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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MANAGER

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

for the year ended

30th June 1960

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ANNUAL REPORT 1959/1960

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ANNUAL REPORT 1959/1960.

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- C. Cumulative Capital Outlay, Gross Income, Expenditure, Deficit and Arrear Rents for both the Native and Coloured and Asiatic Branches; Income, Expenditure and Cumulative Expenditure from Native Services Levy Fund and Income, Profits and Expenditure from Profits of the Kaffir Beer Account.
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- G. Graph showing amount of Kaffir Beer Brewed (1940-1960) and Revenue.

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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,  
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY 1959 TO 30TH JUNE 1960.

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to honour to submit the report of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department for the period 1st July 1959 to 30th June 1960.

A. IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1. NATIVES.

(i) Emergency.

It has been said that the Non-European Affairs Department is the Department of emergencies and the year under review proved to be no exception in this respect.

The year 1960 was marred by disturbances in various parts of the country and Johannesburg, with the largest concentration of Native people in the Republic, did not altogether escape. However, the unfortunate occurrence at Sharpeville (near Vereeniging) had no repercussions in the Native Townships under the control of the Johannesburg City Council. A state of emergency was declared with effect from 29th March 1960 and lasted to the end of the year under review. It is true the so called "stay-at-home" campaigns during March 1960 affected the Council's Townships, but apart from a few isolated instances the whole period of emergency passed without any serious disturbances.

From the point of view of the organisers the first of the "stay-at-home" campaigns was reasonably successful in that up to 60 per cent of the workers did in fact stay away (although it was said that many stayed away in fear of intimidators). The second campaign a week later, was a failure as not more than 30 per cent of the workers remained at home. Again many of these claimed that they were intimidated.

(ii) Mai-Mai Fire.

Shortly before Christmas 1959 a fire gutted sections of the Mai-Mai bazaar leaving a number of tenants mostly herbalists, hairdressers and drycleaners destitute. The Mayor immediately launched a fund to assist the victims and the public responded magnificently by donating £2,147.13.2. (R4,295.32) in cash and several thousands of pounds worth of equipment, provisions etc. The gutted portion was rebuilt by the City Engineer's Department and re-opened by the Mayor on 1st April 1960.

:- (iii) ...



(iii) Reference Books Issued to Native Women.

A start was made by the Government Department concerned on the issue of reference books to Native women. Although reports of opposition led people to believe that some sort of trouble might be expected, operations in Council-controlled Townships went off smoothly and it was estimated that a large percentage of Native women over the age of 16 received their reference books.

(iv) Rent Protests at Jabavu.

The Department's hardening attitude towards rent defaulters together with the application of differential rentals in the sub-economic townships caused some resentment among supporters of one of the former members of the Jabavu Advisory Board who applied unsuccessfully to the Supreme Court against the introduction of differential rentals. This group organised a "sit-down-strike" protest at the Jabavu offices which caused some disruption for a few days. They soon tired, however, and administrative activities returned to normal, but not before intimidation over a long period had caused many innocent tenants to fall heavily into arrear which will undoubtedly have its effect in future years.

2. COLOUREDS.

The Festival of Union celebrations during the first part of 1960 enabled the Coloured community to participate. A sports stadium was opened to coincide with the festivities during April and May 1960. The stadium is modelled on the lines of the Orlando Stadium with the exception of the cycle track and provision exists for future improvements. It was felt by the Johannesburg Festival Committee that something tangible should be done for the Coloured community and a donation of £15,000 (R30,000) was made towards the building of the Stadium in Newclare. The Council contributed the balance of the cost of approximately £20,000 (R40,000).

B. PROGRESS REPORT.

1. NATIVES.

(i) Beerhalls.

Two more beergardens, a beerhall and an off-sales depot for Kaffir Beer were opened in the South Western Native Townships during the year under review bringing the total available in the Townships to six beergardens, three beerhalls and two off-sales depots.

(ii) Juvenile Employment Section Enlarged.

The enlarged juvenile employment section of the Registration Branch started operation in the middle of May 1960 and by the end

of the period under review a total of 8,724 youths had registered for employment. The majority of these came forward since the separation of the section from the main labour bureau.

Employers in the city responded magnificently to the appeals by the Juvenile Employment Organiser for the employment of juveniles and many youths were placed in employment. Visits to youths in their employment to deal with problems of employers and the youths themselves proved most effective and were greatly appreciated particularly by the youths who felt, for the first time in their lives, that their employment was a matter of concern to the authorities.

Between 80 and 100 youths reported daily for work and as word spread through the township grapevine the numbers increased sharply. It was confidently felt that through the work of this section a telling blow was being struck at juvenile delinquency in the South Western Native Areas.

(iii) Pimville and Western Native Township

Surveys were carried out in both these townships to establish the number of families in each who would have to be rehoused. It is expected that a start will be made during the coming year with the rehousing of the residents of Western Native Township in Moroka, the relayout of which was approved by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development. A loan for the building of approximately 1,200 houses and 350 double storey flats was applied for. The layout also provided for the reservation of 670 sites for owner-builders.

Negotiations for the inclusion of the Pimville area within the Mentz line, are still in progress.

(iv) Clearance of Shantytown.

Another 342 families were removed from Shantytown during the year, leaving a hard core of only 94 sub-sub-economic families, mainly widows or unmarried mothers with varying numbers of children and virtually no means of support. A scheme to build row houses or rooms in Mofolo South to accommodate this type of indigent person was turned down by the Bantu Housing Board and instructions were issued that every possible avenue was to be explored to find accommodation for these families in the sub-economic townships of Orlando and Jabavu.

(v) Jabulani Hostel Completed.

Jabulani hostel, erected to accommodate the "locations-in-the-sky" Native men, was completed during the year. This hostel accommodates 4,352 persons and was the third "cottage" type hostel to be completed in the South Western Native Townships. It provides four and two bed dormitories.



(vi) George Goch Hostel.

Tenders were accepted for the construction of a conventional multi-storey hostel to accommodate approximately 3,000 workers in essential services in the city. The hostel is to be built immediately to the north-east of Eastern Native Township.

