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City of Johannesburg.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

1st July, 1951 to 30th June, 1952.



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

For period 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1952.

To the Mayor

and Councillors of the City of Johannesburg.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department for the period 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1952.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The following members of the City Council constituted the Non-European Affairs Committee for 1951/52:—

Councillors: L. V. Hurd, J.P. (Chairman).
I. Maltz (Vice-Chairman).
A. J. Cutten.
R. N. Harvey.
J. Klipin.
P. Z. J. van Vuuren, M.P.C.
Mrs. J. B. Waring, and the
Mayor, ex-officio.

STAFF.

The staff of the Department as at the 30th June, 1952, comprised:—

	Non-European Affairs Department	Treasury	Total
(a) Europeans:			
Permanent	103	7	110
Temporary	60	62	122
(b) Natives:			
Graded Staff	107	—	107
Police	462	—	462
Labourers	1,433	—	1,433
			2,002
(c) Coloureds:			
Welfare Assistants	11	—	11
Clerical	11	—	11
Others	—	—	—
			22
			2,256

POPULATION.

The revised preliminary figures furnished by the Director of Census and Statistics as a result of the national population census for all racial groups taken on the 8th March, 1951, are as follows:—

Natives	383,390
Coloureds	30,051
Asiaties	19,674
	433,115

The Director's estimate as at 30th June, 1952, is as follows:—

Natives	392,600
Coloureds	31,100
Asiaties	20,700
	444,400

The approximate figures supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics, which were included in my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1951, showed an estimated Native population of 355,390. As will be seen, this has been increased to 383,390 following the publication of the official figures, and to

392,600 as at the date of this report. Even this latter figure is considered to be considerably lower than the estimated population of the area and is undoubtedly due to the suspicion on the part of the Natives to attempts to include them in any official return. As was pointed out in my last Annual Report, it is probable that large numbers of Natives who normally reside with relatives and friends purposely avoided sleeping in the locations on "Census Night." This is borne out by the figure for Orlando shown hereunder, in which the Department of Census states that 67,300 persons reside in the area. Because of the discrepancy between this figure and the Department's previous estimate of 97,500, a 10 per cent. survey of registered tenants and sub-tenants was taken and reveals the registered population as 73,439 and the sub-tenants as 21,860, making a grand total of 95,299.

It is accepted that the average Native family consists of 5.5 persons, and this being the case, the population should be in the region of 72,000—a figure borne out by the 10 per cent. check, i.e. 73,439. Owing to the acute shortage of housing, it is known that the majority of tenants sub-let their houses to the extent of 1.67 persons per dwelling, giving an overall average of 7.28 persons per unit or a total population of 95,300 for Orlando.

A similar analysis of the remaining population of greater Johannesburg would undoubtedly prove that the census figure of 383,390 is far below the actual population. This is particularly borne out in the difference between the registered population of Moroka and the estimated population of the township; 33,000 as compared with 52,000.

An approximate distribution of Natives in greater Johannesburg as at the 30th June, 1952, is reflected in the following table:—

	Departmental Estimated Population.	Census Figures as at the 30th June, 1952
Orlando	95,300	67,300
Moroka	52,000	33,000
Jabavu	30,000	32,000
Pimville	22,000	17,300
Western Native Township	20,000	
Eastern Native Township	4,200	
Wemmer Hostel	6,000	
Wolhuter Hostel	4,000	
Denver Hostel	3,400	
Mai-Mai Hostel	400	
Wolhuter Women's Hostel	120	
Municipal Compounds	11,400	
Sophiatown, Martindale and Newclare	59,000	243,000
Pageview (Malay Location)	4,000	
	<hr/> 311,820	
Licensed Premises:		
Industrial Compounds	10,000	
Schools, Hospitals, etc.	15,000	
Flats and Private Dwellings	9,000	
Domestic Servants	70,000	
Mine Labourers	43,000	
	<hr/> Urban Area Total	<hr/> 392,600
Coloureds	31,100	31,100
Asiatics	20,700	20,700
Peri-Urban Areas (estimated) Comprising:		
Alexandra	75,000	75,000
Kliptown	9,250	9,250
Ferndale	1,280	1,280
Kensington B	630	630
Jackson's Drift	3,000	3,000
Albertyn	4,220	4,220
	<hr/> Grand Total	<hr/> 537,780

INFLUX CONTROL.

During the year under review there were 98,056 applications for permission to enter the area for the purpose of taking up or seeking employment. Of this number 22,776 applications were refused; leaving a balance of 75,280 who were granted permission to remain in order to take up previous employment or to be absorbed into new positions.

As the Department does not administer the registration of Service Contracts, it is not the Body responsible for issuing passes out of this area, so that it is not possible to indicate the proportion of new arrivals as against departures. The latter is, however, considerable.

HOUSING.

The waiting list for houses continues to grow at an alarming rate. During the year under review only 85 families were accommodated in old houses in the existing locations, the reason for this being that no building took place during this period. New applications were received from 1,178 families, bringing the number on the official waiting list to 16,745.

The position with regard to accommodating single male Natives likewise shows no improvement. Applications for hostel accommodation have risen steadily throughout the year and at present there are 12,163 persons on the waiting list. This is an increase of 1,040 in spite of the fact that 581 single persons were given beds in the various hostels.

The contract for the erection of 1,000 houses at Orlando West has now been placed, and it is expected that these will be ready for occupation in the near future.

Through unforeseen circumstances, the finalisation of the Vukuzenzele Scheme has not been completed, but it is hoped that the scheme will be put into operation early in the coming year.

The hope is now to transfer "shelter" tenants in Orlando to Vukuzenzele and other housing projects and thereafter demolish the shelters.

This will be a boon to Orlando Residents for the Shelter area is not only an eye-sore but also the cause of the prevailing unrest in this area.

