



CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

REPORT

OF THE

**MANAGER,
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**

FOR THE PERIOD

1ST JULY, 1955, TO 30TH JUNE, 1956



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JOHANNESBURG

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NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

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TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Department for the year 1st July, 1955, to 30th June, 1956.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

The following members of the Council constituted the Non-European Affairs and Housing Committee as at 30th June, 1956 :—

Councillors	Dr. B. Wilson, M.P.C.	(Chairman)
	I. E. B. Attwell	(Vice-Chairman)
	A. J. Cutten	
	E. Cuyler, J.P.	
	H. Miller, M.P.C.	
	Mrs. J. Sinclair	
	The Mayor—ex-officio.	

STAFF

The expansion of this Department due to the increased number of activities during the year under review has been almost continuous and it is proving more and more difficult to find suitable staff to deal with the increasing work of the Department. It is seldom that the Department has its full complement of staff, since the Federation and other Union towns are keen competitors for experienced and trained administrators of Non-European Affairs.

At the end of the year under review the following staff position pertained :—

		Non-European Affairs Department	Treasury	Total
A.	EUROPEANS			
	Permanent	181	12	193
	Temporary	76	117	193
B.	NATIVES			
	Graded Staff	185	11	196
	Police & Labourers.....	1,629	—	1,629
C.	COLOURED			
	Welfare Assistants	3	—	3
	Clerical and Others	11	—	11
D.	INDIANS			
	Temporary	3	—	3
		2,088	140	2,228

Total number of staff employed—2,228 as against 2,087 employed during the year ended 30th June, 1955.

POPULATION

For various reasons there has always been a considerable difference between the Department's estimates of the Native population under its jurisdiction and the annual estimates furnished by the Director of Census and Statistics. This gap is widening as far as the Municipal area is concerned because the estimates of the Census Office are based on the 1951 census and the housing then in existence, whereas in the year under review, this Department has developed six new townships, with a population of 28,888. Furthermore, some 2,500 houses were erected in Orlando during the past five years (950 in the current year), which have also changed the distribution of the population considerably.

The following figures reflect this discrepancy very clearly:—

	Department's Estimate	Estimate Census
Natives in the south-western Native townships	256,496	172,600
Natives in the Municipal area (including mines)	257,123	245,500
	<u>513,619</u>	<u>418,100</u>

The following schedule reflects the estimated Native population in the city and in the various Municipal schemes, as well as the number of houses or sites provided—the asterisk shown opposite a township indicates that the township has either been extended or was only erected during the year under review:—

Area	Houses or Sites as at 30/6/56	Estimated Population as at 30/6/56
TOWNSHIPS :		
*Orlando	11,262 houses 3,462 shacks	96,146
Moroka	9,354 sites	
Mofolo	2,330 houses	12,529
Jabavu	5,100 houses	29,726
*Dube	1,235 houses	6,556
Pimville	1,272 houses & sites	25,000
SITE AND SERVICE SCHEMES :		
*Mofolo South	600 sites	3,334
*Mofolo North	1,420 houses & or sites	7,772
*Moroka North	449 houses & or sites	2,477
*Central Western Jabavu and Ext.	1,440 houses & or sites	7,305
*Molapo	1,300 sites	6,700
*Moletsane	200 sites	1,300
MUNICIPAL AREA :		
Western Native Township	2,282 houses	20,000
Eastern Native Township	617 houses	4,800
HOSTELS :		
Wemmer Native Men's Hostel		4,528
Wolhuter Native Men's Hostel		5,000
Denver Native Men's Hostel		3,340
Mai-Mai Native Men's Hostel		400
Wolhuter Native Women's Hostel		162
Municipal Compounds		11,588
Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Pageview		70,000
Natives housed privately by employers on private premises as domestic servants or illegally		95,305
Mine Workers		42,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION		<u>513,619</u>

In addition, it is estimated that some 35,800 Coloureds and 24,600 Asiatics live in the Municipal area. According to the Census Office the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board accommodates a further 107,100 Non-Europeans, most of whom

are Natives and are resident in Alexandra. As a result of the activities of the Natives Resettlement Board, some 10,000 persons have been moved from the urban areas to the Native areas, a fact which is also not revealed by the Census figures.

The entire metropolitan area of Johannesburg therefore accommodates some 681,119 Non-Europeans.

