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City of Johannesburg.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGER OF NON-EUROPEAN AND NATIVE AFFAIRS

1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1940.



Johannesburg
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1941

Annual Report of the Manager, Non-European and Native Affairs Department

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1940.

To the Mayor
and Councillors of the City of Johannesburg.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the Department, for the period 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1940.

NON-EUROPEAN AND NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The following members of the City Council of Johannesburg constituted the Non-European and Native Affairs Committee:—

Councillor A. Immink, J.P. (Chairman), Councillors Mrs. E. M. Pemberton (Vice-Chairman), N. Eppel, Mrs. M. Jamison, W. Weinbren, W. McEwan, J. J. O'Connor, The Mayor ex officio.

STAFF.

Owing to the outbreak of the War the Staff was considerably disorganised, as many of the European members joined up for Active Service. By the 30th June, 1940, the following members were on Active Service in some part of Africa:—

Non-European and Native Affairs Staff: J. A. W. Bridge, E. E. Brorson, A. G. Burmeister, D. M. Cadle, W. Carr, J. M. K. Chalker, A. C. Crabbe, A. J. Diepenaar, N. M. Duguid, J. H. du Plessis, J. S. Ferreira, J. E. L. Gamble, Miss E. Gillman, R. M. Gordon, B. G. Hardwick, D. F. Hennessy, A. M. Hobson, F. W. Johnstone, H. P. Jones, C. J. L. Jordan, T. E. Moroney, R. C. Martin, R. W. Martin, M. F. Molyneaux, R. W. Norden, H. O'Connor, L. M. Phillips, D. Raynor, W. J. Reardon, J. F. Summers, R. N. Toms, E. S. Vinjevold, S. J. Whitford.

Treasury Staff attached to the Department: B. Austin, H. W. Burns, W. P. Butler, J. Caras, J. Casey, L. Daniel, A. Furman, A. L. Griffiths, P. Kron, S. Lindenberg, C. Morton, S. J. Nienaber, D. R. Noakes, D. B. Wetton, C. Wright.

The positions of most of the men away have been filled by temporary employees. In some cases no replacements were made, but their work has been shared by the Staff. A considerable burden has been thrown on the shoulders of the senior Staff owing to the fact that few of the acting members are trained. This burden is being cheerfully and willingly carried, with the result that general efficiency has not been seriously impaired. The strain on all has been considerable. This will be appreciated, when it is understood that not only have the normal activities of the Department been kept going, but the planned expansion has not been curtailed, and many new problems arising out of war conditions have had to be coped with. Your Manager wishes to pay a tribute to the goodwill, cheerfulness and efficiency with which all members have met the emergency.

FINANCIAL.

Income for the year amounted to £272,060 and the expenditure to £259,628, leaving a credit balance of £12,432. This amount, however, has to be set off against an accumulated deficit of £22,897. This leaves a debit balance of £10,465, to be carried over to 1940-41.

The assets of the Native Revenue Account stood at £1,570,843 at the close of the financial year. The capital expenditure for the period under review was £73,363. It has £33,631 to its credit in the Renewals Fund, £20,320 in the Reserve Account for Maintenance of Buildings and £7,748 reserve for Bad Debts.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Native Section of the Department is in an extremely healthy financial position; so much so that it is self-supporting and does not cost the ratepayers anything. This position is particularly satisfactory in view of the fact that it contributed £4,262 to the Council

for indirect administration, took over all grants-in-aid and gratuities previously paid out of general revenue amounting to £3,870 and contributed £10,654 for medical services rendered on behalf of the Department in the locations by the Public Health Department.

WAR.

For a period after South Africa entered the War many natives were thrown out of employment. Those engaged in the building industry were most seriously affected. This position was fortunately of comparatively short duration. Most of the natives who became unemployed have been able to find other employment, although not always at the remuneration previously enjoyed.

The rising cost of living due to the War is a matter of very serious consequence to the Africans who are living with their families in the urban areas. Their meagre incomes in ordinary circumstances barely provide the necessities of life. Fortunately the latest reduction in rents which opportunely came into operation on the 1st July, 1940, will help those living in our locations. It is hoped that as the cost of living rises employers will make suitable wage adjustments for their Non-European employees. Except in isolated instances nothing was done during the last war in this connection.

HEAD OFFICES.

The temporary accommodation occupied by the Head Office at the Wemmer was so unsatisfactory and inadequate that a lease of the whole of the Third and part of the Second Floors of Geneva House, Loveday Street, was entered into, and the Head Offices of the Department were moved there.

These offices are most conveniently situated for the Public and the Staff.

CONDITIONS OF TENURE.

Your Manager is firmly of opinion that the time has come when a special township for natives should be created in which they can acquire the land, preferably in freehold, but, failing that, on a 99 years' lease. The township should be run under strict control with adequate safeguards to prevent its exploitation and the creation of slum conditions.

As far back as 1881 a Commission on Native laws and customs in the Cape of Good Hope reported as follows:—

“It is thought that the time has arrived when in some of the older towns the existing tenures of Municipal Location plots should be replaced by the substitution of permanent titles.”

There is a demand by Natives, not only in Johannesburg, but throughout South Africa, for the right to acquire the houses they occupy in the locations and the land on which they stand. Each year this demand increases in volume. There are several legal difficulties why it cannot be acceded to in so far as existing locations are concerned, but there seems to be no reason why special locations cannot be created for this purpose. Beyond the initial financing, which would be recoverable, they should not cost local authorities anything.

