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City of Johannesburg.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

1st July, 1952 to 30th June, 1953.



Johannesburg:  
Printed by RADFORD, ADLINGTON, LIMITED,  
Marshall and Bissik Streets.

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

For period 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1953.

*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, 1952, to 30th June, 1953:—

## NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The following members of the City Council constituted the Non-European Affairs Committee as at 30th June, 1953:—

Councillors: L. V. Hurd, J.P. (Chairman).  
 J. Klipin (Vice-Chairman).  
 R. N. Harvey.  
 J. F. Oberholzer.  
 P. W. Olds.  
 P. Z. J. van Vuuren, M.P.C.  
 L. M. Weiner.  
 Mayor (ex officio).

## STAFF.

The staff of the Department as at the 30th June, 1953, comprised:—

	Non-European Affairs Department	Treasury	Total
(a) Europeans:			
Permanent ... ..	109	9	118
Temporary ... ..	46	76	122
(b) Natives:			
Graded Staff ... ..	88	—	88
Police ... ..	551	—	551
Labourers ... ..	825	—	825
			1,704
(c) Coloureds:			
Welfare Assistants ... ..	3	—	3
Clerical ... ..	4	—	4
Others ... ..	9	—	9
			1,720
	Total Number of Staff Employed		

## POPULATION.

Figures furnished by the Bureau of Census and Statistics for the Non-European population of the City as at the 30th June, 1953, are as follows:—

Natives ... ..	400,500
Coloureds ... ..	32,100
Asiatics ... ..	21,600
	Total 454,200

It will be noted that the total Non-European population has increased since the 30th June, 1952, from 444,400 to 454,200, but as pointed out in my last Annual Report, the Bureau's estimate is considered to be much lower than this Department's figure and is undoubtedly due to the suspicion on the part of Natives to attempt to include them in any official return.

During the year a percentage survey of registered tenants and sub-tenants has been taken in the various townships and this survey has confirmed the Department's belief that there are considerably more Natives in the municipal area than is disclosed by the abovementioned figures.

In arriving at the figures given below, therefore, it is necessary to point out that since the re-organisation of the Non-European Affairs Department, a far more detailed survey of the municipal area has been possible by Inspectors attached to the Registration Branch. In the course of these inspections it has been proved that the majority of houses in certain suburbs have at least one unlicensed Native living on the premises. This accounts for 25,000 "husbands" of domestic servants. The increased tempo of the inspections has also proved that previous figures for domestic servants, and Natives housed privately in the municipal area in shops and businesses were low.

The following is a schedule showing the estimated Native, Coloured and Asiatic population of the municipal area and the surrounding peri-urban areas:—

Natives	Departmental Estimated Population
Orlando ... ..	91,500
Moroka ... ..	55,600
Jabavu ... ..	31,400
Pimville ... ..	24,000
Western Native Township ... ..	20,000
Eastern Native Township ... ..	4,300
Wemmer Native Hostel ... ..	6,000
Wolhuter Native Hostel ... ..	4,000
Denver Native Hostel ... ..	3,600
Mai-Mai Native Hostel ... ..	400
Wolhuter Native Women's Hostel ... ..	120
Municipal Compounds ... ..	9,000
Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Pageview ... ..	73,500
Housed Privately in Municipal Area:	
Private Shops and Businesses ... ..	18,000
Compounds ... ..	9,000
Schools, Hospitals, Churches, Government Departments, etc. ... ..	4,200
Domestic Servants in Private Dwellings ... ..	83,000
"Husbands" of Female Domestics ... ..	25,000
Cleaners and Domestic Servants in Flats ... ..	15,000
	154,200
Mine Labourers ... ..	39,000
	516,620
Total Estimated Native Population ... ..	516,620
Coloureds ... ..	32,100
Asiatics ... ..	21,600
	53,700
Total Estimated Non-European Population in Municipal Area ... ..	
	570,320
Peri-Urban Areas Surrounding Municipal Area (Natives, Coloureds and Asiatics).	
Alexandra ... ..	67,500
Ferndale ... ..	1,710
Kensington B ... ..	1,050
Other areas south and north of the railway line ... ..	25,600
	95,860
Grand Total ... ..	666,180

The figures given under the peri-urban areas surrounding the municipal area, totalling 95,860, have been supplied by the Bureau of Census and Statistics which points out that the boundaries of several areas are not clearly defined with the result that quite different boundaries may be followed at successive censuses. The population figures for these areas are consequently not comparable from census to census and a better picture of the growth of the population in the peri-urban areas can only be obtained by grouping these areas together.