A considerable drop in Natives housed privately is reflected in the year under review as a result of a more thorough check being made of domestic servants housed in European residential areas.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Legislation

The Amending Acts passed by Parliament which affect Non-European Affairs, clarify or consolidate items of earlier legislation. One of these must, however, be singled out since it closely affects the work of the Department. The Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidated Amendment Act No. 69 of 1956 empowers local authorities to deal with Natives whose presence in the urban areas or proclaimed areas is detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order.

A further step towards the promulgation of group areas was the passing of the Group Areas Development Act in July, 1955, which makes provision for the formation of the Group Areas Development Board and creates the necessary machinery for the control of properties in proclaimed group areas.

Coloured and Asiatic Housing

The position in regard to Coloured and Asiatic housing has deteriorated further, since the Council's hands are tied with regard to new townships for these two groups. Despite repeated requests for the proclamation of Coloured and Asiatic group areas in Johannesburg, no definite decision has been made. The position is aggravated by the clearance of all Coloured and Asiatic families residing on stands bought by the Natives Resettlement Board on buffer strips in Sophiatown, Martindale and Pageview. Any slum clearance to be inaugurated by the City Health Department is also of necessity retarded.

An emergency camp for 50 Indian families who were homeless as a result of slum clearance and buffer strip evacuation had to be provided at the Lenz Military Camp, and some 25 Coloured families have found temporary accommodation in corrugated iron huts at Noordgesig.

Unless new group areas are proclaimed in the immediate future, the position may well become critical.

Crime

The criminal element in the Native townships would appear to be increasing and the harassed population demand improved Police protection. The Native Advisory Boards have been pressing to be permitted to form their own civilian guards, but the South African Police are not in favour of taking such a step because of the difficulties that may arise.

Groups of unemployed youths are the main cause of trouble, yet work is difficult to obtain for them, since employers are reluctant to engage youths and particularly boys from the Locations. The problem is aggravated by the reluctance of these boys to accept manual labour.

The provision of electrical street lighting in the Native Townships has been a matter of priority and it is hoped that lighting in some of the more dangerous areas will help to reduce the incidence of assaults in at least some parts of the townships.

Services Levy Projects

The availability of funds from the Services Levy has made it possible to open up six new areas, all of which have been provided with roads and water. The older townships are also benefiting in that a large portion of Orlando now has waterborne sewerage and street lights.

Re-organisation

After submitting an interim report in February, 1955, the O. & M. Division continued to investigate this Department with a view to widening the scope of the Department's activities. The Manager's recommendation for the creation of a technical and engineering branch and of a medical branch in the Department was, however, not supported by the O. & M. Division.

Considerable savings were, however, effected by centralisation of offices in Orlando and Jabavu. The abolition of junior European posts in favour of senior Native clerical posts both in the Non-European Affairs Department and the Treasury Department was an important step towards implementing the Council's policy of providing employment for the educated Native.

A number of new senior posts were created and others regarded in order to provide for the rapid expansion of the townships as a result of the development of site and service schemes.

In order to increase the production of kaffir beer so as to meet the ever rising demand, the Malt Yard and Brewery staff had to be increased and some regrading of the more senior positions was undertaken.

Considerable saving in time and staff is expected in the Registration Branch when the recommended mechanisation of the filing system and communication methods becomes effective.

The extension of the townships also necessitated an expansion of the Welfare Branch, and a number of new positions were created. It is, however, to be expected that further increases will be necessary when recreational facilities are provided in the new areas.

It will be some considerable time before the staff position of the Department will become stabilised to any extent.

Meadowlands

Since the first families were moved by the Natives Resettlement Board from Sophiatown to Meadowlands in the beginning of 1955, this township has made considerable progress. There are a number of differences in the policies pursued in Meadowlands as compared with the adjoining Council's townships, the most important being that home brewing of kaffir beer is allowed under certain circumstances in the former, whereas the Council has always opposed such a practice in its areas, and secondly the fact that Advisory Board members are nominated in Meadowlands as against the election of members in the Council's townships by the residents. Welfare workers in the adjacent Council townships are frequently approached by families from Meadowlands seeking help and some working arrangement will have to be made in the future in order to assist such cases. Many persons from this area are also making use of the clinics and recreational amenities in the Council's townships in the absence of such facilities in Meadowlands.

Publicity

Considerable interest is being shown by overseas visitors in the work of this Department and requests for tours of the Native townships are frequent. It is felt that this aspect of the Department's work is of great value and could be expanded.

Transport

It is unfortunate that the development of the new townships had to take place in an area which is at a considerable distance from the existing railways. The S.A.R. & H. have started on extension projects and are also laying more lines, but it will be some considerable time before an adequate transport system will be available. In the meantime a bus service has to provide the link with the railway, which means extra expenditure to the worker.