RENTS

During the year the Council agreed to the following reduction of rents in the Eastern, Western and Orlando Townships to take effect on the 1st July, 1940:—

Orlando:

Two-roomed cottages from £1 per month to 4s. per week, and three-roomed cottages from £1 5s. per month to 5s. per week.

Western Native Township:

Two-roomed cottages from £1 0s. 6d. per month to 4s. per week, and three-roomed cottages from £1 5s. 6d. per month to 5s. per week.

Eastern Native Township:

Two-roomed cottages from £1 2s. 6d. per month to 4s. per week, and three-roomed cottages from £1 7s. 6d. per month to 5s. per week.

All these rents include free water, sanitation, medical and dental services, home nursing and medicine. The reductions will mean a loss of revenue amounting to £16,341 6s. per annum.

EDUCATION.

There has been a considerable improvement in the provision of facilities for primary education for Native children, but there is much still to be done before the position can be looked upon as satisfactory.

During the year the authorities have taken steps to remedy this, and three secondary schools are being established: one in Pimville, one in the Western Native Township and one in Orlando. For some time past a secondary school has been run in the Orlando Subsidiary Hall pending the erection of the necessary buildings. The Department's Vocational Training Centre at Orlando will be brought into being during 1940-41. The primary aim of this institution will be to build up character and train youths in useful vocations to enable them to become self-supporting citizens. Besides being taught the three "R's" they will be able to take one of the following courses:—

Gardening, general agriculture, dairying, cobbling, carpentry, tinsmithing, brickmaking, building.

It is intended that most of the work of the institution will be undertaken by the pupils themselves, as soon as they attain reasonable proficiency. It will be linked up with the Department's Employment Bureau, so that as pupils complete their qualifying course, endeavours will be made to place them in suitable employment, or to guide them in carrying on their callings for their own profit in the native locations.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

During the year a number of meetings of the Continuation Committee of the Juvenile Delinquency Conference were held, and deputations sent to wait on the various Municipal Councils and Government Departments with the object of furthering the findings of the Conference. These deputations have been sympathetically received and much useful work has been accomplished.

It is hoped that a School Board will be brought into being during 1941 with the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs and the Provincial Education Department.

Although your Manager is in full agreement with much that is being done by different bodies and by the Department to combat juvenile delinquency, he is of opinion that these measures will be merely palliatives unless the responsibility for the conduct of the children and their moral upbringing is forced on the parents.

LICENCES TO HOUSE NATIVES.

During the year 880 new licences were dealt with, of which 766 were granted, involving 2,111 natives.

There are 3,973 licensed premises, of which 3,178, involving 20,080 natives, are in respect of premises on which the licensee houses his own employees, and 795 in respect of premises licensed to house other than employees.

The revenue derived from this source was £3,961 4s. 3d.

KAFFIR BEER.

From close observation and study of the position, your Manager is satisfied that the Municipal Beerhalls are proving successful, quite apart from the financial implications. He has carefully and dispassionately examined all criticism which has been levelled at the system and has found nothing which has been put forward by the critics which would in any way justify him in altering his opinion. Much use has been made of statistics in regard to liquor offences and drunkenness among natives in support of arguments against their continuance, but the statistics quoted cannot be sufficiently analysed to relate them to the Beerhalls and consequently are of no real value for the purpose of enabling satisfactory conclusions to be arrived at.

The Beerhalls are giving a healthy and wholesome outlet to thousands of male natives. Many of these men previously frequented liquor dens amidst surroundings of vice and filth.

The expenditure and income in connection with the Brewery, Malt Factory, Beerhalls and Eating-houses, including the sale of husks, was:—

Expenditure, £30,695 3s. 8d. Income, £94,446 13s. 2d.

The amount of beer manufactured for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1940, was 941,220 gallons, and it was disposed of as follows:—

Sales at the three Beerhalls	928,220 gallons.
Supplied to Hospital, free of charge, for medicinal purposes	6,000 ,,
Native Staff Rations	4,000 ,,
Loss in transit, due to spillage	3,000 ,,
Total	941,220 ,,

The Eating-houses attached to the Beerhalls have proved to be very popular, some people having become permanent boarders at a nominal weekly rate. The food is wholesome, and it is of excellent quality. The attendance appears to be very consistent.

The tenants of the kitchens conduct their catering in a very businesslike and efficient manner, and their customers appear to be well satisfied.

RAILWAY SERVICES: ORLANDO/PIMVILLE.

The following information has been supplied by courtesy of the South African Railways and Harbours in regard to the services for the period 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1940:—

- (a) Number of passenger journeys between Pimville, Orlando, Nancefield, Mlamlankunzi, Village Main and stations Cleveland to Mayfair inclusive 10,531,514
- (b) Season Tickets.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Workers' Weekly | 152,190 |
| Monthly | 52,219 |
| Quarterly | 1,797 |
- (c) The following additional trains were run between the points indicated during the period under review:

Jeppe to Pimville.				
Mondays to Fridays (daily)	2			
Sundays	7			
Pimville to Jeppe				
Mondays to Fridays (daily)	7			
Saturdays	9			
Sundays	7			
Pimville to Village Main				
Mondays to Fridays (daily)	7			
Saturdays	7			
Sundays	4			
Village Main to Pimville				
Mondays to Fridays (daily)	7			
Saturdays	7			
Sundays	4			

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the Department is becoming more and more difficult and complicated. Every project embarked upon brings in its train new problems to be coped with, so that there must be a constant expansion of the activities of the Department. Before any activity is undertaken careful study of the problem has to be made. This study sometimes extends over years, according to the nature of the subject being dealt with, as care has to be taken that every scheme forms a planned part, which not only has to fit into the mosaic of the Department's general policy, but also that of the State.