2. COLOUREDS.

The 60 double storey flats in Coronationville were completed at a cost of over £74,000 (R148,000) and were occupied early in 1960. The two-bedroomed flats were let at £8.10.0. (R17.00) a month and the three-bedroomed flats at £11.0.0. (R22.00) a month.

C. ROUTINE WORK.

1. POPULATION.

The estimated Non-European population remained almost static, as can be seen from schedule A. The Coloured population, according to estimates, increased by 8,000 and the Asiatics by over 2,000 but these were offset by a decrease of over 13,000 in the Native population. Although the Native population figures for the Peri-Urban Areas which surround the City would not normally be included in the population figures for the City and townships under the jurisdiction of the Council, they have nevertheless been included because it is known that a large number of the people who work in Johannesburg reside in these areas, perhaps unlawfully. The only decrease was experienced in the areas around Johannesburg under the jurisdiction of the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, owing mainly to the clearance of Alexandra from where large numbers were transferred to Meadowlands and Diepkloof and to other municipal townships on the East and North-East Rand.

2. HOUSING.

The rate at which houses were built slowed down somewhat during the year. However, 4,346 were built, bringing the total to nearly 50,000 of which less than 20,000 existed prior to the start of the big building spurt in March 1954.

Preparation of all the sites in the Site and Service Areas was completed. It will be remembered that the Council undertook in 1955 to service annually 10,000 sites for a number of years. By the end of the year 35,000 such sites were serviced of which nearly 33,000 were allocated. In this figure is included approximately 12,600 houses built with the £3-million (R6-million) mining loan for slum clearance purposes. At the end of the year under review 5,864 families were still living in temporary shacks awaiting the completion of their permanent homes. It is hoped, that at least that number of houses will be built during the coming financial year.

:- This ...



This left the Council with approximately 9,000 sites for future development within the present South Western Areas.

The comparative housing figures for the last year are shown in schedule B.

### Rent Arrears

Notwithstanding strenuous efforts by the Department's officials the arrear rent figure reached a new peak of £236,581 (R473,162) which was nearly £22,000 (R44,000) more than the previous year's total. Details will be found in schedule C.

The reasons for this state of affairs are many and complex, not the least of which is the poverty of the community. The slum clearance schemes carried out so successfully brought with them higher rents and transport charges, causing increased hardship to many families. On the other hand, as mentioned earlier in this report, much blame was also due to Native politicians who exploited grievances.

### 3. FINANCIAL.

The cumulative capital outlay approached the £20½-million (R41-million) mark and the gross expenditure was nearly £4½-million (R9-million). The deficit which had to be covered from the General Rate Fund came to nearly £350,000 (R700,000). Details are given in schedule C.

### 4. TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION

The clearance of Moroka and Shantytown brought about the closing of two Township offices and the transfer of the staff to other offices elsewhere in the new site and service and slum clearance townships. Administratively, it also meant the disestablishment of a number of positions and recreation of others. Although the amount of work increased considerably there was only a slight increase in the number of workers who had to cope with it. Details are found in schedule D.

### 5. RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

The staff of this branch played a prominent role in the Festival of Union celebrations of the city. Unfortunately some of the events planned for the Native community had to be abandoned owing to the state of emergency mentioned earlier.

Further efforts to improve the efficiency of the Welfare Sections for both Natives and Coloureds were made and it is hoped that the results thereof will be evident during the next year.

#### (a) Recreation.

The rapid expansion of the townships necessitated considerable increased activity, not only in the provision of new

:- facilities, ...

facilities, but also in organisation to make the most use of the existing facilities. Eight new playgrounds for children were constructed bringing the total to 33, the majority of which have small club houses built on the sites. Additional sports fields for soccer, basketball courts, tennis courts, club houses, athletic tracks, change rooms and other facilities were provided. Five new recreation halls, six skittle alleys and three dance arenas were completed during the year. The strides made since 1948 are shown in schedule F.

The second big multi-purpose stadium for Natives being built in Moroka/Jabavu neared completion.

(i) School Sports.

School sports were organised in two zones only, with 44 and 42 schools respectively taking part. Altogether 298 football and 304 basketball teams and approximately 1,000 athletes of both sexes took part. Zonal and inter-zone competitions in all three types of sport were held. The final athletic meeting took place at the Orlando Stadium for the first time and attracted approximately 4,000 spectators.

During the school holidays games of all types were organised to keep the children occupied and out of mischief.

Approximately 660 adult football teams took part in regular weekend games in Johannesburg.

(ii) Evening Clubs.

Twenty clubs for adults and one for youths were in operation in the townships with a total of over 600 members. Boxing and weightlifting remained the most popular activities, but there were also members interested in ballroom dancing.

(iii) Senior Athletics and Cycling.

Specialised assistance was again given to the cyclists, 30 of whom competed in several meetings at the two stadia. A team was sent to Durban to take part in the olympic trials.

Meetings were held at the Orlando Stadium and a team was sent to Maseru to compete.

(iv) Swimming.

Compared with the previous year increasing use was being made of the swimming pool. Nearly 10,000 more people patronised the pool during the year (of whom nearly 7,000 came during weekends). The weekend figures constituted a record and increased use of the pool is anticipated as

:- swimming ...



swimming lessons are now given to scholars in the immediate vicinity of the pool. As the number of swimmers increased, the number of spectators decreased from as many as 7,000 to approximately 2,000 during the season. The average attendance of school children was 300 per day. These figures are not reflected in the attendance figures given above.

The water was kept to the standard required by the health by-laws and regular samples were analysed by the bio-chemist.

(v) Cinema Shows.

The free cinema shows for residents in hostels and municipal compounds continued at the rate of approximately 70 per month and in addition members of the section were frequently on duty during weekends and on public holidays when the public address system was needed for a wide variety of functions.

(b) Cultural Section.

(i) Music.

The music appreciation group formed during the previous year extended its activities by forming a school where music instruction was given in theory, piano, wood-wind, strings and singing. A total of 148 pupils received tuition and approximately 40 entered for examinations in various sections.

The choirs reached the stage where they were able to give public concerts. Eight were given during the year. Nearly 14,000 people attended these performances in which over 300 persons participated.