HOUSING

Site and Service Schemes

Development of site and service schemes by the provision of roads and water had been commenced prior to the year under review. Six new townships were prepared and after the Director of Housing had provided the sites with sanitary facilities it was possible during the twelve months under review to settle 5,481 families, comprising some 28,800 persons in these new townships. Approximately 1,500 houses were built for the site and service tenants and it is expected that by the end of next year all residents will have their homes. In the meantime a further five site and service schemes are being prepared.

The provision of these serviced sites has made it possible to commence with the clearance of squatter camps at Albertynsville and Nancefield Brickyards, but a considerable number of tenants from Moroka (1,717) and Shantytown, as well as sub-tenants from Pimville and families on the long waiting list for houses also applied for sites. These applicants were tempted by the prospect of obtaining a house within a limited time and the immediate advantage of having a garden and a private water supply, as well as sanitation. Applications were slow to come in at first, but by the end of the year under review there was a waiting list.

New Houses

During the year under review all the sites in Mofolo were built upon and there are now 2,330 houses, most of which are sold. In Orlando West Extension 950 houses were completed; of these, 752 were sold and the balance were let at

an economic rental. In Dube a fairly large number of stands were built on by self-builders and in most cases very fine homes were so erected; the high standard of these houses has occasioned very favourable comment from visitors. In addition, a private construction company which sells houses to the Natives at £280 each has also erected a fair number.

The Housing Division provided a total of 3,000 houses during the year in addition to some 5,000 lavatories for the site and service schemes.

Hostels

During the year the Dube Hostel for 5,000 males was completed and it is expected that the first batch of surplus "locations in the sky" dwellers will be moved in July, 1956. The Hostel is comprised of cottage-type buildings, each accommodating 16 men in two dormitories fitted with steel beds and lockers and a communal living room. A beerhall and sports facilities are planned. The design of the Hostel is, however, considered rather austere and it is hoped to improve on this in future schemes.

Schools

The new areas are provided with schools immediately they are established. The premises are built by the Council, which may add up to 2/- per month to house rents in order to obtain a refund of the capital outlay. The Bantu Education Department furnishes the premises and provides the staff. Four schools were built during the year, and two are in operation. A full programme for the future is in hand.

Rents

There has been a considerable delay in the introduction of increased and economic rents in the townships. In October, 1955, the Union Department of Native Affairs promulgated a new rent determination and by February, 1956, the Council had approved the amended Township Regulations in accordance with this proclamation. By the end of the year under review the Council was giving consideration to a continuous subsidy, which would make it possible to raise the economic limit from £15 to at least £18 and which would considerably assist a large number of families who would otherwise have to pay economic rents.

Rents in the new areas are on an economic basis. The site rents range from £1/5/0 to £1/10/0 per month and when the house is provided the monthly rental increases to approximately £2/15/0 per month. This rent compares very favourably with the sub-economic rents charged in the older townships, but some families with incomes below £15 who are moving from Shantytown and Moroka where rents are 5/- and 10/- respectively, may find the new rents rather high.

INSPECTORATE BRANCH

Following the promulgation of the Natives (Urban Areas) Amendment Act. No. 16 of 1955 (the so-called Locations in the Sky Act) in May, 1955, the Inspectorate carried out a survey of all premises in the urban area of Johannesburg in which both male and female Natives were accommodated. This survey showed that some 4,346 buildings were affected, involving 35,887 males and 5,879 females. The records of the Branch were re-organised and amended accordingly, and will be used extensively when the Act can be enforced after completion of the Dube Hostel.

Complaints regarding the congregation and vagrancy of Natives within the urban area, together with reports received from Inspectors after visits to residential premises in the suburbs, revealed that many European householders permit the infiltration of unauthorised Natives into their properties.

Warning notices were also served on 138 Natives trading in European areas in contravention of Section 6 read with Section 42(f) of the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No. 25 of 1945.

4,300 arrear Services Levy and registration fee cases were investigated, resultant prosecutions of Europeans and Non-Europeans for contravention of the Native Acts and Regulations brought in fines totalling £4,106 and £10,557 respectively.

Regular inspections of licensed premises were maintained to ensure the owners' compliance with the Council's Regulations. As a result of the constant vigilance of the Inspectorate, there is a considerable improvement in the standard of accommodation provided for Natives housed in European areas. Staff limitations, however, do not allow this work to be followed up with the frequency which is necessary.

REGISTRATION BRANCH

During the year under review 168,685 Union, 885 non-Union and 7,730 Protectorate Natives were registered as workseekers and were issued with permits to seek work in the urban area.