Now that the scope of the Department has been widened to embrace the whole Non-European population, new and entirely different problems have to be met, as the populations being dealt with form three distinct groups of people,

each differing radically from the other in many respects, the principal similarities being that they all have no direct voice in the government of the City, that they all need help in regard to housing and social amenities, and that they all suffer in some degree under restrictions as to their place of residence and the acquisition of land.

SANITARY SERVICES: ORLANDO AND PIMVILLE

These services are carried out by the Department. The work has been satisfactorily performed. All other locations and hostels are served by the Cleansing Branch of the City Engineer's Department, except rubbish removal in the Eastern and Western Native Townships. This is done departmentally. The amount paid to the Council for the services rendered by the Cleansing Branch was £12,258, and the cost of the services for Orlando and Pinville and rubbish removal for all four Townships was £18,215 7s. 11d.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The branch for medical examination of native female employees is steadily increasing its activities. It shows a decided increase in the numbers of women being examined in the first 12 months of its existence. The distrust with which the natives viewed the medical examination in the beginning has been largely overcome. Not only do they submit willingly to being examined, but often they return after three or four months to have their health certificate renewed and even visit the doctor in charge about ailments or symptoms since developed.

Contact between the Medical Examination Bureau and the public is also increasing. Many employers bring or send servants for examination, even where these were not obtained through the employment bureau and have been in their service for a long period. These names do not appear in the files of the employment bureau, but medical charts are kept of all cases and can be referred to whenever necessary.

Many institutes and nursing homes send their servant girls to our Medical Officer, who gives the results of the examination to the Matron of such establishments, and advises them per telephone as soon as possible.

The General Hospital co-operates by referring employers, who come there with their servant girls, to us.

Medical Side.

We refer approximately three to four patients per month to the out-patients' department or dispensary of the General Hospital for minor ailments or dental treatment or tonics.

Among the girls examined we found approximately 41·2 per cent. of a total of 860 suffering from syphilis. They are all referred to their nearest clinics for treatment. Only a small percentage of them do go.

No actual figures are available, but judging from the girls coming for re-examination, and from inquiries, actually only 10 per cent. do get their treatment. This is probably mainly due to the following causes:—

- (a) Employers often are unwilling or unable to let their girls off on the two afternoons set aside for V.D. treatment in the General Hospital.

If daily opportunity for treatment existed, the girls could come on their usual free afternoon.

- (b) Employers often discharge girls who are under V.D. treatment, although such girls carry certificates to say that they are not in the infectious stage. So the girls do not notify their employers of the necessity for such treatment.

If opportunities existed for treatment in town outside the hospital, no stigma would be attached to the matter.

- (c) The employees themselves resent having to waste so much time, waiting their turn at the hospital, and do not continue their treatment.

The congestion at the hospital would be considerably relieved if girls in employment or waiting for employment could be treated at the employment bureau, and there would be less loss of time for the girls, and in this way the general health of the natives would improve both in the present and in the coming generation.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Return of Natives Registering and Employed and Applications by Employers.

Registrations.				Number of Natives Placed in Employment.				Employers' Applications.			
Month.	Domestic.		Others.	Domestic.		Others.		Domestic.		Others.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Departmental.	Others.	Male.	Female.	Departmental.	Others.
1939.											
July	109	68	—	33	46	32	7	100	125	—	—
August	114	96	—	40	64	26	16	127	128	—	—
September	135	93	—	32	42	32	29	83	88	26	28
October	138	69	—	37	30	37	7	94	106	31	16
November	133	92	—	29	52	26	7	72	135	19	11
December	89	35	—	16	31	17	8	56	128	14	16
1940.											
January	46	90	93	31	36	45	5	69	149	31	7
February	42	98	81	28	49	44	10	67	132	44	11
March	43	96	90	27	40	19	9	66	123	19	12
April	51	105	78	37	53	23	8	64	130	23	8
May	39	69	81	23	33	28	8	65	120	28	13
June	52	77	52	26	33	25	9	57	101	25	6
Totals	991	988	475	359	509	354	123	920	1,465	260	128

Total Number Registered.					Total Number Placed in Employment.					Total Number of Employers' Applications.				
Males	...	...	...	1,466	Males	...	...	...	836	Males	...	...	...	1,308
Females	...	...	...	988	Females	...	...	...	509	Females	...	...	...	1,465

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

From the following schedule it will be noticed that there is a big discrepancy between natives who registered for employment and those who were placed in employment, and that the total number of applications made by employers exceeds by a considerable margin the number of natives placed in employment.

The greatest discrepancy is in regard to females. By reference to the report of the Department's Medical Officer attached to the Bureau, it will be noticed that of the girls medically examined she found that approximately 41·2 per cent. were suffering from syphilis. That would account, no doubt, for a number of the girls who offered their services not being placed in employment.

Other factors were:—

- (a) The low wages offered by employers, and,
- (b) The fact that many were not qualified to fill the post offered, or proved unacceptable to the prospective employers.