(ii) Art.

Art instructors gave more than 170 classes at four different places in the city and the townships during the year and the average attendances per class varied from six for one of the youth clubs to 20 at the Jubilee Social Centre. The pupils in the townships were taught painting and drawing while the group at the Jubilee Centre also received instructions in sculpture.

(iii) Bands.

The five brass bands continued to give an average of three public performances each in the townships during the weekends. A total of over 500 performances was given and in addition the bands performed on numerous ceremonial occasions. The Moroka band which was started during the previous year gave three public performances.

(iv) Chiawelo Centre : Moroka.

This centre was taken over during the year and was converted into a centre for major cultural activities. Art and music classes were started and ballroom dancing was taught while jazz groups, youth clubs etc. were given opportunities for practice.

(c) Welfare.

Public assistance became increasingly necessary during the year under review owing to a very large extent to the success in slum clearance. Increased rents and transport charges resulted in less money being available for other necessities.

Thanks to increased grants for tuberculosis cases by South African National Tuberculosis Association the poor relief needed from departmental and government sources could be reduced, but the investigations still had to be carried out by the Department's welfare staff.

Food parcels were obtained from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development for 191 families, 86 of whom were completely rehabilitated by the end of the year.

Current rental for 298 families had to be remitted during the year and arrear rents of 165 families, compared with only 97 families in the previous year written off.

The final clearance of Sophiatown/Martindale brought considerable headaches for the welfare section of this Department as the last to be moved were welfare cases who mostly had to be provided with everything, from material to build their shacks in the site and service area of Emdeni to the provision of food, clothing and bedding.

The number of families who had to be assisted from the Non-European Affairs Department Welfare Fund, because they did not qualify for official assistance from elsewhere but nevertheless were in dire need, increased by one third from 34 to 51. At the end of the year 23 such families still needed assistance. This fund was to a very large extent dependent on the generosity of the public and appeals through the press for donations of clothing, blankets, cash etc. - met with a magnificent response.

The section continued to operate trust accounts on behalf of several individuals or organisations for the benefit of old and needy ex-servants. The work of the tuberculosis section increased considerably and several members of the staff served on various committees connected with welfare work among the Natives.

(d) Rehabilitation.

The Sheltered Workshop for disabled persons in Orlando East remained the only one of its kind in the city and the number of persons accommodated increased by seven. Sixteen new cases were

:- admitted ...



admitted and nine left or died. Neither the premises nor the staff allow for expansion.

Sales of articles made by the disabled increased during the year by nearly £400 (R800) and consequently their wages as well. Earnings varied again from a few shillings a month to as high as £11 (R22) a month for those with the ability and willingness to work hard. The absence of a "shop window" in the city to attract the attention of the general public remained a severe stumbling block. However, a devoted and resourceful staff managed to find ways and means of publicising the work and finding enough markets to keep on an even keel financially. Contributions by interested individuals and organisations did much to assist in improving the amenities and meals provided at the centre, as a result of which there was a noticeable improvement in the health of the workers and absenteeism was markedly reduced.

(e) Youth Services.

(i) Youth Clubs.

Two more clubs were started during the year, bringing the total to 17 and the total membership exceeded 2,000. This increased the responsibilities of the staff specially since the closing of the Jan Hofmeyr School for Social Work as the source of voluntary assistance by the students disappeared. The activities remained the same, i.e. games, drama, singing, dancing, physical exercises, handicrafts such as sewing, knitting, painting, bead work, fret work and raffia work.

Outings of an educational nature were made to the Sterkfontein Caves, Hartebeestpoortdam, Magaliesburg and the Rand Exposition.

The second youth festival was held from September to October 1959. Preliminary elimination contests were held in three different zones with only the finalists of each zone competing at the final held at the Orlando Stadium. This resulted in a higher standard and a financial profit of £79.3.6. (R158.35).

Two camps for members of the clubs were held - one for 150 at John Power Camp near Muizenberg, Cape, in December 1959 - January 1960 and a smaller one for 50 members at Mnini beach on the Natal South Coast in July 1959.

The Christmas party again took the form of a free circus show attended by almost all the club members plus a number of smaller members of the families concerned and the workers at the sheltered workshop.

(ii) Play Centres.

The four play centres were attended by over 400 children (over 40 more than the previous year). The centres are open

from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on weekdays and the children given three meals a day and free medical and dental care. Parents paid 6/- (60c.) per child per month, which was approximately two-fifths of the cost of feeding the child. The balance was found by committees of European women, either in cash or in kind.

(f) Women's Clubs.

One club in Eastern Native Township was closed and two new ones opened in the outlying areas to the east of Jabavu bringing the total to 14 clubs with a membership of 220. The clubs were educative and gave instruction in sewing, knitting and handicrafts and to a very limited extent in cookery where facilities were available. The members supplied their own materials or could obtain it at wholesale prices from the Department, for which they were most grateful. An exhibition of their work was held in the Uncle Tom's Hall, Orlando West, in November 1959 and included a mannequin parade, in which children, women and one brave man, modelled the clothes made by the members of the clubs.

(g) Horticulture.

With the expansion of the townships the activities of the horticultural section followed suit. The two nurseries were extended considerably to provide the plants, flowers, shrubs, trees etc. for the increased number of gardens, parks, playgrounds, office gardens, cemeteries, streets etc. The new (second) cemetery on the historic farm Doornkop had been extended, levelled, laid out attractively and planted with trees, shrubs and flower beds and grass lawns. The Klipspruit cemetery was also improved in appearance. Burials reached the record total of 6,985 in the two cemeteries, an increase of 1,438 over the previous year.

The large park in Mofolo was developed during the year. A small dam in the valley with a bandstand and shady trees made a very attractive feature. A children's paddling pool lower down the valley and the clearing of shrubs and planting of grass and more suitable types of trees were completed. Another portion is earmarked for development on similar lines.

The smaller parks in Tladi, Moletsane and Jabavu were prepared and partially developed and the soil prepared for planting in seven others.

