cape, but not in the Transvaal or the Free State, and to a lesser extent in Natal.

(b) Coloureds in the Free State cannot be boycotted. No distinction is drawn in the Free State as to race, and between Coloured Africans in matters such as residence (Coloureds can live in southern section of the town) or segregation in public places etc., land rights.
TRIBAL SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE

PUBLIC LAW RELATING TO LAND

Prior to advent of European Africa was cut up into political units known as tribes. Members of a tribe owed allegiance to a particular chief and each tribe occupied territory which they regarded as its own.

In theory this is native law, but the land occupied by a particular tribe was regarded as vested in the person of the permanent chief of the tribe. The chief land was not regarded as the private property of the chief, but was held by him in trust for members of the tribe. In other words, the ultimate ownership of the land was vested in the people, but they occupied and utilized the land subject to the direction and authority of the chief or his representative tions as laid down in the law of the tribe.

This conception is not so different from the European law relating to communal land as it generally supposed. Thus in a European country in theory all the land in the country is vested in the state in the theory of law; it is held by the state in trust for the people. The ultimate ownership of the land therefore is vested in the people. Members of the state occupy, own and use the land subject to the authority and direction of the state as land is held in the law of the land.

The difference between African and European law is that

(1) In European law the land is said to be owned by an impersonal entity, the state or the government. In the African, not in a formal, although the authority and direction of the state is exercised a person is invested through a person, an executive officer; in African law the land is said to belong owned by a person, the chief, or to an impersonal or abstract entity such as the state.

(2) In European law a member of the state can subject the land to the use of the land, as well as occupy or use without a portion of the land granted to or acquired by him; whereas under African law a member of the tribe can only occupy or use a portion of land allotted to him, but not own it. But that even in European law the ownership of the individual on the land is not absolute, may be gathered from the right which is vested in the state to appropriate land for public purposes or the right to remove mineral rights.

(3) In European law land rights, including ownership, are negotiable and can be freely transferred from one person to another. In the African law relating to the negotiation of titles and transfers,
Registration enhances the public interest of the public in land tenure. In
African law, land rights are relatively unpredictable, especially among
but her, although there is no system of registration among the aborigines,
the transfer of land rights generally have to be reported to the Chief or his representatives.

**Individual Land Rights**

The land rights of an individual member of the tribe included:

(a) the right to a piece of land on which he could build his own abode, commonly known as a homestead, under the existing administration.

(b) the right to a piece of land on which he could cultivate food for

(c) a separate wattle fence for each wife in the absence of writing.

All the land in a tribal area was regarded as grazing ground. The
land was common to all members of the tribe. There was no such thing as
individual grazing ground for the individual. Since in regard to the wattle
fences, they were never divided, they reverted to communal grazing. Any attempt to
build a fence on his wattle fence or to build a fence on the land of the tribe as a whole. The resistance to fencing
is a matter of which causes administrative friction between the African
tribes and the European administration. The government as part of its policy for
the development and rehabilitation of the reserves, desires to introduce a system of
controlled grazing on the reserve. This involves fencing in the grazing ground
and dividing it into paddocks which can be grazed in turn; hence it also
involves limiting the stocking to be grazed on each grazing area to the
carrying capacity of the grazing ground. As an additional control measure
the government fences in the whole of each reserve, thus separating it
right. The fence is usually erected by the African tribesmen who regard
this fencing as a land of afforestation of their lands by the government. In other
words, in their view, the land belongs to him who can fence it in. They do not
recognize the government's claim to own the land, they dispute the government's
right to fence in their land. Hence government fences are constantly cut and
broken down by African areas.
On the other hand in regard to his broad site and his garden lot, the
African tribesman has security of tenure to the extent that
(a) he could cultivate his land as he pleased
(b) no one else could cultivate his land without his permission
(c) any crops planted by him on such land belonged exclusively to him.
(d) there was no sharing of crops except the tribe as a whole.
(e) on his death his rights passed on to his heirs in accordance with
the laws of inheritance & succession. The heirs were divided into house heirs and a general heir
the former succeeded to the property rights belonging to separate houses & the general heir
succeeded to unallocated property to the property of the deceased as head of the household.