The necessity for the training of domestic servants is becoming more and more apparent. Employers are beginning to insist that natives seeking domestic service should have some training, as they cannot afford to waste time and patience in training servants, who, very often as soon as they have been trained by employers, leave the service of the person who has trained them and seek work elsewhere.

One trouble complained of by most employers of native female domestics is their lack of continuity of service.

REPORT OF RESEARCH AND WELFARE BRANCH.

Despite the war, greater progress has been made than in any previous year.

The Branch Staff now numbers six—four Europeans and two non-Europeans—-a Research and Welfare Officer and an Assistant Research and Welfare Officer, a Case Worker, a Housecraft Demonstrator, an African Boys' Unit Leader and a Coloured Clerk.

Welfare Work for Children.

It has been difficult, in the immediate gravity of the issue, to preserve a sense of values which can see this apparently destructive period of time as an incident in history contributing to the future. In order to develop that outlook, the increasing stress in welfare work has been on the non-European children, who will be the residents of the native townships in Johannesburg after the war.

Socially curative work is being done for a section of the grown-ups, but the bulk of the preventive and creative work lies in the field of service to children.

The Gang.

The development of the gang system in Johannesburg seems to be following, and not for very different reasons, the development of the gang system which terrorised Chicago during the 1920's.

A study has been made during the year by an African member of the staff of the activities of the largest gang in Orlando. Most of the members in the initial stages attended one school, and, after the working day, met at one of the township's shops, which was its headquarters. A leader was chosen "because of his bravery and quick thinking." Playing truant marked the early days of the venture, the highest standard of any boy in the gang being Standard III. To avoid being seen by their parents the gang did not meet at its headquarters until after school.

Dice playing was the chief occupation, and in the evenings children on their way to buy goods for their parents at the shops were waylaid and the money taken from them. Eventually the gang made use of its headquarters during the day.

In the beginning they proved useful to the shopkeeper as they helped to weigh sugar and other groceries, but the shopkeeper soon discovered that he was engaging these boys at a loss. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday the whole gang went to town to a well-known non-European cinema to see pictures. Cowboy films and thrillers involving fighting, racing and shooting form a large part of the average African programme, and are immensely popular.

The policeman is regarded as the gang members' worst enemy.

The leader of the gang has qualities which make his followers respond voluntarily to his directions. When the leader suggests to them that he has seen a place in town which could be burgled, those who do not agree are not forced to take part, but are not entitled to a share of the spoils.

On weekdays the gang leader takes a few members to town to mark places which can be broken into with little effort. Times are arranged, usually on Sundays, when the whole gang will be in town. Some do the actual thieving, while others remain outside to look for signs of trouble, and to receive the goods already stolen.

Goods are sold for negligible amounts, and the money used for buying train tickets, dicing and attending bioscopes. Officials and residents have met boys selling goods on the train between Orlando and the City.

The family histories of these boys are various. Some are the sons of widows, others of separated parents; several are illegitimate, but at least half come from reasonably respectable homes.

Unless adequate provision is made for the socialisation of the activities of Bantu adolescents in Johannesburg, the development of Bantu gangsterism can be anticipated here.

We are seeing what is perhaps the beginning of it in the highly organised assaults and robberies which have taken place in Johannesburg during the last few months.

Employment—Boys.

The absorption of urban Bantu youth into employment is proving difficult. Most of the boys are not content to enter fields of manual labour. Predominantly academic education, which is given in the schools, is conducive to training their thought towards possible clerical posts. Many town youths resort to doubtful means of earning a living, rather than work with their hands.

It is vitally necessary to instil into urban youth a willingness to accept all forms of work. The contempt for manual labour must be broken down.

It is hoped that the proposed departmental farm school will, to a certain extent, bring about this result.

At Easter time the newly appointed Housecraft Demonstrator began an experiment in training 80 girls—20 from each township—for domestic work.

At the end of the course, which is anticipated will take from 12 to 18 months, the girls will be examined and the successful candidates will be given certificates of proficiency, and will find work through the Departmental Employment Bureau.

Already requests have been received from prospective employers for these maids in 1941.

In addition to the training of girls, the Housecraft Demonstrator has given public demonstrations on cookery and housecrafts in the community halls of the four townships, and house-to-house demonstrations, to groups averaging six in number, in different sections of the townships.

Advice has been given on cheap and nutritious foods, community buying and wise budgeting.

At first the Demonstrator made the dishes herself, but more recently the demonstrations have been undertaken by the women under her direction.

In the house-to-house demonstrations the actual materials and utensils available in the homes have been used. For instance, as many of the women cook on fire-buckets, many of the demonstrations are of dishes which can be cooked on top of a stove or fire.

Needlework classes have been popular, and children's clothes have been cut and made.

In the house-to-house demonstrations an adaptation of the Jeanes system of education, which has proved so successful in Nyasaland, is being used. Householders thus become helpers to their neighbours. Some who have wanted work have found it easier to obtain employment because of this training.

Boys' Work.

Boys' work has developed to an extent where it seems probable that in the immediate future a revision of time-table will have to be made, by which the officials in charge of the boys shall work to an afternoon and evening time-table, when the children are available.

The coming into force of the Wage Act for the commercial and distributive trades during the early part of 1940 seems to have aggravated appreciably the problem of finding employment for adult and juvenile natives.

Probation and Juvenile Court Work.

Probation Office Statistics, 1939-1940.