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Last year I reported that while the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which had been appointed to investigate the re-organisation of the Department, had been accepted by the Council, great difficulty was being experienced in filling the vacant senior positions and that, with these positions filled in either an acting or a temporary capacity, the Department could not function with maximum efficiency.

This unfortunate position prevailed for practically the whole of the first six months of the year under review. All senior positions have now been filled, however, and the general administration of the Department's activities has shown a marked improvement. Much progress is noticeable and is being maintained in the administration of the townships, the hostels and other urban activities following the filling of the positions of Assistant Manager (Townships) and Assistant Manager (Urban). This division of responsibility is proving very advantageous.

Likewise the filling of the post of Chief Welfare Officer has given an impetus to the welfare activities of the Department. Much remains to be done in this field, however, and the activities of this Branch which are dealt with in more detail elsewhere in this report, are limited only by financial considerations.

The administration and control of hostels continues to be a difficult task because of the limited accommodation available. It is not possible to cater for all Natives not living under family conditions and consequently there is always a large number of persons making illegal use of hostel premises. Hundreds of Natives are to be found sleeping on the floors, under beds, on the verandahs and even in the yards. This results in serious administrative difficulties.

In November, 1952, amending regulations were promulgated providing for an increase in hostel rentals and this led to serious dissatisfaction among the tenants. Just prior to the promulgation of the increased rentals, members of the Non-European Affairs Committee, accompanied by the Manager and Superintendent, attended a meeting at the Denver Hostel. The Chairman of the Committee informed the tenants of the new rentals and explained to them why the increase had become necessary. The meeting was very noisy and speakers had difficulty in getting a hearing. There was strong opposition to the new rentals and a large section of the tenants indicated that they would not pay the increase. The meeting ended in some disorder. Two evenings later a serious riot broke out in the hostel when a Native who wanted to pay the increased rental was attacked. He was rescued by the Municipal Native police and taken to the Superintendent's office which the agitators then stormed, and a most serious situation arose. The Superintendent's and other officials' lives were threatened and although order was restored after the arrival of armed police, it was not before three Natives had been killed and a large number injured.

In all the hostels a resistance campaign was organised, tenants refused to pay the increased rentals and arrears increased alarmingly. Protracted negotiations took place with the Native Advisory Boards and the Hostel Committees without any agreement being reached. Finally towards the latter part of the year under review active steps were taken to prosecute the worst offenders and with their conviction and subsequent ejection from the hostels there is every indication that the position is now being brought under control.

A considerable amount of new legislation affecting the Department, came into force during the year.

The Native Services Levy Act which came into operation on 1st January, 1953, requires employers of Native labour to contribute 2s. 6d. per week for each Native employed to a fund which forms part of the Native Revenue Account. From this Levy Fund the cost of link services such as water mains, sewerage mains and disposal works, etc., for locations and Native villages, will be financed. It is estimated that a revenue of about £600,000 per annum will result from this levy and that this considerable capital will be of material assistance towards the provision of Native housing on a large scale.

The collection of contributions and enforcement of the regulations framed under the Act devolved on the Council and necessitated the setting up of a large new organisation to cope with the additional work. 12,559 Employers employing approximately 95,000 Natives are registered under the Act. The total contributions to 30th June, 1953, by such employers amounted to £339,456, of which £57,021 was transferred to the Secretary of Transport. The costs of collection were £11,769.

Plans for projects involving an estimated expenditure of £96,500 from the Fund have been approved by the Council, and submitted to the Minister of Native Affairs for approval.