This security of tenure is of course subject to the right of the Chief as representative
of the tribe to terminate the rights of a tribesman to a particular piece of
land which would then revert to the tribe for an allotment, the individual being
entitled to receive an alternative allotment. This however seldom happened.

Thus when it is said that the African system of land tenure was communal, it
must be borne in mind that certain rights to land, especially to the product
of his labor or land, were always held individually.

Right of the Chief to call upon a member of tribe to surrender his land
rights to land had been taken over by the Government and is used as a
control measure. Thus section 5 of the Native Administration Act 38 of 1937
confers upon the Governor General the power to define tribal or nation boundaries
and to remove individual or tribes from one area to another.
THE HISTORY OF THE RESERVE SYSTEM

The history of the contact between black tribes in South Africa in the history is a struggle for land. As the Europeans progressed further south inland, they conquered African tribes and as each tribe was conquered, it was deprived of its land, which was then regarded as belonging to the government of the conquering whites. Such land was then distributed by the government among the individual white farmers. But as the conquered natives had to occupy some land, as a rule, some land of the acquired land was set aside for their occupation. The creation of the native reserves was regarded as justifying the oppression of the rest of the land by the government for alienation to whites.

The process of occupation did not occur all at once, and would be followed, divided into two periods, namely, (1) the Reserves Period (2) The Reserves Period

The Pre-Reserve Period. The history of native land claims varied from Colony to Colony.

Thus in the Cape Colony the process may be divided up as follows:

The Ciskei i.e. the part of the Cape Colony lying between the Great Fish River & the Kei River

This is the part of the Colony where the racial fight for land took place between black & white. Some of the so-called "Kaffir Wars" generally attributed to the cattle thefts of the Xhosa tribes, but which were in reality the result of the whites' desire to push further inland and acquire more land. Often, each of the numerous "Kaffir Wars" was nothing more than a rebellion against the whites. The defeated African tribe was deprived of its land, which was annexed by the Cape government. The government would then allot the land effect as follows:

(a) A certain part of the acquired would be thrown open for European occupation
(b) Certain lands would be set aside for the tribes in portions of tribes which remained loyal during the war
(c) The kings tribes, or the
(d) The inheritors of the Xhosa tribe would be drastically reduced or taken away altogether. i.e. the Xhosa tribe was known beyond the Kei after the War of 1877-78.

In the Ciskei this process was completed by 1877-78 and the native reserves on this area have remained much the same as they were at that date. This in an area in which they are growing rapidly, and for Africans because so much of the area was alienated to Ciskei.
Longwellnd West. This is the part of the country in which diamond were discovered in the 70's. The area was annexed by the British Crown in 1871 as a separate colony from the Cape Colony to which it was known annexed in 1880. At the time of its annexation a number of Quean tribes were living in the area, and so in 1877 a Commissioner was appointed to establish locations or Reserves for the Queens. 50 farms in separate blocks were laid out on 359,281 morgen were set aside as Native Reserves.

In 1878 war broke out between black or Whites in that area and with the result that they lost more land. In 1876 there was another outbreak arising out of the outbreak of the cattle disease "swaartkool" which killed off thousands of sheep. The sheep being exposed to the circulation of this stock opened the disease. In 1879 another native land Commissioner was appointed and as a result of their report native reserves in this area were reduced from 359,281 morgen to 87,355 morgen. The demarcation has remained largely the same.

British Bechuanaland. This is an area to the north of Nyangaland West. It was annexed by the British Crown in 1885 in order to prevent the area from being annexed by the South African Republic, it was a republic and of whose subjects had already settled the areas republic of South Africa and the British under the British Troops under Lord Warden occupied the area in the British in 1885. In 1883 a Commissioner was appointed to exercise authority over the areas concerned and to prepare a plan of the area which had been granted to the Queen. The area was then occupied by British troops. Many of these areas were given to the Queen, this area is a part of the group of Boer settlements. The Commissioner also demarcated the areas for Africans which remained the same. This area except that in 1877, when the area was annexed by reason of the Partition of the territories concerned in the outbreak of 1878-79. Minor additions occurred have been made since then such as the acquisition of a Reserve in the Eastern District in 1931 and the addition of the Tractaries of the Tamarind Reserve in order to provide for the Woddle Hartly Irrigation Scheme in 1935, a portion of the Reserve (5200 morgen) being also included in the irrigation scheme.