Planting of grass on the playing area of the Moroka/Jabavu stadium continued and the Elkah and Orlando Stadia were kept in proper shape. Children's playgrounds and sports fields were grassed and 36 gardens round municipal offices and buildings were prepared, planted and kept in order.

A record number of 15,000 fruit trees were given (two per house) to tenants who were prepared to dig the holes in front gardens of new houses in the Site and Service and slum Clearance schemes. The previous record number planted in one year was 8,000 in 1958/59. In addition 2,000 trees were planted in streets, parks and around playgrounds, and 250 trees, 400 shrubs and numerous perennial plants were given to schools to beautify their grounds.



Several large trees in the area which were becoming dangerous or were in the wrong places, had to be felled.

## 6. REGISTRATION AND INFLUX CONTROL.

In addition to its steadily increasing amount of routine work this section took on additional responsibilities connected with the final clearance of Sophiatown/Martindale where approximately 1,200 families had to be screened, and accommodation provided for those who qualified.

The Labour Bureau experienced no difficulty in filling all vacancies in commerce and industry, but in the heavy manual labour category an average shortage of 222 vacancies a month remained unfilled. Unfilled vacancies in domestic service averaged 274 per month. The greatest shortage was experienced during the latter part of 1959, but was considerably reduced during the first half of 1960 owing to the efforts of the staff to persuade unemployed men to accept domestic appointments.

### (a) Men.

The cycle of supply and demand for labour showed little change from previous years, i.e. the greatest demand occurring during December and January coinciding with the annual efflux of migrant labourers to their homelands and gradual return until the peak was reached in March and April 1960.

During the year 159,997 adult males registered for work.

### (b) Women

Workseekers in this category consisted almost entirely of domestic servants as other avenues of employment for them were limited in the extreme.

The most difficult problem with which this section was faced was the reconciliation of the diametrically opposed preferences of employers and employees, i.e. employers preferring domestic servants who "sleep in" and married women with families in the townships preferring to "sleep out".

### (c) Youths.

As mentioned earlier this section was enlarged and separated entirely from the sections for adults. The results of the first few months during which this section operated independently more than justifies the optimism with which this separation was undertaken.

## 7. INSPECTORATE.

The staff complement remained the same as previously.

:- Action ...

Action was taken against 16,430 Europeans (13,767 last year) for contraventions of the various acts and regulations administered by the Department. Nearly 4,000 went to court, the balance being settled without court action being necessary. The bulk of the prosecutions were for failure to pay Native Services Levy fees (1,348) employing unauthorised Natives (1,139) housing Natives without a licence (543), failing to transmit registration fees (386), employing foreign Natives (170) and failing to register Natives (102).

Night inspections were restored as the best results were obtained when everybody was at home. 6,632 private residential premises were inspected and action taken in respect of 1,558 men, 240 women and 71 children (all Natives) who were found to be illegally resident. Action was also taken against 153 men, 64 women and 5 children who were found in unlawful residence in the Native quarters of 445 flat buildings inspected. In addition 809 men and 133 women who were found on private premises without the permission of the lawful occupiers were charged with trespassing.

Just over 5,000 Natives were prosecuted in Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Courts for various contraventions; in the main for remaining in the urban area for more than 72 hours without a permit (2,182), vagrancy (1,043), and failing to register as workseekers (983). There were 660 prosecutions in connection with offences connected with reference books.

#### 8. KAFFIR BEER.

A new record of 13,358,000 gallons of this traditional Native beverage was produced by the Council's brewery during the year and sales reached a new record of £1,345,545 (R2,691,090) compared with 12,855,000 gallons produced and a gross income of £1,294,856 (R2,589,712) the previous year. The nett profits increased by only £4,400 (R8,800) which was available to finance the losses on housing and the welfare, recreation and medical services to the Native population. The financial details are shown in schedule C and schedule G is a graph showing the amount of beer brewed (1940-60) and Revenue.

#### 9. OTHER AMENITIES.

##### (a) Vocational Training Centre.

It was a difficult year for this institution where Native youths are trained in the three basic building trades - brick-laying/plastering, carpentry/ joinery and drainlaying/plumbing - and as tailors and motor mechanics.

Because of the uncertainty of the future of the school, enrolment dropped to 230. It was decided to discontinue the course in motor mechanics. The first and last group of 14 properly trained motor mechanics in Johannesburg therefore passed out in June 1960.

:- Special ...



Special arrangements were made for the final year students in the brick-laying and carpentry sections to work with the emphasis on output, a policy which was repaid with over 80 per cent passes and excellent marks in the tests conducted by government inspectors in terms of the Native Building Workers Act.

The annual parents' day was held at the closing of the school year and a large number of parents and visitors, both European and Native attended.

(b) Schools.

The total number of schools serving the Native population of greater Johannesburg (i.e. including Meadowlands and Diepkloof) including the areas under government and Peri-Urban Areas Health Board jurisdiction - increased to 134 during the year and the number of children attending school to 77,000, an increase over the previous year of 16,000 children. Of these, 96 schools were situated within the Council controlled areas - an increase of 20 - and 56,000 children attended school, an increase of 12,000.

(c) Health.

Health services are the responsibility of the City Health Department and the following figures were culled from the Medical Officer of Health's annual report.

No extra clinics were built, but the capacity of the Waterval Hospital for infectious diseases increased by 38 to 310 beds. During the year 963,289 persons visited the clinics, an increase of nearly 34,000, but medical officers stationed at the clinics visited over 9,000 patients at home who were too ill to visit the clinics, which was over 1,000 less than the previous year. The numbers of visits by district nurses, however, increased by over 7,000 to 285,000 and midwives attended over 5,000 confinements - 500 more than the previous year's total. The number of workseekers examined at the medical examination centre at the Non-European Affairs Department's labour bureau increased by over 3,000 to 88,450, but the number of miniature X-rays taken was nearly 7,000 less than the previous year owing mainly to the rapid turnover in employment which caused the same persons to be examined more than once during the year.

Both the number of births (16,622) and the birth rate (35.08) were higher than the previous year. Deaths (5,563) and the death rate (11.07) were lower than the preceding year. The infantile mortality rate dropped a further eight per 1,000 of the population to 104.98 compared with 142.24 in 1956 and 25.5 for Europeans.