The provisions of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act relating to Influx Control were amended by the Native Laws Amendment Act, which came into force at the beginning of the year under review. In terms of the amended provisions every Native lawfully in the urban area is now required to be in possession of a permit authorising his or her presence in the urban area. The magnitude of the task of providing every Native with a permit as required by the new amendment was obvious, and it was decided, in view of the Natives (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952 which came into force during the year and which makes provision for the issue of an identity or reference book to every Native, male or female, in the Union, to hold over the issue of the Influx permits required by the Urban Areas Act until the identity books had been issued. The intention then is merely to endorse in the identity or reference book a permit suitably worded for influx control purposes. It is anticipated that the issue of reference books will commence in Johannesburg early in July, 1953, and it is hoped to proceed with the issue of the influx control permits concurrently with the issue of reference books.

During the latter part of the year under review, the Council agreed to take over from the Government as from 1st July, 1953, the registration of Native Service Contracts and the operation of a local Native Labour Bureau, in terms of the regulations promulgated on 31st October, 1952. The taking over of these functions by the Department will necessitate the establishment of a large organisation and it is estimated that some 200,000 registrations will be effected per annum. A registration fee of 2s. per month in respect of each Contract of Service registered and 2s. 6d. in respect of each Native placed in employment through the Labour Bureau, is payable. There is no doubt that the taking over of this function will result in considerable revenue accruing to the Council's Native Revenue Account. It is intended that the functions of influx control, registration, labour bureau and the Native Services Levy will be combined into one organisation forming a new separate branch of this Department.

These additional activities which are of a major nature added considerably to the responsibilities of the Department.

In the sphere of Native housing which is dealt with in more detail later in the report, I wish to make special reference to the Dube Scheme for Native home ownership.

This scheme, which was originally approved as far back as 1949, had up to last year proved a failure. The scheme was originally envisaged as one in which the better class of Native would be able to build his own home in the £1,000/£1,500 class and he would have security of tenure on a leasehold basis for 99 years. Shortly after the scheme was started and regulations for the Village were promulgated some difficulties arose as to the legality of the 99 years lease which had been offered and this has to a very large extent been the reason for Natives financially able to build houses of the more expensive class, hesitating to do so. With the present policy of the Government it is now clear that a 99 years tenure for Natives cannot be obtained and that home ownership on a 30 years leasehold basis is the most that can be hoped for. In view of this, and in an attempt to make the scheme a success and to encourage Native home ownership, areas have been set aside in the Village for houses of £200, £400 and £800 and above classes. For the lower income groups a scheme is envisaged whereby the Council will erect 500 houses for sale to Natives and grant loans over a period of 30 years to cover the purchase price, and a scheme for self building by Natives under which they are granted a maximum loan of £200 repayable in 20 years.

Considerable delay occurred in bringing this scheme to finality owing to various attempts to reduce the costs of the houses to the barest minimum. The scheme is now well under way, however, and indications are that as time goes on the Natives will become aware of its advantages and the Department is hopeful that it will prove a great success.

### HOUSING.

Although the number of Natives on the waiting list has grown to 17,731 and 12,729 for Natives in need of houses and hostel accommodation respectively, these figures do not represent in any way the number of persons requiring housing accommodation as many Natives do not register because of the time which must of necessity elapse before their turn is reached. 769 Native families were accommodated during the year.

Short of undertaking an extensive survey of the City and the peri-urban areas, where thousands of Natives, normally employed in Johannesburg, are residing as squatters, it is very difficult to assess accurately the extent of the accommodation required to house all Natives who are legally entitled to remain in Johan-

mesburg. Nevertheless, it is estimated that a minimum of approximately 30,000 family units and hostel accommodation for approximately 20,000 males and 500 females is required to meet the immediate demand.