African cases dealt with by the Probation Office in Auckland Park have dropped from 900 in 1938-1939 to 723 in 1939-1940. This drop does not indicate that native juvenile crime has decreased, but is due to the shortage of police staff, caused by the enlistment of men in the South African forces. Too small a number of the delinquents come from homes in which both parents are living; too few are living under any parental supervision, and too few are at school or in employment. 30 per cent. of the children were living with parents or relatives, 49 per cent. were unemployed or had no specified occupation, and 28 per cent. had had no education.

The highest standard of education was Standard I for boys and Standard II for girls.

The average number in the family of native delinquents has increased from 4.3 in 1937-1938 to 6.125 in 1939-1940.

These figures again serve to support the plea for greater educational facilities for the African town child, and more adequate recreational facilities to occupy his leisure hours.

Again, the immense influx of Basuto women to the Reef is reflected in the fact that 51 per cent. of the children dealt with were Basutos, 25 per cent. were Zulus, and 10 per cent. Xosas.

The biggest group of offenders, 30 per cent. of this total, came from the Western Area, that is, Sophiatown, Martindale, Western Native Township, and Newclare; 25 per cent. came from the Orlando-Pimville area.

Many of the Orlando children were charged with infringement of railway regulations on the Orlando line.

The peak ages for native boy offenders were from 15 to 18 years, and for girls from 16 to 18 years.

Juvenile Court's Statistics.

819 cases were dealt with by the Juvenile Court against 1,304 last year, war conditions again being responsible for the drop in numbers. Again, the most frequent crime for boys and girls was theft, and the most usual sentence for boys was cuts, and for girls a caution and discharge or a suspended sentence.

Two members of the branch staff are members of the Detention House Subcommittee of the Children's Aid Society, and deal with children's cases from the townships which come before the Committee for consideration.

General Case Work by Staff.

An average of 260 cases per month has been dealt with. These can be divided generally into three groups—domestic difficulties, destitution and rehabilitation.

The main domestic difficulties dealt with have been neglect, domestic quarrels, illegal unions, divorce, deserted and deserting wives, quarrels between neighbours, cases of seduction, maintenance of children, children out of control, and the tracing of lost relatives.

African Work for Africans.

Until a stable public opinion has been created among the urban African people themselves, public service and disinterested leadership are the exception rather than the rule, but there are African men and women who, out of their meagre resources of time, opportunity and money, are doing a great service to their own people.

In one township a member of the women's club put two rooms of her house at the disposal of the newly-formed creche, until such time as a building could be found to house the children. In another the woman, under the direction of the Housecraft Demonstrator, made marmalade for sale at the Johannesburg Coster Market for war funds.

At Christmas time one club collected toys from their European friends, and a Christmas tree was erected by the Works Foreman in the community hall. A party was given for over 200 very poor children, and the presents were distributed by "Mother Christmas," very amply padded and bearded, who advanced into the hall to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

The Coloured Community.

The problems of these people, and the difficulties the Department has to face in administering and caring for their social needs is revealed in a survey made of 20 families who were moved from temporary shelter in Malay Location to Noordgesig in December, 1939.

Nationality.

Forty individuals (husband and wife in each family), tracing their ancestry for three generations, represented sixteen national groups, seven European and nine non-European, classified as follows:—

European: Afrikaans (6), English (5), Irish (4), Scottish (2), Spanish (1).

Non-European: Indian (3), Madagascar (3), Mauritian, Batavian, American Negro and four "coloured" groups, Cape Coloured, Malay, Griqua and St. Helenian.

Only two of the twenty families insisted that on both sides they had been "coloured" for three generations. In several cases people mentioned their slave ancestry with pride.

Places of Birth and Marriage.

Only 9 of 40 individuals were born in Johannesburg, but 12 of the 20 marriages were contracted here. The majority of the children of the settlement are, therefore, Johannesburg born.

Nineteen of the 40 parents were born in the Cape Province, but three provinces are represented, as well as India and Scotland in the following geographical distributions:—

Cape Province: Cape Peninsula (5), Uitenhage (2), Port Elizabeth (2), Colesberg (2), Graaff-Reinet, Beaufort West, Kimberley, Somerset West, Molteno, Cradock, George, Mossel Bay, Port Nolloth.

Transvaal: Johannesburg (9), Potchefstroom (2), Klerksdorp, Marico.

O.F.S.: Heilbron, Winburg.

India and Scotland.

Reasons for Migration to Johannesburg.

Four people came to Johannesburg with employers, the remainder, without exception, came with parents, or on their own account, to look for work.

Religion.

Ten denominations are represented in the twenty families:—

Anglican (4), Roman Catholic (3), Dutch Reformed (2), Wesleyan (2), Congregational (2), Moslem (2), "A.M.E." (2), Lutheran (1), Apostolic (1), Church of Zion (1).

Wages and Work.

The average family wage for 19 families was £8 2s. 7d. per month, the median wage £6 10s.

In 12 families the mother worked, and in 7 a son or daughter made a contribution to household expenses.

The types of workers were:—

Men: Factory hands, painters, shoemakers, tailors, police escorts, hospital laundry worker, railway bedding stewards, lorry drivers, waiter.

Women: Laundresses, domestic servants, factory hands, dressmaker (two inhabitants are in receipt of old-age pensions).

Tenants of Coronationville are responding to the good surroundings, and are developing a splendid sense of house and garden pride. Coloured children's cases dealt with by the Children's Aid Society are investigated by a member of the branch staff.