Another major problem is occasioned by the continued existence of the Moroka Emergency Squatters' Camp, in which area approximately 11,500 families are still resident. It was hoped to make a start on the re-settlement of these people in the greater Vukuzenzele Scheme by offering them fully serviced plots on which they could then erect their own homes, thus stabilising this group, but as has been indicated previously, it has not been possible to proceed with the implementation of the Vukuzenzele Scheme.

The priority for housing may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The 16,745 families on the Council's waiting list.
- (2) The 4,000 families in the breeze block shelters, Orlando, where the living and sanitary facilities beggar description.
- (3) The 11,500 families resident in the Emergency Squatters' Camp.

The foregoing remarks apply to the Native section of the population, but attention must again be drawn to the disturbing plight in which many thousands of Coloured and Asiatic families find themselves. Large-scale ejections in the slum areas of the City where so many of these people are resident, continue as a result of industrial and commercial development, and, in the absence of any housing schemes for these people, the Department is helpless to assist. The two existing Coloured Housing Schemes at Coronationville and Noordgesig are fully occupied, although plans are afoot to build a further 100 houses at Noordgesig in an effort to alleviate some of the most distressing cases amongst the poorer sections of the Coloured community.

With the demand for housing standing at the very high level it has now reached, I am of the opinion that the most effective way of providing accommodation for the families in need of housing is to embark on large-scale schemes in terms of which suitable serviced stands are offered to Natives under lease on which they could then erect their own houses, utilising their own labour and materials, if desired, and the Council assisting in the latter connection by the provision of either finance or the provision of materials purchased in bulk against repayment.

I am convinced that the Native building potential is capable of making a major contribution towards the solution of the housing problem, and full rein should be given to the natural ingenuity of the Native public in assisting in the provision of their own homes. Not only will this result in the rapid emergence of stabilised Native villages, but will also be of sound psychological significance in the creation of a contented and house-proud community which will be less subject to the wiles of the agitator.

The logical development of these principles will be to offer stands on this basis to the more affluent amongst the existing tenants in the Council's Housing Schemes, thus freeing houses at present occupied by them for the Natives in the sub-economic class who cannot afford to undertake construction of their own houses.

As a corollary to the foregoing suggestion, I feel that the larger and more extensive Council-built houses should be offered for sale to those tenants who can afford to pay the necessary charges.

ILLEGAL TRADING.

Encouraging development during the year under review has been the decrease in illegal traders, especially in the Moroka and Jabavu areas. These areas are now reasonably adequately provided with trading facilities and the illegal sale of meat and groceries has been totally eliminated, whilst sale of milk and green-groceries illegally is gradually decreasing and should soon disappear altogether as further amenities in this direction become available.

This improvement has been brought about by the erection of privately-owned shops, the conversion of 36 two-roomed houses in Jabavu into shops, the erection of three sets of market stalls for greengrocers and offal dealers and the allocation of 48 street trading sites at the main bus stops and termini for the sale of fruit and other commodities which are in demand by residents travelling to and from their place of employment.

COAL.

The supply of coal to the various townships improved somewhat during the year. This was due to the enterprise of the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association, which diverted supplies to the needy areas.

The supply of coal still falls far short of the demand, however, but it is hoped that steps will be taken by interested parties to avoid the recurrence of the black-marketing in coal which has been apparent in the past.

RADIO RE-DIFFUSION.

The Council has agreed in principle to the introduction of radio re-diffusion into the Native townships. A start has been made in Orlando and the Orlando Re-diffusion Service (Pty.) Ltd. has erected the necessary buildings and installed nearly all the machinery required for this service. It is anticipated that re-diffusion will become an accomplished fact in Orlando in the near future.

CRIME.

Following upon its policy of policing Native townships by Native Police, the South African Police drafted some 150 constables to Orlando during the early part of the year and at the same time withdrew the services of nearly all the European Police. This action has resulted in a marked decrease in serious crime. Mention must be made, however, of the continued able assistance rendered by the Municipal Native Police, whose conscientious activities have proved invaluable in this regard.

KAFFIR BEER.

The profit on beer for the period under review amounted to £201,576 5s. 4d. This amount was spent as follows:—

Grants-in-Aid and Gratuities	...	...	...	£16,920	0	8
Medical Services	...	...	...	93,223	3	6
Social Welfare	...	...	...	37,388	11	9
Recreation	...	...	...	43,979	4	0
Vocational Training School	...	...	...	10,065	5	5
Total	...	...	...	£201,576	5	4

WELFARE BRANCH.

During the year under review, the Senior Welfare Officer, Mr. J. G. Young, resigned. Since then the post has been filled in a temporary capacity. For most of the year four of the sections, Recreation, Coloured, Welfare, Research and Horticulture have been without a permanent Section Head. Nevertheless, steady progress has been made and thanks are due to the staff for their unflinching support over this period.

With the swift growth of the non-European population of the City, and with an increasing grasp of the problems involved, the Welfare Branch finds itself facing an expanding programme of work. It is hardly necessary to emphasise that among the half-million non-Europeans in the Johannesburg area the need and scope for Welfare work of all kinds is very great indeed. A great deal has been done — more than is generally recognised — but much is still outstanding. The provision of leisure time activities for the Native population of European residential suburbs; the expansion of facilities for the physically handicapped and the aged; the care of tuberculous; the expansion of opportunities in employment; the improvement of the Native urban diet, are among the many matters that clamour for attention. Perhaps the most urgent question to be faced is the disintegration of Native family life, which is related to every aspect of the impact of Western civilisation on the Native. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that family life in the Native urban community is on the way out.

In connection with this and other problems, the establishment at the end of the year under review of a permanent Research Section has been a most encouraging move. It is hoped that the work of this Section will fill in some of the large gaps existing in our knowledge of the urban Native so that a sounder assessment of needs and remedies can be achieved.