The Tractaries are divided into:

(a) The Tractaries in the district of Bulweragh, Let priority, Nott, Nyanganbe, Toons
and Bahntnpville—were annexed to the Cape Colony on terms of proclamation
110 of 1879, 229 of 1883, 53 of 1891.

(6) Eastern Cape—consisting of the districts of Matatiele, Mount-Engel, Mount Fynye,
Matatiele, Mount Fynye, Tlear, and Kusjandassen on terms of proclamation
112 of 1879, 134 of 1886 (Eastern Cape Annexation Act 37 of 1886 plus 201 of 1887 (Porte Valley
Annexation Act 45 of 1887).

(7) Western Cape—comprising the last 6th slave Territory annexed to the Cape Colony
by the 325 of 1894 (Slongo River Territory Annexation Act of 1894) which was
annexed for strategic reasons and was supposed to have been purchased from
the Cape Chief Nyikitis.

(a) Eastern Cape—annexed to the Cape Colony in terms of Proclamation 239 of 1894 (Eastern
Cape Annexation Act 45 of 1894).

(b) Eastern Cape—annexed to the Cape Colony in terms of Proclamation 239 of 1894.

These territories are in many ways territories, annexed "at will, any idea
of economic occupation," but on the other hand, as a "good government,"
it was regarded as "the best interest of the natives themselves." The areas
in question are, of course, ratification for the "honor of annexation." The Afrikaners
now have the greater say over these territories than Africans anywhere else in
the Union.

The population of the area is mainly African but the European population is
about 20,000. European occupation of these territories came about as follows:

(a) Settlement of a few European settlers at Port of Spain for the defense of this strategic area
(b) Settlement of Europeans who had obtained concessions from African chiefs before
annexation e.g. the area of Zambesi where concessions had been obtained from
the Tswana Chief Tlalane. The 50th Anniversary was undertaken to buy these farms
for European occupation.

(c) Settlement for military reasons in the Butterworth area in the early days as a
buffer settlement between the Cape and Transvaal. These European farms in the
Butterworth and Balfour area have now also been included in the "colony" area
for possible future by the 50th Anniversary.

(d) The settlement of Boers from South Africa for Philip in the Free State in 1863
The farms allotted to these Boers were gradually bought by Europeans so that
today the district of Naud "Terrace is virtually a European area with one native area"
(c) European settlements in parts of African lands confiscated for rebellions by Africans.

Thus the rebellion of 1850-51, in part of the Transvaal, Phutha, through the Paramount Chief, and in 1878, resulted in the giving out of farms to Europeans in the district of Tshweu, Ventersdorp.

(d) The establishment of towns or villages at the seat of the main magistracy in the Colony, or 27 on the 27th December, or regarded as European areas in the Transvaal Colony.

For the African Kwarashe, the most often spoken as a possible native here in the Transvaal under the "apartheid" policy of the present government. The Kwarashe are a member of the chief government (the Ministry of Native Affairs) suggested that the Kwarashe on the farms might eventually have to move for these reasons, there was such an outcry against the idea, that the Kwarashe of 1870 has been made since then. The Kwarashe in the area have an organisation known as the Council of Senior Councils, which has the highest authority on the organisation of the interests of Kwarashe in the area. The Kwarashe are represented in the Union Parliament by one member. The Kwarashe in the area are represented in the Union Parliament by one member of the House of Assembly, one member of the Senate.

Natal and Zululand

Natal was annexed by the British in 1843. In 1846 a Commission was appointed to determine the location for Natives. The Commission consisted of Messrs. Stringer, (Surveyor-General), Peake, Roberts (Diplomat Agent to the Zulu tribe), Lillie, Sibert, R.F. Reid, N. Atkins and C. Chisholm. The Commission regarded the Kwarashe as the aboriginal inhabitants of the country and in 1846 a 20 mile area was selected for them. The Commission for the Kwarashe — the land Commission of 1846.