The average monthly shortage of male domestic servants varied from 200 to 785. The supply of adequate domestic labour continued to present a problem to the Department.

There has been a suggestion that householders should switch to female domestic workers. The periodic shortage of male labour has, however, had the effect of increasing wages and creating other demands from those women willing to work in domestic service.

On the other hand, no little difficulty is experienced in meeting the demand of commerce and industry for Native labour, particularly in the categories of cleaners of buildings, dairy workers and heavy manual labourers. Many of these jobs offer low wages and often unpleasant conditions of work.

The placement of youths presents a difficult problem, mainly because of their unreliability and dishonesty, which has the effect of making employers reluctant to engage youths. The youth with some education on the other hand, is disinterested in heavy work and low wages.

Of the total number of 119,786 Natives placed in employment during the year under review, 26,245 were placed in heavy manual categories, 71,771 in more popular employment in commerce and industry and 21,770 as domestic servants, including householders, hotels, boarding-houses and so forth.

Annually, recurrent peak periods still present staff and organisational problems which could, however, be eased if employers could be persuaded to train their labour and retain a more stable labour force.

KAFFIR BEER

The effect of improvements in the Brewery is becoming marked and it is now possible to supply sufficient Kaffir beer to meet the demand. There will, however, be an increase in consumption when the new beerhall at Dube Hostel is opened.

Improvements at the Western Native Township Beerhall are under way and trees planted in the yard have made this place more attractive.

Frequent minor clashes at the Central Beerhall have attracted the attention of the public and a spate of letters have been written to the press requesting its removal. The Beerhall, however, provides a much needed recreation centre for workers in the City during their lunch-hour and much of the trouble arises outside the premises sometimes through illicit liquor sellers, who are difficult to control.

WELFARE BRANCH

Native Welfare

Because of renewed financial stringency, the number of cases receiving Government grants and pensions were reduced from 6,439 in 1954/55 to 5,525 in 1955/56, and in consequence 546 cases had to be given alternative assistance from an emergency fund operated by the Department and from private sources.

The total case-load was reduced by over 600, from 14,833 in 1954/55 to 14,232 in 1955/56. The monthly case-load per worker was, however, still much too high for rehabilitative purposes, while preventive work was almost entirely ruled out on account of the small welfare staff.

At the beginning of January, 1956, two Welfare Officers were appointed to deal with tuberculous cases in conjunction with the City Health Department. These officials maintain liaison with the S.A.N.T.A. Care Committee, investigate cases suffering from T.B. and ensure that adequate protective foods are provided with the help of S.A.N.T.A. and especially that related family, employment and economic problems receive prompt attention. Originally it was hoped that the T.B. workers would also be able to do regular ward visits at the hospitals, but the present case-load prohibits such regular visits.

During the period under review, 555 cases suffering from T.B. were dealt with.

Coloured Welfare

This section of the Welfare Branch is responsible for the management of two Coloured townships—Coronationville and Noordgesig—and for public assistance among the Coloured population within the Johannesburg magisterial area.

Coronationville Township, which was built in 1942 for the better type of Coloured family, is still fully sub-economic in spite of the fact that more than half the tenants have improved considerably in financial status and could now well afford to pay economic rents, and this aspect is receiving consideration. The houses are, however, of such high standard that economic rents would in some cases be beyond the means of the tenants if the sub-economic income limit of £20 per month were to be enforced.

The township is extremely popular and it is rarely that houses are vacated. Only 10 vacancies occurred during 1955/56.

The tenants have formed a Tenants' Association, which has a European president. The Executive Committee serves as a useful link between the Council and the residents.

Sporting facilities are very limited in the township and the financing of their maintenance and the staff to control them and the Community Centre is a serious problem. The residents have raised £1,200 towards a swimming bath but considerably more will be needed before building can start.

The Provincial Education Department is closing the Eurafrican high school and teachers' training centre in Pageview and is replacing it with a large and impressive new building in Coronationville. There will then be three schools in the township.

Noordgesig Township, which at present consists of 600 sub-economic and 250 economic houses, is the only area where a few more houses could be built in order to ease the housing shortage. Here too, moves are rare and there were only 29 vacancies during the year.

In this township too, the residents have made efforts to provide means for recreation amenities. Some £400 has been raised for a hall in which to have shows, concerts, dances and meetings. Some discussions have also been held in regard to the tenants' share of the maintenance of sportsfields in order to assist the Council.