The following is a summary of the work of the various sections during the year 1951/1952.

Native Welfare.

Over 26,000 persons were interviewed during the year and over 9,000 home visits were made. The following table reflects the extent of this work:—

	Old Cases.	New Cases.
Old Age Pensions	3,782	373
Invalidity Pensions	2,151	192
Maintenance Grants	1,237	37
Poor Relief	4,529	432
Domestic Cases	366	39
Employment	362	45
Miscellaneous	2,826	337
Totals	<u>15,253</u>	<u>1,455</u>

In each case the totals are slightly higher than for the previous year.

Of the 373 cases applying for Old Age Pensions, 233 qualified; 171 of the 192 Invalidity cases were recommended for pension.

At the end of the year, 121 Poor Relief cases and 120 Maintenance Grants remained on the roll. There were 202 new applications for Poor Relief and 205 old cases were cancelled; 25 new Maintenance Grants were accepted and 15 cancelled.

Thirty-five "Supervision Cases" were handled. These relate to children not in receipt of a grant, whose home circumstances are unsatisfactory and who need special supervision. These houses are frequently visited and if, despite the efforts of the social worker, the parents continue to neglect or ill-treat the children, the cases are referred to Court.

During the year 240 new Tuberculosis cases were dealt with in addition to the 126 already on the roll. Repatriation, deaths and cures reduced the total to 312 at 30th June, 1952. Of the 366 cases dealt with in all, only 40 secured admission to hospital owing to the serious lack of hospital accommodation. The Southern Transvaal Tuberculosis Association provided parcels of protective foods for 103 cases where the income was too low.

Although much of the work of the Native Welfare Section is concerned with granting material assistance to the destitute, this is used as a means to

eventual rehabilitation in every possible case. Family responsibility is encouraged and the relatives of a destitute family are sought out and brought in to assist. Close co-operation with the Employment Officer results in work being found in many cases. Families only continue on public assistance when they are quite devoid of any alternative resources.

By arrangement with the Union Department of Native Affairs, the Section investigates all applications for Government pensions. The local authority is well equipped to render welfare services which call for an intimate knowledge of the case, and this is particularly true when dealing with a population which is largely accommodated in sub-economic housing schemes under Municipal control. Close contact is maintained with Location Superintendents and with the Influx Control Office, so that no essential information is overlooked.

In addition to its work on behalf of the Government, the Section acts in effect as the central register for all Native case work in the Municipal area. Overlapping is avoided in this way, and close co-operation is facilitated by the representation of the Section Head on a large number of Committees dealing with Native welfare work. The Section is also represented on the continuation committee of the National Conference on Deviate Children, concerned with the care of all types of disabilities among children of all races.

A further task undertaken is the training in practical social work of Native students from the University and the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work. In many respects, Native social workers enjoy advantages in the field over European workers, and it is of the greatest importance that the supply of fully-trained workers should be maintained.

Coloured Welfare.

Over four thousand Coloured people were interviewed during each quarter of the year in connection with housing and public assistance.

The following table reflects the extent of the claims on public assistance dealt with. Figures in brackets are for previous year:—

Old Age Pensions	22	(17)
Blind Pensions	12	(5)
War Veterans Pensions	1	(2)
Invalidity Grants	47	(27)
Maintenance Grants	10	(13)
Pauper Burials	7	(3)
Poor Relief: Old Cases	543	(499)
Poor Relief: New Cases	122	(172)
Poor Relief: Cases discontinued	148	(118)
Referred to Hospital	148	(47)
Referred to Employment Bureau	148	(134)
Referred to Agencies	117	(76)
Matrimonial Cases	42	(—)
T.B. Cases	42	(22)
T.B. Home Visits	429	(258)

Poor Relief is subject to seasonal fluctuations. The work is particularly heavy during the winter months, when the partially disabled are affected by the weather and are unable to work. January is also a bad month as many factories are closed and workers have spent their Christmas holiday pay before the factories re-open. Unskilled labourers are often retrenched at the end of the year and find difficulty in obtaining fresh employment.

The T.B. work has developed considerably. The numbers dealt with have approximately doubled, involving much extra visiting. Small non-European committees of S.A.N.T.A. are being developed in areas such as Noordgesig and Sophiatown. Under the direction of social workers, these committees will gradually assume some of the responsibility for the distribution of food parcels.

A great deal of routine office work is involved in public assistance cases. During the year a successful effort was made to rationalize the system, as a result of which the staff have been able to devote more time to visiting and case work.

There has been no improvement in the general housing position of the Coloured population during the year. There are still more than 2,000 families

on the waiting list and applicants of 1947 are yet to be housed. Most of these families are living in totally inadequate accommodation, usually as a result of having been evicted from their homes.

In order to help some of the evicted families find fresh accommodation, ten huts were erected at Noordgesig in May, 1952, as a temporary measure for six months.

There was an improvement during the year in the conduct of **Coronationville** following the appointment of a full-time Housing Manager. Rent arrears have fallen and 23 families have been transferred within the township to houses better related to their family size. During the year, twelve vacancies occurred in the township, six of which were allocated to Noordgesig tenants of good standing and six to outside applicants. Assistance was given in the selection of tenants for the fifty flats of the B. K. Reid Village erected by the B.E.S.L.

A welcome improvement was effected in Coronationville with the completion of three shops for the township. Tenants no longer have to undergo the hazards of shopping in Newclare.

Among the organisations in the township, only the Garden Club and the Community Centre Association continue to be active. The latter body has largely replaced the Tenants' Committee and is working to build up a good community spirit in connection with the Community Centre.

A public hall is badly needed in the Township and another urgent requirement for the community is a sports field and playground.