General.**Meetings.**

Attendances at the committee meetings of societies interested in African welfare have been continued, and the branch has, during the last year, represented the Department on the following new committees:—

- (1) Non-European Moral Welfare Society.
- (2) The Transvaal Society for the Care of Non-European Blind.
- (3) The Transvaal Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs.

LOCATIONS AND HOSTELS.

There are approximately 86,000 natives housed in the four locations and five hostels.

The demand for accommodation far exceeds the supply, and it is estimated that a further 5,000 houses and 3,000 to 4,000 beds for single men could be filled with the greatest ease. Little, if any, compulsion would be necessary to clear natives from slum areas, so popular have the locations become. Every imaginable device is resorted to in order to get houses in them.

A sum of £341,000 out of sub-economic housing loans has been made available by the Government for 1940-1941, and will be spent as follows:—

750 houses for natives at Orlando	...	...	...	£181,262
350 houses for coloureds at Noordgesig	...	...	...	85,766
The first section of the Denver Hostel for native males				40,000

The policy of building a certain number of cottages with one bedroom only is to be discontinued, the minimum in future to be two bedrooms. The lower rents now in force make it possible for natives to pay the necessary rent. The single bedroom type was always unsatisfactory.

The expenditure and income for the various locations and hostels was as follows:—

Locations:	Expenditure.			Income.						
Pimville	£14,086	18	7	...	£8,958	14	3
Western	45,589	3	4	...	29,623	15	9
Eastern	15,172	1	9	...	8,995	5	0
Orlando:										
Scheme A	45,680	2	4	...	38,570	1	8
Scheme B	40,032	1	5	...	39,634	13	5
Hostels:										
Wemmer	15,273	0	9	...	16,310	9	2
Wolhuter	22,733	16	7	...	22,643	4	5
Salisbury and Jubilee	2,613	3	2	...	2,339	13	11
Polly Street	316	16	4	...	398	1	0
Women's	1,618	5	4	...	511	12	6
Total	£203,115	9	7	...	£167,985	11	1

A shortfall of £35,129 18s. 6d.

Bad debts written off for the year amounted to £794 4s., a remarkably low figure.

PIMVILLE.**1. Illegal Structures Demolished.**

By location staff	...	...	...	...	...	1
By tenants, after warning	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4

2. Convictions.

(a) Overcrowding in houses	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places	...	...	...	...	53
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	...	...	...	...	—
(d) General disturbances	...	...	...	...	185
(e) Other offences	...	...	...	...	4,615
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>4,853</u>

3. Rent Cases.

(f) Number of persons summoned	...	...	...	...	177
(g) Number of ejectments effected	...	...	...	...	2
(h) Amount realised from auction sales	...	...	...	...	—

4. Township Statistics.

Number of refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	230
Number of water taps	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of drains	...	...	...	...	...	36
Average monthly water consumption (gallons)	...	...	...	...	...	3,417,163
Number of houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,392
Registered population	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	15,000

5. Deaths Registered.

Month.	Registered Tenants.	Visitors.	Total.
1939.			
July	9	23	32
August	10	24	34
September	6	29	35
October	5	33	38
November	9	35	44
December	7	61	68
1940.			
January	4	47	51
February	7	41	48
March	5	38	43
April	6	51	57
May	3	24	27
June	6	22	28
Totals	<u>77</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>515</u>

6. Ages at Death.

Under one year	...	...	...	...	210
Over one year and under five years	...	...	...	...	85
Over five years and under ten years	...	...	...	...	20
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	26
Over twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	174
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>515</u>

7. Principal Causes of Death.

- (a) Under one year, enteritis and diarrhoea.
 (b) Over one year, bronchitis and pneumonia.

8. Births Registered.

Births	...	...	...	...	229
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	55
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>284</u>

WESTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP.

1. **Illegal Structures Demolished.**

By location staff	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
By tenants after warning	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

2. **Convictions.**

(a) Overcrowding in houses	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) General disturbances	...	...	...	...	...	49
(e) Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	49

3. **Rent Cases.**

(f) Number of persons summoned	...	...	...	1,870
(g) Number of ejectments effected	...	...	...	3
(h) Amount realised from auction sales	...	...	...	£9 4 6

4. **Township Statistics.**

Number of refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	220
Number of water taps	...	...	...	...	...	2,322
Number of drains	...	...	...	...	...	2,295
Average monthly water consumption (gallons)	...	...	...	...	...	2,000,000
Number of houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,323
Registered population	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	15,000

5. **Deaths Registered.**

Month.	Registered Tenants.	Visitors.	Total.
1939.			
July	11	2	13
August	10	—	10
September	12	3	15
October	6	4	10
November	10	4	14
December	13	8	21
1940.			
January	19	4	23
February	7	4	11
March	6	4	10
April	10	7	17
May	6	1	7
June	8	1	9
Totals	118	42	160

6. **Ages at Death.**

Under one year	...	...	...	...	68
Over one year and under five years	...	...	...	...	34
Over five years and under ten years	...	...	...	...	3
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	4
Over twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	51
Total	...	...	...	...	160

7. Principal Causes of Death.

- (a) Broncho pneumonia.
- (b) Lobar pneumonia.
- (c) Pulmonary T.B.
- (d) Gastro enteritis.