The housing shortage in respect of Coloured families remained acute, so much so that in August, 1955, certain religious bodies provided 24 large tents in Noordgesig to accommodate families evicted from European areas or from buildings that had been declared slums. These tents were later augmented by iron and wood huts built by the City Engineer's Department. Plans were then mooted for an extra 70 houses built in 1954.

The housing shortage is also making itself felt in regard to family welfare work. A large percentage of Coloured people live in slum areas which are being industrialised rapidly, and residents are forced to move out. Homeless people are forced to crowd in with friends and relatives, thereby causing more slums in the Non-European areas of Pageview, Albertsville, Sophiatown and Newclare. Under these circumstances, it is almost impossible to rehabilitate families who are in economic and other difficulties.

A large majority of Coloureds are employed in garment, leather and furniture trades, where seasonal slumps occur, which result in widespread retrenching. This also creates the situation where the top wage-earner cannot find employment for months at a time because employers are not willing to engage him at his previous salary. Unemployment benefits are paid for a certain period, but when these expire the worker has nothing to live on. He may qualify for Poor Relief in these circumstances, but only for a short period. The young and unskilled workers also have great difficulty in obtaining employment as employers usually prefer to employ experienced workers. No adequate training facilities exist for these youngsters.

Pensions and disability grants are low, the amounts being £4/2/6 per month for urban dwellers, £3/2/6 per month for peri-urban dwellers and less for those who live in rural areas. Pensioners do not qualify for any other form of assistance and have to come out as best they can on their pensions.

Illegitimacy is a problem which is reaching serious proportions. It is not uncommon to find several illegitimate children in a family. It usually happens that the mothers of these children go into employment, leaving the grandmothers to look after them. Often the fathers of these children do not maintain them and are sent to goal for non-maintenance. When this happens, either the grandparents have to shoulder the responsibility of feeding and clothing the children, or the mothers of the children appeal for Poor Relief.

These factors tend to complicate the welfare work undertaken by the section, and virtually make rehabilitation impossible.

Asiaties

In September, 1955, the Council took over a section of the Lenz Camp as an emergency housing scheme for Indians in the lower income group, and accommodation was thus provided for 50 selected families, who are charged a rental of £2 per month plus a flat rate for electrical appliances, but electricity for lighting is supplied free of charge. The Camp has communal ablution blocks and open air facilities for clothes washing.

A staff of three Indians is employed by the Council. Applications from Indian merchants to rent the general dealer's shop were under consideration.

Recreation

Creative leisure-time activities are organised through the medium of camps, educational tours, girls and boys clubs, dramatic work, guide work, voluntary aid detachment work, literacy classes and play centres.

A number of small halls in or near the proposed hostels for single persons will become necessary in order to provide indoor leisure-time activities. Community centres are necessary in the new townships so that the whole family can attend for recreational purposes, literacy classes, etc.

In conjunction with the Bantu Sports Clubs Trust, a start was made on the construction of eight additional children's playgrounds in the Native townships, each with its own clubhouse. Four of these are nearly complete and will be officially opened in the near future. It is proposed to build 20 of these over a period of five years.

Over and above the regular week-end camps near Johannesburg, a party of 50 boys was taken camping on the South Coast in July, 1955, and another party of 150 boys and girls went to Cape Town (Langa). During Christmas and New Year provision was made for 20 boys, as an emergency measure because of certain local unrest, to camp at the Vocational Training Centre, Orlando, the cost being borne by the N.E.A.D. Welfare Fund. Winter and summer camps have been introduced owing to the popularity of this activity.

Christmas parties were provided for all the small Play Centre children, while 2,300 children were brought in by buses to attend a circus performance.

During the year, the City Council made an ad hoc grant-in-aid of £250 for the purpose of buying instruments for a boys' club jazz band.

In January, 1956, the Morris Isaacson Play Centre was opened at Mofolo, with a donation of £200 per annum from the Isaacson Education Trust.

The South African Red Cross Society continue to pay all the fees for Voluntary Aid Detachment lectures, which cover four courses of eight lectures each year. During the period under review six silver medals were gained for home nursing and seven silver medals for first-aid, and one Non-European staff member gained the gold medal, which is the highest award for first-aid.

As in the past, a wide range of leisure-time activities were provided for adult males and young people of school-going ages. These activities included gymnastics, boxing, American basketball, swimming, hockey, softball, cycling, soccer, rugby and tennis.