Stormwater drains in the township are inadequate and access roads are in a bad condition.

Recently an unruly element has sprung up in Coronationville, most of the leaders being from Newclare. It is hoped that the newly-appointed caretaker, with police assistance, will be able to deal with this problem.

Noordgesig has suffered during the year from lack of supervision, which was accentuated by the death of the caretaker, Mr. Bowes, after ten years of service in the township. His knowledge of the tenants and their problems had been of great value.

As an experiment a soup kitchen was operated from the Rent Office in the township during the winter months. This proved very popular. In view of the poverty of many of the tenants in Noordgesig and their inability in many cases to feed their children adequately, it is hoped to make a regular feature of the soup kitchen in future.

The Tenants' Committee has not been very active and is plainly handicapped by the lack of a hall in Noordgesig. If there were a Community Centre it would be possible to undertake more constructive work.

During the coming year it is hoped that the sale of State-aided products will be re-introduced into the township. Another improvement which should receive priority is the surfacing of the sports fields, which are at present unusable. The condition of access roads has been improved, but they are constantly damaged by wind and rain and will have to be tarred eventually.

A private bus service is now available to Noordgesig tenants and has provided much relief.

The conduct of the township has been orderly, largely due to the good work of the Noordgesig Police.

A further 100 houses are being built in Noordgesig as an economic scheme. This will make a welcome contribution to the housing problem, although the economic rental will be beyond the capacity of the usual type of Noordgesig tenant.

Research.

This Section has now become firmly established as an integral part of the Welfare Branch, and its usefulness is growing as an information centre and reference section for the Department generally. There is a great need for social research among the urban Native as an aid to enlightened future planning.

The major projects undertaken during the year consisted of:—

A Sample Survey of the Western Areas in order to obtain a check on the accuracy of the General Survey undertaken in 1950 and to obtain additional information of a sociological and economic nature. This survey was undertaken under the guidance and supervision of Prof. E. Batson, of the Department of Social Studies of the Cape Town University. This work provided material for three reports: (a) an intensive study of the population based on information

obtained in the course of the field work, (b) a comparative study of the information obtained in the course of the General Survey, and (c) information obtained in the course of the Sample Study. This comparative study will prove extremely useful for future work as it will bring out the respective merits of a general survey and a sample study (d). A supplement to the general report based on additional information taken from the cards of the General Survey. Reports (a) and (b) are more or less completed and are in the hands of Prof. Batson for a final check. Report (c) is almost completed.

A Survey of the Coloured Townships under the control of the Council was undertaken in order to check up on incomes of tenants. The information obtained has been analysed and three interim reports were issued, but the final analysis based on the rulings laid down by the National Housing and Planning Commission will be made in conjunction with the analysis of the findings of An Income Survey of all Native Townships under the control of the Council. The field work and a great deal of the office work has been completed.

As a result of the survey of cripples registered with the Employment Office, a number of these cripples were placed in suitable employment.

Apart from these major undertakings, the Section was frequently called upon to provide information for reports or to draft short reports based on information obtained from the surveys. Outside official bodies have been assisted in the same way.

The Department Library has been sorted and indexed and a weekly Newscut Service for the Welfare Branch was started in the course of the year.

There has been a steady demand for copies of the reports and surveys undertaken, and it is worth considering whether a part of the cost of the work might not be recovered in future by levying a small charge for the larger publications.

MEN'S AND BOYS' RECREATION.

Afternoon Activities.

Under the guidance of trained Native organisers, football, basketball, softball and rounders are played in all townships from Monday to Friday, and these activities are very popular with the children.

Attendances:

(a) School League Periods.

	Pimville	W.N.T.	Moroka/ Jabavu	Orlando	Central
July to September	1,987	3,304	5,203	5,478	510
October to December	—	—	—	384	—
January to March	516	—	2,318	960	—
April to June	3,361	7,548	6,340	6,622	864

(b) School Free Periods.

July to September	541	1,771	658	2,283	198
October to December	306	—	424	2,298	148
January to March	1,469	—	—	—	237
April to June	162	6,164	3,735	2,451	1,747

(c) School Holidays Periods.

July to September	541	1,771	658	2,283	198
October to December	306	—	424	2,298	148
January to March	1,469	—	—	—	237
April to June	162	486	222	631	96

Evening Activities:

Boxing, Physical Training, Games, Weight Lifting and American Basketball are organised in the Municipal clubs in all Townships from Monday to Thursday. Evening Club activities are very popular but the membership continues to drop due to lack of equipment. Organisers have been attacked while on their way to the clubs at night, and it is desirable that houses should be provided for them in the vicinity of the clubs. The clubs could be managed more satisfactorily if this could be done.

Attendances:**(a) Club Activities (Organiser in Charge).**

	Boxing	P.T.	W. Lifting	Games	A. Basketball
July to September	1,671	2,041	374	1,296	187
October to December	4,715	4,835	2,763	1,044	238
January to March	2,872	3,025	1,356	514	272
April to June	2,167	2,302	684	947	246

(b) Club Activities (Organiser not in Charge).

July to September	909	1,179	343	—	—
October to December	2,225	5,635	686	582	300
January to March	4,899	2,579	3,336	279	—
April to June	2,628	2,701	1,634	658	140

School Athletics.

Inter-school athletic meetings were organised in all townships and the final inter-township athletic meeting was held at Orlando. The meeting was controlled by the non-European sports organisers and was an outstanding success from the spectators' and competitors' point of view.

School Football and Basketball.

Inter-school football and basketball league matches were organised in all townships, and the winning teams competed at Orlando. These activities continue to go from strength to strength under the very good supervision of the organisers.

Municipal Police.