The illegitimacy rate dropped slightly by 0.27 to 38.67 per cent compared with a slight increase of 0.31 to 3.21 per cent for Europeans.

:- The ...

The principal causes of death remained violence, diarrhoea and enteritis, heart diseases and pneumonia, tuberculosis and cancer in that order.

In April-May 1959 there was an outbreak of typhoid in the Johannesburg Prison and as a result large-scale immunisation was given free to all races. Over 130,000 Natives were immunised in what was probably the first drive of its kind in the country.

Although there was a decrease of notification of pulmonary tuberculosis there was an increased death rate for both mining and non-mining Natives. The Medical Officer of Health commented as follows: "It is the substantial increase in death rates of both mining and non-mining Natives that is so disturbing and for which it is so difficult to ascertain the cause. These rates should be coming down as a result of better case finding, which should be resulting in the treatment of cases at an earlier stage of the disease, and improved methods of treatment."

The incidence of infectious diseases continued the downward trend, including venereal diseases, but "in line with overseas experience it would appear that new cases of gonorrhoea seem to be on the increase. Although the increase is not marked it does not reach the proportions experienced in pre-penicillin days, it is nevertheless evident. The reasons may be two-fold - that resistance was slowly being built up against penicillin and that the acute symptoms were cured with the 'one shot' method used in many cases, but produced carrier states. At the clinics we are now giving larger doses of penicillin and insist on a longer period of surveillance. Primary and secondary syphilis is still very prevalent among the Non-European population."

#### 10. ELECTRICITY.

A sum of £125,000 (R250,000) was provided in the estimates for the reticulation and house wiring of the Native Townships during the year. Another 727 houses were wired in Orlando East and West, bringing the total to over 2,000 of which over 1,300 had paid their deposits at the end of the year and had the lights connected. Street lighting in alternate streets was completed in the Tladi/Moletsane area and in Jabulani.

#### 11. SEWERAGE.

Rapid progress was made towards the ideal of having water-borne sewerage for every single house. Over 53 miles of sewers and 21.5 miles of link sewers were laid and 13,145 sites were connected and 6,575 W.C.'s installed. The average number of pails for night-soil removal replaced nightly was reduced from 18,000 to 2,420.

#### 12. WATER.

Nearly 40 miles of water mains were laid during the year and 6,575 sites provided with water taps.



13. ROADS.

During the year nearly nine miles of road were constructed bringing the total length of streets macadamised to 63.8 miles out of a total length of 365.8 miles. In addition 240 miles of earth roads were graded or regraded.

14. RESEARCH.

A survey was conducted to establish the need of a market in the Native Townships. It was learnt that the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing was considering the appointment of a commission to investigate this question on a national basis. Pressure of other more important work has delayed the completion of this survey.

15. EXHIBIT, RAND EASTER SHOW.

As the model house built by the Housing Division had to be demolished to allow for the erection of another building, a site was rented in one of the main industrial halls at the Rand Easter Show and a professional display artist was engaged to erect the stall. The design incorporated a projector to show colour slides of various scenes in the Townships. This attracted much attention and large numbers of persons requested literature.

16. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

One of the main reasons why an Information Officer was appointed early in 1959 was to interview visitors who were interested in the Country's Native problems and to conduct them to the Townships on "see for yourself!" tours. During the year nearly 1,200 people were taken on 225 tours in addition to over 100 persons who were taken by the Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, the Manager and other senior officials as it was considered that their status warranted such action.

Many of the visitors were journalists, radio commentators, authors, television personnel and photographers.

A typical comment from such visitors was that of Mrs. Waldo Stephens who visited the Townships in company of her husband Prof. Waldo E. Stephens. Mrs. Stephens was inter alia Chairman of the United Nations Educational Committee (UNESCO) in the United States and her husband an ex-professor on American foreign policy and radio commentator on world political, economic and social conditions, conducting a weekly programme over a nation-wide television book-up. Mrs. Stephens wrote: "You gave us a most comprehensive view of the problems and what is being done to improve conditions. We shall make good use of our information and we feel that we have a much clearer view of your work."

As a former colleague of many journalists and radio news-men and vice-president of the South African Association of Journalists, the Information Officer maintained close friendship with local persons in charge of publicity and, apart from securing much valuable favourable publicity for the Department's work, succeeded in forestalling unfavourable publicity or comment. Where occasional mis-statements did appear the Information Officer was usually successful in securing a correction.

A brochure on the housing achievements of the Council has been prepared in conjunction with the Council's Public Relations Officer and will be printed in four colours in the new financial year. It is intended to follow this up with other small colour brochures dealing with various aspects of the Department's work.

#### 17. COLOURED SECTION.

##### (i) Housing.

Little improvement could be effected in this respect during the year under review. The land on which it was intended to build a new township i.e. the historic farm Langlaagte No. 224, was finally bought by the Council for £157,500 (R315,000) on condition that the Mining Commissioner release 177 morgen immediately for housing purposes.

Towards the end of June 1960, the City Engineer prepared plans for a layout of the northern section of the township for 623 houses as an economic letting scheme and 222 sites for freehold self-builders.

The second stage would be started soon afterwards and the intention was to build 1,500 austerity-type houses for sub-economic families. Primary schools, a teacher's training college, creches, hostels, churches, shopping centres, parks and playgrounds were also incorporated in the plan.

In April 1960 the Council resolved to sell the Coronationville houses to tenants on very reasonable terms.

Towards the end of 1959 Bosmont, adjoining Newclare, was declared an area for Coloured occupation and in June 1960 the Council decided to petition the Administrator to incorporate this area in the municipal area. This would eventually form part of the City's Coloured complex and the Council agreed to allow the City Engineer's Department and the Electricity Department to provide the necessary services.

Towards the end of 1959 the Council decided to acquire 117 stands in Newclare (74 of which were declared slums) for a housing scheme for Coloureds. The owners of 28 of these stands instituted Supreme Court action to have the declaration set aside. Eventually proceedings were stayed



to allow the Council to acquire all the stands at agreed prices on condition that a housing loan of £160,000 (R320,000) be granted by the National Housing Commission.