The Department provides and maintains 36 football fields catering for over 500 adult Native football teams and approximately 10,000 children who participated in the school league. Other clubs use the 24 tennis courts, 4 rugby fields, 22 basket ball courts, 4 athletic tracks (as compared with 3 in the previous year) provided by the Council, in addition to 1 golf course in Pimville, 2 swimming baths, 12 clubhouses, 1 large recreation hall, 14 children's playgrounds and 8 cricket grounds available in the different areas. Recently a Johannesburg business man donated the money for the establishment of a tarmac cycling track.

Soccer remains the most popular sport, drawing a total of approximately 20,000 spectators at the 36 fields.

Boxing clubs also, continued to operate in all the townships and a representative team was sent to Rhodesia in June, 1956.

Attendance figures at the Orlando Swimming Bath showed an increase during the 1955/56 season probably due to the fact that the Natives are steadily gaining more confidence in respect of swimming and are more aware of the pleasant environment of the bath. A total of 39,426 persons was admitted during the 1955/56 swimming season. No serious mishaps occurred. It is a pleasure to report that two of the life-savers, having been trained entirely by the European staff members, obtained their life-saving certificates—the first Natives in the Union to do so.

An effort is being made to interest all schools in the area to partake in organised swimming instructions at the bath. To ensure sufficient interest in this project, Rotary gave three trophies to be competed for.

The small bath at Wemmer Hostel is still a popular resort for children of all Non-European races, who take their turn with the hostel residents.

Cinema Section

During the period under review, over 1,000 scheduled film performances were given by the three mobile units of the Department. Tenders are called for each year for the supply of suitable films, which are, prior to being shown in the townships, carefully considered as regards suitability. Short features of educational value are included as often as possible.

Horticultural Section

This section previously known as the Home Gardening Section, is concentrating more and more on the beautification of townships by establishing and maintaining gardens and lawns wherever possible.

The annual garden competitions for Natives and Coloureds were very successful, although the standards could still be higher. The judging was again done by members of the Horticultural Society, who gave their services free.

Tree planting continued throughout the season and 7,324 trees were planted out, particularly along the streets in Dube and Mofolo. It is, however, a sad reflection on the attitude of the residents that far too many trees and tree guards are still being damaged.

During the year, the maintenance and administration of Klipspruit Cemetery was transferred to the Welfare Branch. With the approval and support of the Advisory Boards the graves were levelled and grassed, trees were planted and the regulations regarding the erection of tomb-stones were strictly applied. The result has been most attractive.

A start has been made to lay out a new cemetery at Doornkop, together with a nursery which will also serve the new townships west of Jabavu. It is expected that the trees from this nursery will be ready for street planting by the time these new townships are occupied.

In order to save valuable land, the time has come to give serious consideration to the merits of cremation as opposed to the ever-expanding cemeteries. However, there is tremendous opposition to this from the Natives to whom it is a foreign and undesirable custom.

Housecrafts Section

The work of this Section falls into four main parts, namely women's clubs, cookery demonstrations for domestic servants, sheltered employment workshops and the training of students.

The women's clubs are both social and educational in character and aim at raising the standard of housekeeping of Native housewives. Tuition is also given in plain sewing, dressmaking, knitting, embroidery and so forth, by qualified staff. Where premises permit, cookery is included and approximately 220 women attend the 18 clubs each week. Membership is free, but members pay for the material they use.

One cookery demonstration is held in Rosebank each week and one at Mai-Mai Hostel. There has been an increased attendance in Rosebank, but many domestic servants have to be turned away, as it is necessary to limit the number to 140 per demonstration. The demonstrations at Mai-Mai are attended by about 30 at a time. A small fee is charged for this valuable service, which could be expanded if the premises and staff were available.

The sheltered employment workshop has become wholly inadequate to cope with the number of cripples which has increased from 55 to 70 during the year, with 30 desperate cases on the waiting list. Production has also increased, particularly in the sewing and weaving sections, and earnings increased proportionately. Increased sales resulted from showing the work at various exhibitions. The same cannot be said about the cobbling section where production was low due to insufficient orders and the poor physical condition of the cripples. While earnings are comparatively low, these disabled Natives in sheltered employment are nevertheless enabled to supplement their meagre disability pensions of only £1/13/9 per month. In order to further ease their lot, a light lunch is provided free. Every avenue is being explored to persuade the Government to subsidise sheltered employment workshops for Natives as is the case with those catering for Europeans and Coloured ex-servicemen. The Cripples Care Association continued to pay the salary of the Non-European cobbling instructor and for the conveyance of the cripples. A most praiseworthy fund-raising campaign was launched by a small group of Johannesburg women who collected over £1,000 within a year for additional workshop equipment.