Two successful tabloid meetings were held and the interest shown by the competitors and superintendents was most encouraging. This year has also seen the start of inter-athletic meetings at the vocational school. This first meeting was very successful and the standard obtained by the police compared favourably with outside competitors.

Training classes were held as follows:—

	Periods	Attendance
July to September	108	4,050
October to December	25	2,138

Vocational Training Centre.

The club started at the Centre has proved successful; the first physical training display by students of the school was an outstanding success. It is the intention to give instructions in vaulting and groundwork during the next quarter.

The following classes were held:—

	Periods	Attendance
July to September	30	1,444
October to December	12	1,440
January to March	4	192
April to June	8	203

Swimming.

This activity has proved very successful but the present bath at Wemmer is not large enough to cater for all the children.

Swimming (four days per week), total attendance:—

July to September	—
October to December	6,746
January to March	11,938
April to June	693

Boxing Tournaments.

Three very successful tournaments were held by this section, and although from a financial point of view they were not successful, it was most encouraging to see how the non-European officials handled the meetings. The Bantu Sports Ground was leased on one occasion for a boxing tournament, but it is evident that tournaments on the ground will not succeed until proper floodlighting is available.

Play Grounds.

The present areas allocated to play grounds are in a very bad condition, and very few children continue to use the areas. Most children play in the streets

at great danger to their own lives as the traffic in the townships has increased. The three play areas in Orlando have roads running through them, and most of the soil has been washed away, with the result that large stones lie exposed and are most dangerous if children should play in the area. During the coming year play areas must be fenced and levelled. The Moroka/Jabavu area needs at least three play grounds and one should be provided at Pimville.

Bantu Sports Ground.

During the week regular use of the grounds is made by schools in the central area and by the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work. At week-ends there is a full programme of soccer and tennis.

		Tennis Membership	Football Attendance
April ...	...	465	8,937
May ...	...	352	3,564
June ...	...	324	3,295

The tennis membership has reached a total of 341 and the courts have been used to capacity. Three championship tournaments were held during the year, and it is likely that in the near future the Bantu Sports Ground will become the non-European "Ellis Park" for tennis championships. In the planning of the club the possibility of providing additional courts must be considered.

The ground now has a man-proof fence; proper ticket offices and turnstiles, two soccer pitches (one now being grassed), an athletic and cycling track, offices, a hall, conveniences and showers, four tennis courts and two netball pitches.

The main reason for disappointing attendances on occasions is the poor state of Native organised sport. Much of the energy of the leaders of Native sport is expended in bickering and conflict, even leading to litigation. This is a problem not peculiar to the Bantu Sports Ground, but which faces the Department in all branches of sport. It is presumably inherent in the Native's struggle for self-expression and the management of his own affairs. As a result, the facilities provided are not fully used—or are exploited in a spirit far from sporting. The Department's efforts to encourage self-government in Native sport meet with many difficulties, and it is necessary to keep a closer watch on affairs than is really desired. This leads to the Council being accused of attempting to usurp Native control—and further complications result. The work, in fact, is technically less recreation than welfare in many of its aspects.

Women's and Girls' Recreation.

Girls' clubs run in each of the six townships, with a total of 17 sessions each week. In four townships there are literacy classes, with five sessions per week. A Guide Company is organised in Western Native Township and others are supervised in the Moroka/Jabavu area. The play centre at Jabavu caters for some 65 infants and two meals a day are served.

The total membership of the clubs and centres has varied between 600 and 700 during the year, with an average attendance of 75 per cent. In the latter half of 1951 the girls' clubs took part in the Bantu Music Festival and also the Drama Festival, which was sponsored by the Transvaal Association of Girls' Clubs and Youth Clubs.

During Dingaan's week-end 120 girls attended a Christmas camp organised for them at the Vocational Training Centre, Orlando. This proved a most successful venture and it is intended to make it an annual feature.

Assistance was given to all inter-school sports meetings and to the inter-district sports, and organisers were provided to officiate at these events.

The Mavis Isaacson African Play Centre was opened during the year and the Fund Raising Committee which was formed succeeded in raising £500 for the provision of food.

A further £230 was obtained for Christmas parties, and a party for 1,000 Native children was held near the Orlando Dam. Two other parties were given for 500 children from the Department's clubs and centres.

An amount of £30 raised by the clubs themselves enabled, among other things, a camp for the Western Native Township children to be held at Roodepoort over the Easter week-end.

Every effort has been made to consolidate the progress achieved during the year. In particular, a Club Advisory Committee for each centre has been formed from among the residents to encourage the participation of the community in the work which the Department sponsors. It is to be hoped that in the future more co-operation and interest will be forthcoming from school principals whose assistance would be invaluable.

Cultural Activities.

Solid progress has been made in the work of furthering leisure time activities for non-Europeans in the spheres of cultural entertainment and adult education. In addition to direct Departmental work, the staff organise a large number of entertainments and classes in their function as office bearers on the Johannesburg Music Festival and the Non-European Adult Education Committees.

The following functions were organised during the year:—

1. A rendering of the cantata of "The Crucifixion" by St. Mary's Cathedral Choir, at the Odin Cinema, Sophiatown. Attendance 600.
2. Annual Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival, at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg. Attendance 1,500. 3,000 competitors.
3. City Hall Concert, featuring massed choir of 400 voices, smaller choirs, soloists and instrumentalists. Training of the massed choir involved approximately three months' work. Attendance 1,700.
4. Shakespearian presentation at the Bantu Men's Social Centre comprising lecture-recital of Shakespearian music, and stage presentation of a section from "Twelfth Night" by "Children's Theatre." Attendance 400.
5. Square dancing evening at the Bantu Men's Social Centre. Attendance 500.
6. Concert at Donaldson Orlando Community Centre, featuring choirs, soloists and instrumentalists. Attendance 200.
7. Amateur Art and Craft Exhibition at the Jubilee Social Centre. Items of drawing, painting, sculpture, weaving, modelling and other craft-work were submitted by numerous schools, institutions and individuals, as also the occupational therapy sections of all non-European hospitals in the area. The exhibition was very successful.
8. A collection of paintings by students at the Polly Street Centre was exhibited at the War Memorial Health Foundation Exhibition in Bloemfontein, and the Family Life Exhibition at the Darragh Hall, Johannesburg.
9. During the year, approved independent cultural groups were allowed use of the Jubilee Assembly Hall and the Polly Street Centre for the holding of concerts, choir competitions, recitals, etc. Approximately 140 such functions were held, with a total attendance of approximately 40,000.