(ii) Welfare.

Considerable unemployment was experienced during the year, particularly among top wage earners whose trade unions would not allow them to accept work at lower wages than that received before dismissal. A total of 504 cases was dealt with during the year of which more than 300 were new cases and 132 old cases reopened. The number of home visits had to be curtailed still more drastically because of the large number of interviews in the office, i.e. only 1,317 home visits could be made and 1,847 office interviews were conducted by the European welfare worker and her two Coloured assistants. Nearly 584 families had to be assisted with the payment of rent. Nearly 70 applications for pensions and disability grants were made and 39 pensions and grants were collected monthly and administered.

(iii) Recreation.

The organisation of recreational facilities was taken over from the Council's Department of Parks and Recreation during the year and apart from the stadium and tennis courts mentioned earlier eight sportsfields, two children's playgrounds, a tennis court and three netball courts were provided. Two more playgrounds for children are visualised for next year and serious consideration was given to the building of a swimming pool for which the community of Coronationville had been clamouring for a long time.

(iv) Health.

Nearly 37,000 persons visited the Noordgesig clinic and the Medical Officer at the clinic visited 780 patients at home and nurses paid over 4,300 such home visits. Midwives attended to 162 confinements.

A total of 1,489 births were reported giving a rate of 39.60 which was the highest for all races. There were 426 deaths giving a death rate of 11.33 which also was the highest for all races. The infantile mortality rate, however, was 61.79 which was considerably lower than that for Natives but 10 higher than that for Asiatics.

Diseases of the heart, violence, diarrhoea and enteritis, cancer and tuberculosis in that order were the most important causes of death.

There was a substantial reduction in the notification rate of pulmonary tuberculosis from 753 the previous year to 428 and the deaths decreased from 60 to 43.

18. ASIATICS.

(i) Housing.

Owing to the absence of a declared group area for Asiatics nothing could be done to alleviate the pressing housing needs for a large number of families living under most undesirable conditions.

The Council accepted the responsibility of administering the "emergency camp" at Lenz where 50 families were housed in converted army barracks for a further year. It was, however, expected that the Group Areas Development Board would be ready to take over the camp at the end of 1960.

(ii) Health.

There was a drop of nearly six per 1,000 in the birth rate to 28.70 while the death rate of 5.63 was nearly two lower than the previous year's figure and remained the lowest for the different racial groups including white. The infantile mortality rate increased by nearly three to 51.61 which was almost double the rate for whites, but 10 lower than the rate for Coloureds and less than half the rate for Natives.

Diseases of the heart remained the most significant cause of death (a rate of 1.95) with cancer showing a rate of 0.48 the second and violence (0.33), pneumonia and diarrhoea and enteritis (0.30) each jointly third.

The notification rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was reduced from 146 the previous year to 115 and the death rate from 15 to 4.

19. STAFF.

Changes in the staff position, reflecting the numbers of persons in the employ of the Council connected with the provision of services to the Non-European population is reflected in schedule E.

20. COMMITTEE.

The Non-European Affairs Committee entrusted with the task of administering the Department consisted of the following:-

Councillors P.R.B. Lewis (Chairman), H. Goldberg (Vice-Chairman), A.J. Cutten (until 30th April 1960), E. Cuyler, J.P., H.B. Ismay, C.J. Ross-Spencer and W.D.D. Usher.

21. THANKS.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Committee for their encouraging support, to the

: - Deputy ...



Deputy Manager and staff for their loyalty and the Heads of other Departments and the many outside agencies with which the Department dealt during the year, for their willing co-operation and unfailing courtesy.

W. J. P. CARR.  
MANAGER.

Account	1922	1923	1924	1925
General Expenses	10,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Salaries	20,000	22,000	25,000	28,000
Printing	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
Travel	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Telephone	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500
Postage	1,500	1,800	2,200	2,600
Repairs	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800
Lighting	800	900	1,100	1,300
Insurance	700	800	900	1,000
Interest	600	700	800	900
Depreciation	500	600	700	800
Contingencies	400	500	600	700
Reserve	300	400	500	600
Profit	200	300	400	500
Total	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000

W. J. P. CARR.  
MANAGER.

## CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING POPULATION STATISTICS AS AT 30TH JUNE 1959, COMPARED WITH  
THOSE AT 30TH JUNE 1960.

I. NATIVES IN AREAS SOUTH WEST OF CITY.(a) Council Controlled Areas.

(i) <u>Locations/Villages</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Central Western Jabavu	6,871		7,112	
Chiawelo	10,974		11,114	
Dhlamini	8,919		9,052	
Dube	11,449		11,696	
Endeni	3,059		10,407	
Jabavu	21,702		27,742	
Jabulani	10,572		13,684	
Mapetla	9,120		8,846	
Mofolo	26,062		26,212	
Molapo	6,884		7,086	
Moletsane	9,106		9,461	
Moroka	2,721		2,676	
Naledi	20,245		20,077	
Orlando	76,696		66,128	
Phiri	12,207		11,313	
Pimville	21,078		33,561	
Senaoane	8,105		8,607	
Tladi	8,403		8,857	
Zola	30,850		31,189	
Zondi	<u>7,929</u>		<u>7,949</u>	
Total (i)		312,954		332,769

(ii) Hostels

Dube	5,133		5,056	
Nancefield	-		2,434	
Jabulani	<u>4,616</u>		<u>4,832</u>	
Total (ii)		9,749		12,322

TOTAL (a): COUNCIL CONTROLLED  
AREAS SOUTH WESTERN AREAS.

322,703

345,091

(b) Bantu Resettlement Board.

Diepkloof	-		11,686	
Meadowlands	57,985*		57,802	
Hostel	-		<u>1,556</u>	
<u>TOTAL (b):</u>		57,985		71,044

TOTAL I - NATIVES IN SOUTH  
WEST OF CITY:380,688416,135

\* Included Hostel.