8. Births Registered.

Births	197
Stillbirths	19
Total	216

ORLANDO.**1. Illegal Structures Demolished.**

By location staff	18
By tenants after warning	10
Total	28

2. Convictions.

(a) Overcrowding in houses	1,401
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places	Nil
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	Nil
(d) General disturbances	85
(e) Other offences	6,501
Total	7,987

3. Rent Cases.

(f) Number of persons summoned	4,974
(g) Number of ejectments effected	68
(h) Amount realised from auction sales	£48 3 3

4. Township Statistics.

Number of refuse bins	478
Number of water taps	417
Number of drains	272
Average monthly water consumption (gallons)	4,300,000
Number of houses	5,891
Registered population	30,000
Estimated population	35,000

5. Deaths Registered.

Month.	Registered Tenants.	Visitors.	Total.
1939.			
July	26	16	42
August	26	22	48
September	26	12	38
October	23	19	42
November	35	26	61
December	69	21	90
1940.			
January	42	20	62
February	50	17	67
March	39	6	45
April	28	15	43
May	38	14	52
June	30	15	45
Totals	432	203	635

6. Ages at Death.							
Under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	274
Over one year and under five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Over five years and under ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Over twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>635</u>
7. Principal Causes of Death.							
(a) Gastro enteritis.							
(b) Broncho pneumonia.							
8. Births Registered.							
Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>821</u>

EASTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP.

1. Illegal Structures Demolished.							
By location staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
By tenants after warning	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>7</u>
2. Convictions.							
(a) Overcrowding in houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) General disturbances	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
(e) Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,967
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>4,583</u>
3. Rent Cases.							
(f) Number of persons summoned	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(g) Number of ejectments effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h) Amount realised from auction sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4. Township Statistics.							
Number of refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Number of water taps	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Number of drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Average monthly water consumption	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
Registered population	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
5. Deaths Registered.							
Month.			Registered		Visitors.		Total.
1939.			Tenants.				
July	...	...	5	...	—	...	—
August	...	...	9	...	—	...	—
September	...	...	5	...	—	...	—
October	...	...	1	...	—	...	—
November	...	...	3	...	—	...	—
December	...	...	9	...	—	...	—
1940.							
January	...	...	11	...	2	...	—
February	...	...	7	...	—	...	—
March	...	...	4	...	—	...	—
April	...	...	9	...	3	...	—
May	...	...	5	...	—	...	—
June	...	...	3	...	—	...	—
Totals	...	...	<u>71</u>	...	<u>5</u>	...	<u>76</u>

6. Ages at Death.

Under one year	45
Over one year and under five years	9
Over five years and under ten years	2
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	1
Over twenty-one years	19
Total	<u>76</u>

7. Principal Causes of Death.

Not stated.

8. Births Registered.

Births	101
Stillbirths	4
Total	<u>105</u>

WORKS BRANCH.

The staff of this branch consists of one foreman, 22 handymen and 230 native labourers.

The plant consists of:—

Scotch carts	9	Steam rollers	2
Water carts	2	Trailers	8
Tractors	2	Lorries	3
Graders	2	Light trolleys	2
Scarifiers	2	Beer pumps	3

Thirty-six trek oxen are used.

The following work was carried out by the branch during the year:—

Orlando Township.

Houses repaired	2,750
Latrines rebuilt	16
Latrine flaps replaced	235
Fowl houses constructed	165
Gates erected	160
Verandahs (enclosed)	120
Bathrooms built at nurses' quarters	6
Downpipes repaired	305
Guttering repaired	—
Taps repaired	900
French drains cleaned and constructed	475
Illegal structures demolished	130
Burst waterpipes repaired	300
Windows reglazed	750
Hospital and nurses' quarters renovated	—
Offices repaired and renovated	—
Miles of road made	16
Miles of road kept in repair	125
Miles of road gravelled	8
Culverts erected	60
Number of feet of stormwater drain built and erected	470
Stormwater passages concreted (feet)	100
Stormwater drains cut (miles)	3
Trees planted	60
General repairs of boundary fences	—
Floors put in damp houses	425
Houses rebuilt	3
Miles of road macadamised	2

Western Native Township.

Palings (steel) replaced on boundary fence ...	650
Houses repaired ...	1,165
Fences (house) repaired ...	600
Water taps repaired ...	420
French drains repaired ...	300
Fowl houses built ...	75
Chimneys repaired ...	770
Stormwater wall built 100 yards ...	—
Panes of glass replaced ...	1,560
Illegal structure demolished ...	50
Latrine flaps replaced ...	630
Miles of street gravelled ...	2½
General repairs to roads (25 miles) ...	—
Stormwater drains repaired (150 yards) ...	—
Refuse removed (loads) ...	18,500
Floors put in damp houses ...	65
Painting shops ...	4
Making shelves and counters for two shops ...	—
Rebuilding lavatories ...	2
Rebuilt one house ...	—
Bathrooms built in nurses' quarters ...	2

Eastern Native Township.

Houses repaired ...	210
Water taps repaired ...	200
Fowl houses erected ...	60
French drains repaired ...	85
Outbuildings demolished ...	20
Steel palings replaced on boundary fence ...	460
Fences repaired ...	120
Latrines rebuilt ...	1
Latrine flaps replaced ...	365
Refuse removed (loads) ...	7,200
Roads kept in repair (miles) ...	10
Streets kerbed and guttered (miles) ...	5

Pimville.