The Polly Street Adult Education Centre, run by this Section in conjunction with the Non-European Adult Education Committee, provided the following classes during the year:—

	Average Attendance
Book-keeping	9
Housecrafts	23
Leatherwork	3
Painting	34
Piano	45
Square dancing	60
Violin	8
Weaving	4
Total Students ...	186

The Square Dancing Class was started in a small way during the first quarter. The class has proved very popular, and membership has now reached 120, the class meeting twice per week.

Regular training is given to 10 independent choirs in the Western Areas by the Music Organiser. Total membership of these choirs is approximately 770 and the Organiser attends about 80 rehearsals per month.

The Art and Craft Organiser, besides assisting with the running of Polly Street Centre, prepared in all 763 posters, placards, handbills and diplomas for Departmental activities, and maps and graphs for the Research Section, during the year.

The scope for the type of work being done under the heading of Cultural Activities is tremendous, and there are few more worthwhile tasks than the promotion among the Native community of a genuine love and appreciation of education and the arts.

Cinemas.

Three mobile units give weekly performances in locations, hostels and compounds in the Municipal area. In addition to the feature film, educational shorts and advertisements are shown. During the year more than 1,000 performances were given, and it is estimated that approximately 1,000 persons attend each performance.

It is encouraging to report that the demand for Westerns is giving way before the growing popularity of better class films. This is perhaps symptomatic of the growing sophistication of the Native community.

Favourable comment has been received from the industrial compounds where shows are given, on the good effect on morale and absenteeism of the performances. It is to be hoped that a way will be found to make cinema shows available to domestic servants in the suburbs. It is also hoped that week-end performances will be possible at the Bantu Sports Ground when the electricity supply has been re-installed.

Housecrafts.

There are 17 women's clubs with a total of 21 sessions per week. The total average weekly attendance was 236, although the actual membership is considerably higher. Three courses of six cookery classes each, at a fee of 2s. per course, were held at the Donaldson Centre during the year. Cookery classes and demonstrations were held fortnightly at the Western Native Township Club. During the year club members organised two concerts to raise funds for charitable organisations and assisted with a street collection for Cripples' Care Association.

A weekly domestic science class is held for first and second year women students of the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work. In 1951 the Needlework Section of the syllabus was covered and in 1952 cookery, laundry and housewifery are being taught.

Cookery demonstrations for domestic servants are held once a week in Rosebank and at the Mai-Mai Hostel. A course consists of eight demonstrations, for which the fee of 5s. is charged. Twelve courses were run during the year. The average enrolment for the six courses at Mai-Mai was 48 and for those held in Rosebank 105.

Steady progress is being made in the three sheltered employment workshops—the two general workshops at Western Native Township and Orlando, and the men's cobbling depot at Orlando. Work has been continued except for a fortnight break over Christmas and the New Year. The total average attendance was 36.5 out of 56 registered. A further 17 persons attached to the general workshops were regularly visited at home. There was the inevitable drop in attendance through illness during the winter months. Most of the workers are orthopaedic cases.

In the cobbling section, the instructors' salaries are paid by the Cripples' Care Association, which has also paid the travelling expenses of certain workers and met the cost of a light midday meal at all three workshops.

During the year it proved possible to raise the wages of workers from 2d. per hour for beginners to 5d. per hour for the more skilled. Over £400 worth of orders were executed. One trained worker was placed in outside employment.

The general workshops executed over £425 worth of orders in plain needlework, smocking, embroidery, mending, simple furnishing, knitting, crochet, Native beadwork and weaving. The number of orders carried out was considerably more than in any previous year.

Vocational Training Centre.

The school year January-December, 1951, finished well, and in the final examinations only 15 per cent. of the 151 students failed to reach the required standard, there being 128 passes and 23 failures. It is felt that the institution of aptitude tests will eventually be proved necessary for the admission of students who prove to be either unable to grasp the theoretical training, or else lacking in natural aptitude for the practical work. Often this is the fault of the father, who wishes his son to follow in his footsteps as an artisan, regardless of the child's natural inclination. Failure in the theoretical work is often due to a lamentable weakness in arithmetic.

A great deal of work has been done by the building and carpentry students, who have put up churches, schools and Native staff quarters for organisations working in the Native townships. Not only is the practical training invaluable, but there is a great saving in the purchase of materials for teaching purposes, while the work done is a cheap and efficient service for the voluntary agencies

concerned. It is hoped to make somewhat similar arrangements for the tailoring students, by providing them with orders for uniforms, overalls, etc., needed in the Department. During the year these students made a complete set of uniforms for the Department's brass band, and fully justified the decision to entrust this work to them.

An outstanding event during 1951 was the completion of five houses in Dube Native Village to a very high standard by students and trainees of the school.

Over the 1951 school year the average attendance was 93.5 per cent., which is a tribute not only to the good discipline of the school, but also to the high standard of health produced by well-balanced meals and a regular healthy routine of work and play. Conditions would be even better if more students could be taken in as boarders. The proximity of the locations to the school are a temptation to pupils to break bounds, and the home conditions of those who do live out are destructive of habits of study, cleanliness and self control alike.