This section also undertook the training of the 15 women students at the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work in domestic science. When called upon the section also caters for departmental functions.

Section for Musical and Cultural Activities

The five Municipal bands organised and administered by this section, consist of about 30 bandsmen each. The men are drawn from the City Engineer's Department (City Deep), the Non-European Affairs Department (Orlando), the City Engineer's Department (Selby), the Johannesburg Cape Coloured Community (Coronationville) and the Non-European Affairs Department (Moroka). Performances are given regularly in the various compounds, townships, recreation grounds, parades and hospitals. Important concerts and other functions were given in the City and the Reef towns, the result being that the bands' popularity has brought requests for paid performances at other towns. They also take a great part in the musical life of the Non-Europeans by accompanying choirs and soloists.

Learners are trained periodically to replace band personnel who leave their respective bands due to change of employment. The control, distribution and repair of sheet music is done through the section's music library. The following

is a schedule of practices and performances:—

Name of Band.	No. of Centres Visited	No. of Performances	Rehearsals
C.E.D. (City Deep)	30	141	101
N.E.A.D. (Orlando)	24	143	94
C.E.D. (Selby)	11	64	89
J.C.C.C. (Coronationville)	6	50	50
N.E.A.D. (Moroka)	1	1	98

The bands participated in the competitions organised by the Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival. The standard of performances was very high compared with the past, and this was greatly appreciated by both the audiences and adjudicators.

Bandsmen also took part in the various instrumental solo competitions of the Festival.

The Choral Organiser has been responsible for the training of compound choirs. He is also responsible for church choirs, independent adult choirs, junior choirs, children's choirs and school choirs. Many of the choirs are drawn from the various townships, and the Organiser has had to do extensive night travelling in order to train them.

A number of the Council-trained choirs took part in the choral competitions held by the Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival and several won trophies. Choirs from Natal and the Orange Free State also took part in the Festival.

The Festival also has a dance section which has proved so popular that an extra night has had to be allocated to it. Ballroom competitors drew entries from most of the main centres of the Union. A special night for ballet excerpts by the Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival School of Ballet was held. This school showed good progress in a very short time.

Much progress has been made in regard to activities at the Polly Street Centre. Attendance in this City area appeared to warrant an expansion of activities into the South-Western Native areas. Additional staff made it possible to open Arts and Crafts Clubs at the Lad's Hostel, Orlando and at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre as well as assisting a Boy Scout Troop at the Chiawelo Centre, Moroka.

The following is a schedule of normal activities:—

Activity	No. of Classes Per Month	Average Attendance
Individual tuition pianoforte	60	60
N.E. Boys and Girls Clubs	4	160
Literacy classes	16	480
Judo Exercises	4	80
Choir practices	8	40
Arts and Crafts	4	160
Bookkeeping	4	50
Music and Voice Production	3	20
Ballroom Dancing: Two Schools	10	120
Sewing classes	4	40
Religious services	4	1,200
Temperance Movement	4	160
Jeto Dramatic Club	4	200
Art Club—Orlando Lad's Hostel	4	80
Art Club—Donaldson Orlando Community Centre	4	64
Deaf and Dumb Association	—	1,279 interviews

Although some responsible members of the Native community are beginning to take steps to organise some of their own welfare and recreation projects, still more signs of self-help within the Non-European community are necessary. The fact that European guidance and leadership will have to continue for many years to come is evident. Recommendations made at the Conference of Non-European Social Work, held at the University of the Witwatersrand in July, 1955, resulted in the formation of the Johannesburg Planning Council for Non-European Social Work, with the object of promoting and co-ordinating welfare work among Non-Europeans. The Planning Council is officially recognised by the Johannesburg City Council and is proving a dynamic force in the field of Non-European welfare work.

Johannesburg Festival 1956

Working in association with the Executive of the Joint Location Advisory Boards, the Coronationville and Noordgesig Coloured Tenants' Association and a representative group of Indian citizens, the Manager has prepared a programme

for a Non-European festival to be held in conjunction with the Johannesburg Festival in October, 1956. The arrangements recommended by the sub-committee for the Johannesburg Festival were adopted by the Council on 26th June, 1956.

RESEARCH

Since 1952 when the position of Research Officer was created the staff of the section has been increased from 2 to 5 and has become the source of a wide variety of information required by the Department. Other Municipalities as well as private organisations and persons are also beginning to refer to it, so much so that a system of charges for information supplied had to be established.