The Commission 1852-3, commonly known as the "KwaZulu Commission" complained about the demarcation of 1846 Commission in the form that it gave the Kwarashe too much land, but the Kwarashe has remained roughly the same.

Zululand was annexed by the British Crown after the Zulu War of 1879. The Commission was created to determine that native locations should be marked off for Africans. The Commission which operated in 1904 demarcated 31 Native reserves, totalling over 3,500,000 acres. These were set aside in the Zululand Native Trusts for the use and benefit of Natives, the Trustees (Governor in Council) being provided from elsewhere the land without the consent of the Zulu King. This was done to secure safeguards in the absence of elected representatives for Africans in the Union Parliament. The present.
Acting Government has already decided to throw open a section of their Reserves for European settlement.

Orange Free State

There are only three Native Reserves in the Orange Free State, namely:

(a) Witjeshoek in the Harramieh district, in extent 59,000 morgen.
(b) Nabo Nabo Reserve in the Thaba Nabo district, 6632 morgen
(c) Nolobo Reserve

Witjeshoek Reserve was created in 1850 by the O.F.S. Republik; it was the chief of the
tribe Stelhik, other - October had been loyal to them in their fight war with the Boers.
In 1864 Deli's band was repelled by the Republikan forces on the ground that
his tribe was responsible for cattle thefts. In 1867 the land was allotted to the
other tribes at Sothern for their loyalty as the Deli tribe under Chief Nolpho.

(c) the Bakelakwa tribe under Chief Nolpho. The Reserve was created in the main under Act 181 of 1836.

Nabo Nabo's Scholla Reserve was situated in the Thaba Nabo district. The
Vorsterbeheers forced the Nabo to take Nabo in 1834. Nolpho the then chief
was defeated the Vorsterbeeters they did not interfere with the tribal rights of his
tribe until 1850 when Nolpho died. Nolpho was a subject of succession to the
chiefmanship of the tribe between his two sons, Simon and Takobake. When the
Orange Free State Republik took the occasion to annex Nabo's territory in July 1856,
As usual after the occupation, a Commissioner was sent to Nardes on the
question of land claims by Europeans in the area. As a result of its report, 30
land grants were issued to 262 Europeans at 95 to the acre. In 1852
of the Nabo occupation, some farmers were set aside for this occupation.

Scholla 17,658 hectares - Nabo Nabo 6632.

Transvaal
Ethnology 1910-52

"Ethnology as nothing less than an effort to explain the complete man by means of
studying the whole social phenomena given."

This is a huge task, for which has presented the etic type with the problem of
simplifying his methods, so that the essential could be separated from the fact mass
of evidence. Different ways of achieving the objective of simplification have been tried of.

1. The Human Relations Plan of Yale University which information various aspects of culture
from different social systems in different parts of the world are adhered to.

2. The concept of "basic formalism" or "natural character" which are used to characterize
different society groups.

3. The concept of "structured analysis" which are intended to try out common factors
in various aspects of culture studied.

4. The concept of "structured analysis" which are intended to try out common features
in various aspects of culture studied.

5. The use of all three techniques is in "to isolate from the mass of existing facts the
meaning of man.

The concept of Structure

This concept which was first put forward by Mauss and to the effect that "any social
system forms a whole and that it is impossible to understand any one aspect (economic
life, religion, social organization, institutions, etc., etc.) without considering it in function
of the whole.

This concept in itself interpreted in different ways by different writers - it provides
a common denominator for views which are often divergent.

Thus the functionalism of Hobsbawm seems clear to organic commentators and
takes its models from psychology: it tries to look at the mind's structure

Weber's idea of a unitary concept of social change between related

1. New historicism makes to define structure with the aid of constants which need be
extracted from an intensive analysis of total cultures from certain forms of modern
materialistic thought.

2. Other writers especially writers, devote themselves to the study of Structure in the sense
of pattern or as system of relatively efficient functions for each partular
situation and function for each individual the model to which he must conform
in order to function as a member of his group. Some of these writers like
Margaret Mead are trying to transform the concept of "cultural patterns" and extend it
to modern society. In this context cultural pattern becomes natural character.