A comprehensive programme of extra mural activities is organised, covering sports, singing, library, debates, St. John Ambulance, S.C.A. groups, etc., and this contributes to the success of the school work. The intention is not merely to produce a competent artisan, but also to inculcate those qualities of character which are the mark of true education.

Grateful thanks are due to the Rotary Club of Johannesburg for presenting four bursaries to the value of £10 each for boarders. There are still unfortunately students who would be likely to benefit from the school's training whose parents cannot afford the modest fees that are charged.

The following is the 1952 enrolment:—

Trade	Boarders	Day Scholars	Total.
Builders I	11	9	20
Builders II	9	10	19
Builders III	11	6	17
Carpenters I	15	12	27
Carpenters II	7	10	17
Carpenters III	7	9	16
Tailors I	8	14	22
Tailors II	9	16	25
Tailors III	13	6	19
Totals	90	92	182

There is tremendous potential in the production of skilled workers in such numbers and it is distressing to record that in many cases training is lost through lack of subsequent opportunity or else that the trainees are forced to leave Johannesburg to find suitable work. The handing over of repair and maintenance work in the locations to Native artisans and the formation of a Native building team to assist with the housing problem are steps which it is hoped will eventually be taken. In connection with the Native Buildings Workers' Act, discussions have been held with officials of the Department of Labour in regard to the type of training to be given and the trade tests to be undertaken.

HORTICULTURE.

By the end of the year, approximately 6,000 trees in seven main varieties were ready for planting out in the townships and a further 8,000 were being grown for the following year. Fifteen varieties of trees and shrubs were due for transplanting from seed bed to nursery and over 10,000 holes had been dug for the purpose. 50,000 are to be transplanted in all. Seedlings of twenty-five varieties are being sown for transplanting next year. 5,000 cuttings of trees and hedges have been made and 5,000 roses are in stock.

During the year a further area of the nursery was put under the plough; a new shade house was built; and cold frames were installed for the earlier planting of spring annuals. The entrance drive to the nursery was laid out.

Preparations were completed for planting out 2,000 trees in the streets in the townships and in the gardens of schools, institutions and administrative offices. Lawns have been laid at the Huntley Club, the Moroka Centre and the Mavis Isaacson Hall. Flower beds at the administrative offices were replanted.

The results of the annual garden competitions were very satisfactory. In the Native locations, unfortunately, flowers and vegetables were spoiled by drought followed by a severe hailstorm. Nevertheless, many of the gardens were of a high standard. While the gardens were less attractive in the Coloured townships, the flower show there was excellent.

For the year under review, there were 433 Native and 189 Coloured garden club members. This must be regarded as a poor response, but with the existing staff establishment of the nursery it is all that can be catered for. During the last six months of the year, with the absence of the Section Head on special leave, the entire work has fallen on one European assisted by three Native garden demonstrators and about 40 labourers.

CATERING.

During the past year there has been considerable increase in the turnover at the Jubilee and Noord Street Restaurants. The gross takings at Jubilee rose by £6,224 to £25,355 and at Noord Street by £3,136 to £10,846 as compared with the previous year. Bearing in mind that these figures are made up from very small amounts, it can be said that they reveal a big increase in the popularity of the restaurants as well as a laudable effort on the part of the staff who are coping with the increased numbers. Attendance checks show an average daily attendance of 1,500 at Noord Street and 3,500 at Jubilee.

Steps have been taken to ensure that in future no losses will be borne by the Council at these restaurants. In April, some prices were raised, with a marked effect on the profit margin. An increased meat quota has been secured, which means that less eggs have to be used, thus reducing both expense and labour. All marketing is now done by the Catering Manager, instead of through an agency, which is again a saving. It is anticipated that for the coming year the restaurants will operate at cost and on this basis it is considered that they will be offering a most useful service to the Native community, for the meals will continue to be both better prepared and cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

	Registered.		Enquiries.		Placed.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Females ...	959	888	1,450	1,113	318	232
Males ...	9,343	9,225	14,150	11,346	12,843	10,540
Total ...	<u>10,302</u>	<u>10,113</u>	<u>15,600</u>	<u>12,459</u>	<u>13,161</u>	<u>10,772</u>

Analysis.

Females:

(a) Domestic.

1,062 enquiries; 822 applied; 180 placed.

The difficulty of obtaining female domestic servants was even more marked this year than during the previous year, and hardly any were sent to the lower income group suburbs, as the women, knowing full well that there is a heavy demand for good experienced servants with testimonials, demand high wages, and consequently only the higher income group suburbs obtain the small number available. It is noteworthy that the type of Native woman who parades the suburbs, ostensibly seeking employment, is not the type who usually seeks the aid of the Bureau for employment. The demand for testimonials of character and the insistence of the Bureau that such women undergo a medical examination at the Bureau, tend to deter the type that usually frequents the highways of the European residential area. Another feature noted during the year is the almost total absence of young girls from the native townships willing to undertake domestic service. However, should word go round that jobs are available in industry, a large number are on the doorstep of the Bureau.

Even those women who are willing to accept domestic service at a high wage demand the aid of household appliances, e.g. electric polishers, etc., and the coal stove is becoming more and more unpopular with them. It is noteworthy that the middle-aged women, who have always done domestic service are not quite as fastidious, but even these make their demands.

(b) Departmental.

7 enquiries; 7 applied; 7 placed.

(c) Commercial and Industrial.

44 enquiries; 141 applied; 45 placed.

Higher wages, regular hours and the opportunity to return home to their families after work—these factors always ensure a ready supply of female labour for jobs in municipal service or in commerce and industry.

Males:**(a) Domestic.**

1,008 enquiries; 301 applied; 236 placed.