During the year under review the section staff carried out an income check in the Coloured townships of Coronationville and Noordgesig which revealed that a large percentage of the tenants in Coronationville earned incomes considerably in excess of the sub-economic limit.

In order to establish the needs of aged Natives who might be suitable for housing in an Old Age Home the staff undertook a sample survey of persons over 60 residing in the Council's townships. The findings of this survey should prove valuable for future planning.

In November, 1955, a comprehensive report on the Western Areas Native population was published. This report should be of interest to a fairly wide public.

Some 65 grants-in-aid are made by the City Council to various organisations undertaking Welfare Work among Non-Europeans. The control and supervision of these grants is undertaken by the Research Section since a study of the effectiveness of social work among the Non-Europeans is part of the section's functions.

BANTU EDUCATION

Schools

With the introduction of the Bantu Education Act the responsibility and control of Native education have been transferred from the Provincial Administration to the Department of Native Affairs. That Department has now enlisted the co-operation of the Council for the provision of 17 additional schools for the year under review and 30 schools for the coming year. It will make a great improvement in the control of juveniles in the townships when these extra schools are available.

Vocational Training Centre

Because of the transfer of the administrative control of this type of school to the Union Department of Education, the Council gave serious consideration as to whether it should accept full responsibility for the running of the Vocational Training Centre at Orlando without a subsidy from the Government, and the Council, on the 6th December, 1955, decided to accept this responsibility. The School was subsequently registered as a private school for the training of Natives in building (bricklaying, concreting and plastering), carpentry (including painting and glazing), tailoring, plumbing and drain-laying, and such additional courses as can be introduced with advantage in the future.

With a view to reducing the deficit, which in 1955 in spite of a subsidy amounted to £15,000, the Council authorised the Manager to increase the fees payable by scholars from £10 per annum for boarders and £2 for day scholars to £17/10/0 and £7/10/0 respectively. Extensive research is also under way in order to widen the remunerative work that can be undertaken by the students in order to make the school more self-supporting.

Bursaries

Judging by the large number of applicants every year there is a great desire for education which in many cases cannot be met from the family income. The careful selection of the six secondary school bursars and 3 medical bursars ensures that failures and a resultant waste of funds are reduced to a minimum.

In December, 1955, at the request of the Director of Housing an Engineering bursary was created in order to enable young Natives with sufficient ability to qualify as Civil Engineers. Graduates would be employed in the City Council's Non-European townships.

It may become necessary in the near future to provide additional bursaries for social workers in order to meet the increasing demand for qualified workers in the Council's Non-European Affairs Department.

PROVISION OF PUBLIC HALLS

Because of the need for providing public halls for Non-Europeans, the Council on the 27th March, 1956, decided to seek Ministerial approval for the immediate erection, departmentally, of three public halls at Nancefield, Coronationville and the Wright Boag Site in the European urban area.

DELEGATION OF MINISTERIAL POWERS

An amendment to the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, provided that no owner of a building in a proclaimed area could permit more than five Natives to reside in that building without the consent of the Minister of Native Affairs and it also provided that the Minister could delegate to a local authority, his powers to grant the consent required. The Council duly accepted the delegation of these powers and drew up a formula in terms of which the excess Natives will be removed from flats, offices, industrial and commercial undertakings, clubs, hotels, boarding houses and residential clubs, private hospitals, clinics and nursing homes.

It was also decided that as accommodation became available in Dube Hostel, such accommodation would be allocated in terms of the formula adopted by the Council on the 27th March, 1956.

AMENDMENT TO NATIVE LOCATION REGULATIONS

For some considerable time past discussions have been held regarding the amendment of the Council's Native Location Regulations, in particular, those relating to the constitution of the Advisory Boards and the control of meetings. The amendments were finally adopted by the Council on the 26th June, 1956.

GENERAL

The income and expenditure of the Native Revenue Account and also that of the Coloured section are reflected below. The losses on each of these accounts are borne by the Council's General Rate Fund.

NATIVE REVENUE ACCOUNT

	1955/56
Total Revenue	£1,084,446
Total Expenditure	1,731,344
Gross Loss	646,898
Transfer from Kaffir Beer Account	517,846
Nett loss transferred to Rate Fund	129,052

COLOURED SECTION

Total Revenue	58,381
Total Expenditure	116,364
Loss transferred to Rate Fund	57,983

THANKS

I have pleasure in placing on record my thanks and appreciation to the members of the Non-European Affairs and Housing Committee for their unfailing support, the whole staff, the Heads of all other Departments and the many outside agencies with which the Department comes into contact.

W. J. P. CARR,
Manager.

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