II. NATIVES IN CITY AREA.	1959	TOTAL	1960	TOTAL
1. <u>Council Controlled Area.</u>				
(a) <u>In City Locations</u>				
Western Native Township	14,838		15,343	
Eastern Native Township	<u>3,736</u>		<u>3,699</u>	
Total (a)		18,574		19,042
(b) <u>Municipal Hostels in City</u>				
Denver Men's Hostel	3,171		3,336	
George Goch Men's Hostel	-		-	
Mai-Mai Men's Hostel	399		399	
Wemmer Men's Hostel	2,828		2,809	
Wolhuter Men's Hostel	3,170		3,230	
Wolhuter Women's Hostel	<u>135</u>		<u>135</u>	
Total (b)		9,703		9,909
(c) <u>Municipal Compounds</u>	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691
(d) <u>Privately Housed</u>	107,117	107,117	107,617	107,617
2. <u>Natives Resettlement Board</u>				
Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare & Pageview	4,000	<u>4,000</u>	300	<u>300</u>
<u>TOTAL II - NATIVES IN CITY AREA:</u>		151,085		148,559
III. <u>TOTAL NATIVES HOUSED BY MINES.</u>	28,635	28,635	29,303	29,303
IV. <u>NATIVES IN PERI-URBAN AREA.</u>				
(a) Alexandra				
(b) North of Johannesburg	165,000	<u>165,000</u>	117,578	<u>117,578</u>
(c) South of Johannesburg				
<u>TOTAL NATIVES I, II, III &amp; IV:</u>		<u>725,408</u>		<u>711,575</u>
V. <u>COLOUREDS.</u>				
(a) In the Urban Area	38,000		39,500	
(b) In the Peri-Urban Area:				
(i) Alexandra				
(ii) Johannesburg North	12,400		18,900	
(iii) Johannesburg South				
Total (a) & (b)		50,400		58,400
VI. <u>ASIATICS.</u>				
(a) In the Urban Area	27,200		28,000	
(b) In Peri-Urban Area				
(i) Alexandra				
(ii) Johannesburg North	4,400		5,800	
(iii) Johannesburg South				
Total (a) & (b)		31,600		33,800
<u>TOTAL NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION: I - VI:</u>		<u>807,408</u>		<u>803,775</u>

## CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

## NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COUNCIL CONTROLLED  
LOCATIONS/VILLAGES 1959 AND 1960 (30TH JUNE).

	1959	1960	Increase
Central Western Jabavu	1,309	1,324	15
Chiawelo	1,350	1,667	317
Dhlamini	938	1,415	477
Dube	1,807	1,861	54
Emdeni			
Jabavu	5,100	5,100	-
Jabulani	1,022	1,246	224
Mapetla	1,502	1,502	-
Melapo	1,406	1,420	14
Mofelo	4,403	4,422	19
Moletsane	1,007	1,937	930
Moroka			
Moroka North	-	-	-
Naledi	1,988	1,988	-
Orlando	11,313	11,313	-
Phiri	1,890	1,890	-
Pimville	1,232	1,232	-
Senaoane	635	1,481	846
Tladi	861	1,861	1,000
Zola	4,200	4,200	-
Zondi	986	1,436	450
Eastern Native Township	627	627	-
Western Native Township	2,278	2,278	-
Total ...	45,854	50,200	4,346

## NO. OF BEDS IN HOSTELS 1959 - 1960.

Hostel	1959	1960	Increase
Denver	3,336	3,336	-
Dube	5,152	5,152	-
George Goch	-	-	-
Jabulani	-	4,352	4,352
Mai-Mai	399	399	-
Nancefield	4,976	4,976	-
Wemmer	2,808	2,808	-
Wolhuter Men's	3,170	3,170	-
Wolhuter Women's	117	117	-
Total ...	19,958	24,310	4,352



## CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

## NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Schedule showing the cumulative capital outlay, gross income, expenditure, deficit and arrear rents for both the Native and Coloured and Asiatic Branches, income, expenditure and cumulative expenditure from Native Services Levy Fund and income, profits and expenditure from profits of the Kaffir Beer Account.

	1958/59	1959/60
<u>BANTU</u>	£	£
Cumulative Capital Outlay	18,034,086	20,453,608
Gross Income	3,098,953	3,864,764
Total Expenditure	3,220,533	4,207,889
Deficit	121,530	343,125
Arrear Rent	214,923	236,581

	1958/59	1959/60
<u>COLOURED</u>	£	£
Cumulative Capital Outlay	1,119,025	1,208,554
Gross Income	64,145	74,877
Total Expenditure	145,231	161,592
Deficit	81,086	86,715
Arrear Rent	2,568	3,722

	1958/59	1959/60
<u>NATIVE SERVICES LEVY FUND</u>	£	£
Income	736,665	700,321
Expenditure	956,293	388,095
Cumulative Expenditure	3,232,553	3,620,648

	1958/59	1959/60
<u>KAFFIR BEER</u>	£	£
Gross Income	1,294,856	1,345,545
Profits	645,495	649,884
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
1. Housing	362,830	325,756
2. Welfare, Recreation, Grants-in-Aid and Medical Services	215,165	216,628

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Schedule showing the numbers of superintendents, the total European staff and the total number of Native staff employed by the Non-European Affairs Department in the Townships for Township administration purposes.

	1959			1960		
	NO. SUPTS.	EUROPEAN	NON-EUROPEAN	NO. SUPTS.	EUROPEAN	NON-EUROPEAN
Orlando	6	17	249	5	13	213
Senaoane	4	8	130	4	9	133
Jabavu	5	12	194	4	11	172
Tladi/Zola	6	12	129	7	14	190
Western Native Township	1	3	50	1	3	50
Eastern Native Township	1	1	25	1	1	25
Hostels *	7	8	431	8	9	544
	-	61	1,208	-	60	1,327

\* Excludes staff employed in Beerhalls.