No real improvement in the supply of male domestics was noted, but, as in the past, males were not nearly as fastidious as females in selecting the suburb in which to work, nor do they seem to be as unreliable and difficult. Young male Natives are extremely scarce as far as domestic service is concerned, and the urban Native in general is even more averse to this type of employment than ever before.

(b) Departmental Labour Requirements.

7,254 enquiries; 7,160 placed.

The demands on the Bureau during this year were not as heavy as during the previous year, and no difficulties were encountered in meeting all demands. The migratory Native is predominantly employed in municipal service, owing to the exigencies of the work in such departments as the Electricity Department and the City Engineer's Department, but it would do a great deal towards stabilising the employment position of the urban Native and also the labour force of the City Council if it were possible for those departments which employ large numbers, to allow their Native workers to live at home, which is not the case at present—they are forced to reside in compounds, which are not popular with the urban Native.

(c) Commercial and Industrial.

3,084 enquiries; 14,201 applied; 3,146 placed.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of placements effected in this field. Particularly during the quarter April to June, 1952, large numbers of Natives, especially from Moroka and Jabavu Townships, holding good references, were unemployed because of retrenchment by the firms where they had been employed.

The practice of employing Natives in a junior clerical capacity continues, and the Bureau has been advised by firms so employing young educated Natives that they meet their requirements satisfactorily.

Rehabilitation and Welfare.**Coloureds:**

Coloured persons continue to be difficult to place in commerce and industry, except in certain industries where it has become traditional for them to be employed, e.g., the furniture, clothing, leather and canned food industries. 74 were placed during the year, but latterly a number of Coloured men and women have been summarily dismissed from these industries, notwithstanding many years of service. A trade recession affects these people severely, because of prejudice existing against them in Johannesburg as regard those industries which mainly employ Natives.

Juveniles:

In its efforts to contribute to the combating of juvenile delinquency, the Bureau continues to make every effort to place these youngsters in suitable jobs, and 138 were so placed. Co-operation with agencies concerned in this work continues, and during the year 18 juveniles from the Native Youth Board, seven from the Orlando Bantu Lads Hostel and one from Diepkloof Reformatory were placed.

Disabled Persons:

The Employment Officer represents this Department on the Committee of the Transvaal Cripples Care Association, and the Bureau continues to make a special study of the placement of the disabled in the open labour market. Employers are reluctant to give these people the opportunity of proving themselves, yet when the opportunity has been granted, it has rarely been found that the disabled person fails to hold down his job. Patience and effort are required to ensure that such people obtain employment and do not revert to begging on the city streets, which, it has been proved by surveys, is a very lucrative practice.

41 disabled persons were placed during the year, and in this respect the Bureau has collaborated with a variety of agencies concerned in the work, particularly the various Non-European hospitals which send in a steady stream of ex-patients for employment, many of whom wear surgical boots and other medical appliances.

63 cases emanating from the General Hosital, Coronation Hospital and Baragwanath Hospital were placed.

General:

Agencies of all kinds, e.g. church missions, South African Institute of Race Relations, Social Services Association, etc., make it a matter of routine to refer cases for placement to the Employment Bureau, and government departments, e.g. the Native Affairs Department, the Native Commissioner, the Union Department of Social Welfare, all regard the Bureau as the sole agency to assist them in placing difficult and distressed cases. In addition, there is a steady stream of such cases from the Native Welfare and Coloured Welfare sections of this Department and the Bureau has to deal with these problem cases daily. Furthermore, Superintendents of townships under the control of this Department regularly enlist the aid of the Bureau to effect the placement of tenants of houses who are in arrears with their rent.

The following placements were effected:

Three cases from the Vocational Training Centre of this Department. Fifty from the Native Welfare section of this Department. Thirty-five from the Coloured Welfare section of the Department and 208 from various other agencies as outlined above.

Liaison with Influx Control.

Close collaboration with the Influx Control Officer has ensured that urban Natives have been given more and more opportunities of employment as against the migratory type.

Firms who had been refused permits by the Influx Control Officer for the admission of rural Natives for their employ, have been referred to the Bureau, with the result that urban Natives have been given jobs, all of which contributes towards the stabilisation of the labour force in Johannesburg.

Administrative Work.

The Bureau continues to be the main link with the Registrar of Natives and the Native Time Office, Treasury Department, and difficulties are smoothed out without delay due to the effective co-operation which has existed for the past few years between the Bureau and these Treasury sections. A considerable volume of work is entailed in ensuring that Municipal procedure is observed, and in effecting all engagements and discharges for all Municipal departments, and a great deal of time is devoted to straightening out passes, permits, etc., and in keeping appropriate records of all these transactions.

CONCLUSION.

After the retirement of the previous Manager in June, 1951, I acted as Manager until April, 1952, when my appointment was confirmed by Council.

During this period, an *Ad Hoc* Committee, which had been appointed to investigate a proposed basis of reorganisation for the Department, published its report which was duly accepted by the Council.

An earnest endeavour has been made to fill the vacant senior positions in the Department but considerable difficulty has been experienced in attracting suitable applicants. This matter has not yet been finalised, which is a matter of considerable regret as the Department cannot function at its maximum efficiency with so many important posts filled in either acting or temporary capacities.

Finally, I want to place on record my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman, Councillor L. V. Hurd, J.P., and the members of the Non-European Affairs Committee for their continued support during the course of this past year, which has been an extremely difficult one. It is also necessary to record my appreciation of the assistance received from Mr. Brian Porter, the Town Clerk; Dr. I. Q. Holmes, the City Treasurer, and Mr. Schrader, the City Engineer, as well as many other members of their respective Departments. Lastly my thanks are due to all members, both European and Non-European, of this Department's staff for their loyal and efficient services throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. P. CARR,

Manager.

5th November, 1952.

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