Municipal buildings repaired, including tanks and rooms ...	150
New fencing for cattle camps (miles repaired) ...	2
Water taps repaired ...	140
French drains repaired ...	65
Latrines erected (new) ...	4
Fencing and gates repaired where necessary ...	—
Roads repaired in general (25 miles) ...	—
Latrine flaps repaired ...	65
Painting of municipal buildings in general ...	—
Painting offices ...	—

Orlando-Pimville Sanitary Compound.

One new teff shed erected, 75 feet by 50 feet.
 Repairs to building in general.
 One mile new road constructed to new tipping site.
 Two feeding racks, 75 feet long.

Brewery-Beerhall and Eating-house.

Buildings, etc., constructed and maintained.
 Three hundred forms made.

Cartage.

78,000 miles covered by the three departmental trucks for various cartage.
48,000 bags of corn and meal carted to beerhall and mills.

Wemmer Native Hostel.

Repairs in general to all buildings, reglazing, painting, repairs to water taps, drains and downpipes, and whitewashing all rooms.

Wolhuter Men's Hostel.

Repairs in general to all buildings, including water taps, doors, tiles in bathrooms, reglazing and cleaning of drains and whitewashing all rooms.

Salisbury-Jubilee Hostel.

Repairs in general to all buildings.

Native Women's Hostel.

Internal painting of all rooms. Repairs to hot-water system, downpipes guttering, verandahs and roofs.

Head Offices.

General repairs and alterations.

Sports Grounds.

} All sports grounds kept in good order.

COLOURED SECTION.

The expenditure on the coloured section amounted to £9,412 6s., and the income to £3,638 7s., leaving a debit balance of £5,773 19s.

The whole of the income was derived from rents in Coronation Township. The bad debts written off amounted to £20 17s. 9d.

£1,144 11s. 8d. is paid in grants-in-aid to various institutions doing welfare work among coloureds and Indians. The two grants-in-aid for Indian welfare consist of £100 to the Ferreira Indian Government School and £150 to the Indian Government School Clinic.

Assessment rates amount to £1,467 10s., and sanitary fees and water supply to £1,156. £1,143 18s. 4d. was credited to reserve for maintenance of buildings, and £266 10s. 5d. to reserve account for bad debts. Interest on capital expenditure amounted to £2,323 9s. 3d.

Coronationville.

There are 250 houses of a very superior type in Coronationville, all occupied, with the exception of one two-roomed cottage, which is being temporarily used as offices.

Forty-nine of the men have joined up for military service. The majority of the tenants are fairly regular in their rent payments, but some delay is being experienced in regard to those families where a man is away on active service, as they have to wait for their military cheques.

The tenants are of a good type, and on the whole are contented and well behaved. They keep their houses and grounds clean and tidy, and many have made attractive gardens.

One of the big needs of Coronationville is a communal hall and recreation grounds. Plans are being prepared for the former, and if money can be made available it is proposed to erect it during 1940/41.

One of the perturbing features is the tendency of tenants to give in to the importunities of salesmen in expensive radiograms, sometimes costing £60, and expensive fancy curtains, eiderdowns, etc. All tenants have been warned that one of the conditions of their lease is that they may not introduce any new furniture into their homes without the permission of the Department, and that this condition will be rigidly enforced if the Department considers that the purchases are an extravagance. The Department expected that there would be a reaction of this sort, as most of the tenants have been paying very high rents in slum and semi-slum areas, where they previously lived. Your Manager blames those firms who are soulless enough to permit their agents to foist on the people living under sub-economic conditions articles which, in their circumstances, the tenants should not dream of acquiring.

Noordgesig.

The sum of £85,766 is to be spent to build the first 350 houses in Noordgesig, a sub-economic township being established next to Orlando. The houses are to consist of three and four rooms. Those with four rooms will have a shower cubicle. Rentals will be 5s. a week for three-roomed houses, and 6s. 6d. a week for four-roomed houses with shower cubicles. These rents will include free sanitation, rubbish removal and water.

Noordgesig is designed to accommodate the poorer type of coloured person, whose economic standard and habits of life generally approximate those of the native population. It is expected that later on, as more houses are built in Coronationville for the better type, there will be a graduation of some of the tenants from Noordgesig to Coronationville.

It seems to your Manager that a thrift campaign will have to be organised in these coloured townships to encourage the people to try and save the difference between the rents they were accustomed to pay and the low rents they now have to meet.

In 1940/41 a specially-qualified woman welfare officer is being appointed to care for the welfare of the coloured population in Coronationville and Noordgesig.

ASIATIC SECTION.

It was hoped that a start would be made for providing a housing scheme for the poorer class of the Asiatic community, and the Council proposed buying Claremont Township, in the western area, for this purpose, but owing to strong opposition by the European community in that area a commission was appointed, presided over by Mr. Glen Leary, Magistrate of Springs, to enquire into the Council's proposals and report thereon to the Administrator. The nature of his report has not yet been disclosed, although it is understood that it was adverse; consequently no further action has been taken for the time being.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to record the sincere thanks of the Department for the help, consideration and courtesy extended by the Chairman and members of the Department's Governing Committee, as well as of other members of the City Council and heads of the various departments with whom it has been necessary to co-operate. I also express my appreciation and gratitude to the Assistant Manager and all members of the staff to whose loyalty and painstaking attention to their work the success of the Department has been due.

I wish to express my special appreciation for the close co-operation that exists between the University of the Witwatersrand and the Department.

G. BALLENDEN, {
Manager.

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