FOR INCLUSION IN MANAGER'S ANNUAL REPORT  
1959-1960.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT : NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

	<u>N. E. A. D.</u>	<u>TREASURY.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
European Staff	372	146	518
Non-European Graded Staff	281	124	405
Non-European Daily Paid Staff	2,876	-	2,876
	<u>3,529</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>3,799</u>

Grade	Staff	Rate	Total
AS1	1	100,000	100,000
AS2	1	75,000	75,000
AS3	1	50,000	50,000
AS4	1	25,000	25,000
AS5	1	12,500	12,500
AS6	1	6,250	6,250
AS7	1	3,125	3,125
AS8	1	1,562	1,562
AS9	1	781	781
AS10	1	390	390
AS11	1	195	195
AS12	1	97	97
AS13	1	48	48
AS14	1	24	24
AS15	1	12	12
AS16	1	6	6
AS17	1	3	3
AS18	1	1	1
AS19	1	1	1
AS20	1	1	1
AS21	1	1	1
AS22	1	1	1
AS23	1	1	1
AS24	1	1	1
AS25	1	1	1
AS26	1	1	1
AS27	1	1	1
AS28	1	1	1
AS29	1	1	1
AS30	1	1	1
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AS91	1	1	1
AS92	1	1	1
AS93	1	1	1
AS94	1	1	1
AS95	1	1	1
AS96	1	1	1
AS97	1	1	1
AS98	1	1	1
AS99	1	1	1
AS100	1	1	1

Category	1959-60	1960-61
Staff	3,529	3,799
Grades	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenses	500,000	500,000
Revenue	200,000	200,000
Net Cost	300,000	300,000

SCHEDULE F.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Schedule showing the recreational facilities provided in the Native Townships under the control of the Council.

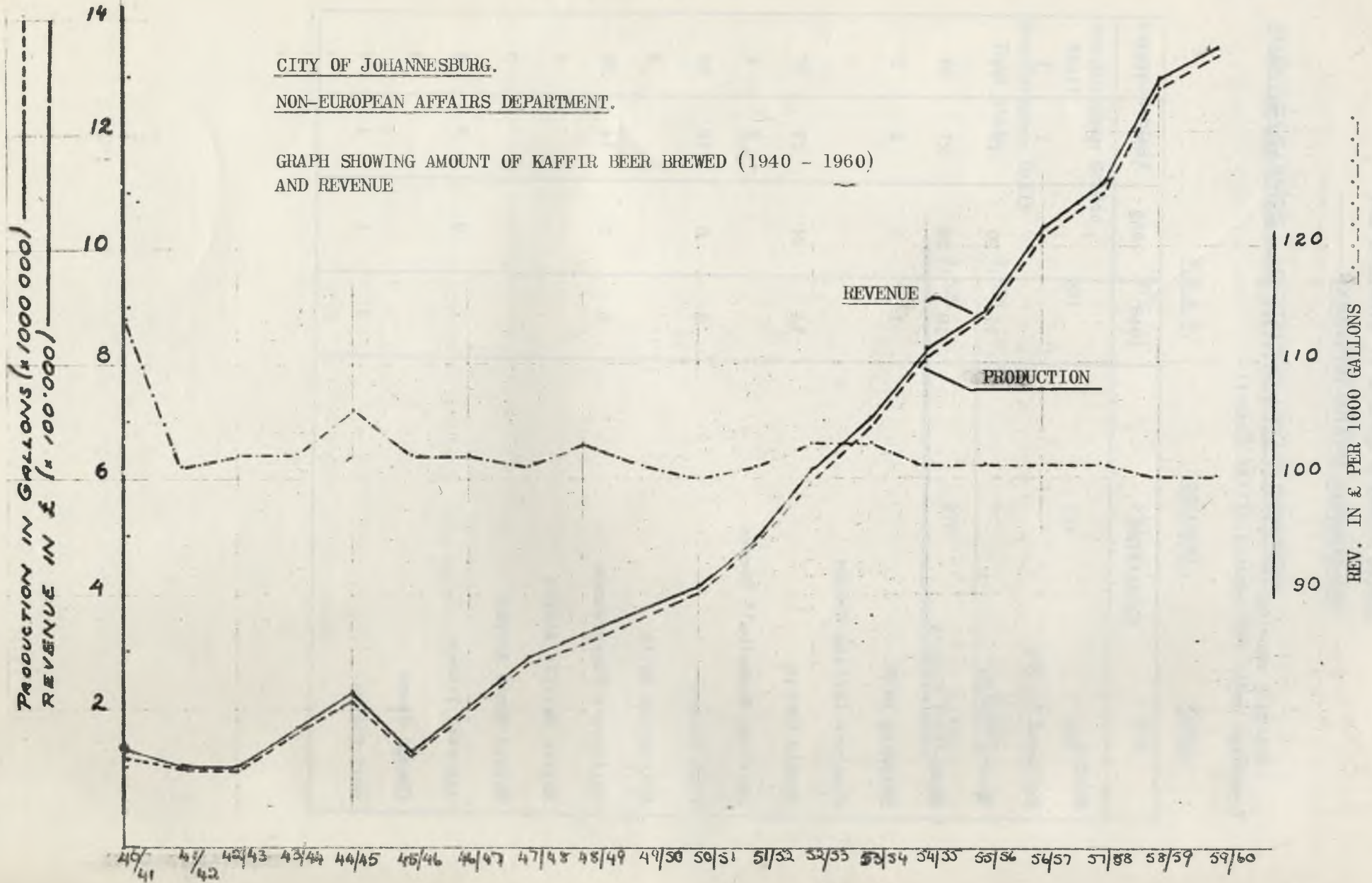
FACILITIES	1948	1952	1956	1960
Stadia		1	1	3
Enclosed Fields		1	1	1
Sports Fields	14	29	43	71
Basketball Courts	10	20	27	53
Swimming Bath	1	1	2	2
Concrete Cycling Tracks				2
Tennis Courts	14	24	24	32
American Basketball Courts			2	4
Club Houses	6	6	10	24
Recreation Halls				5
Children's Playgrounds	5	5	14	33
Native Skittle Alleys				6
Native Dance Arenas				3
Athletic Tracks		2	3	4
Change Rooms				8
Golf Course	1	1	1	1



CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

GRAPH SHOWING AMOUNT OF KAFFIR BEER BREWED (1940 - 1960)  
AND REVENUE



Collection Number: A2628

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (Johannesburg)

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