The contract for 1,000 houses in Orlando West has progressed satisfactorily and 712 have been completed and tenanted. A start was made on 500 houses in Dube which are intended for resale under the home ownership scheme which permits the purchaser to pay the purchase price over a period of 30 years. Plans of two further schemes for a total of 1,110 dwellings are well advanced. No additional hostel accommodation has been provided during the year, but the possibility of erecting a hostel in the Orlando/Moroka area is under investigation.

The Moroka Emergency Squatters' Camp where some 55,000 Natives are housed on 20ft. x 20ft. stands, still presents the Department with administrative difficulties and although steps have been taken for the replanning of the area, it will be some considerable time before the existing "Camp" can be eliminated.

Although the emphasis of the Department's work is on the provision of Native housing, the Council is still confronted with the problem of providing adequate accommodation for the other Non-European racial groups and although 100 economic houses were completed during December, 1952, for Coloureds at Noordgesig, many more houses are required. This also applies to the Asiatic population for whom the Council has not yet been able to provide any houses. The main difficulty in the provision of houses for both Coloureds and Asiatics is the lack of defined areas under the Group Areas Act for siting of townships for these races.

The housing difficulties confronting the Council for all its Non-European races is so great that one cannot expect to do much in a short time. The introduction of the Native Services Levy Fund should assist in this direction as the capital cost of all trunk services may be charged against the Fund.

The Services Levy Act, however, does not enable local authorities to charge anything except the cost of trunk services to the Fund and consequently the rents of houses to individual Natives may not be reduced in any material way. It is necessary, therefore, in my opinion, to find some other means of bringing down the price of houses to a level which the ordinary Native labourer can afford. It is my view that this can only be done by the employment, almost entirely, of Native building workers, and the machinery which will be set up under the Native Building Workers Act should enable the Council to embark on a large scheme of houses built by Natives for Natives.

#### **ILLEGAL TRADING.**

Legal action by Superintendents and Inspectors of the City Health Department and the allocation of additional trading sites has reduced illegal trading in the townships to a minimum. Forty trading sites were allocated in Shantytown where illegal trading in foodstuffs has been eliminated and with the establishment of milk depots in Pimville and Orlando it is hoped that the unhygienic hawking of milk will shortly be brought under control.

The construction of retail milk depots in the Wolhuter Men's Hostel will no doubt bring to an end the unsatisfactory conditions under which fresh milk is sold in that hostel at present.

The illegal trading at present taking place is largely confined to the fruit seller and, in season, the purveyor of sugar cane and cooked mealies.

#### **COAL.**

On the whole the supply of coal in the townships has been adequate during this year, but the prices are still above the controlled price which is caused by coal merchants being unable to obtain supplies at wholesale prices.

#### **CRIME.**

There has been a general improvement in the crime position in the townships where street patrols have been increased by the strengthening of the South African Police force. However, lack of street lighting is a major drawback in the control of crime, and the lawless element takes advantage of this factor.

It is pleasing to note that there was a decline in the number of disturbances during the year, and the "Russian" troubles in the Western Areas decreased.

In January, 1953, the South African Police station in Eastern Native Township was placed under the control of a Native Station Commander and the European personnel withdrawn from the township.

There is no Police Station in Western Native Township, but the location is patrolled at frequent and regular intervals by Native personnel of the South African Police stationed at Newlands.

### RADIO REDIFFUSION.

Radio Rediffusion has become an accomplished fact in Orlando and adjoining townships and more than 6,000 subscribers pay the 5s. a month to the Orlando Rediffusion Service (Pty.), Ltd., for the use of the service. The social consequences of this innovation have been important, e.g. previously one of the most difficult problems confronting superintendents was the tendency of children to congregate around shops, railway stations, bus termini, etc., in the evenings which inevitably resulted in a high instance of juvenile delinquency. Since the installation of radio rediffusion, a most marked change in the social habits of these youngsters has been noticeable. They now sit at home to listen to the radio programme with the result that the number of children found roaming the streets in the late hours of the evenings has considerably diminished.

### PIMVILLE.

The replanning of Pimville which was mooted in 1943, has now been abandoned due to financial considerations and in an effort to relieve the overcrowded conditions under which the Natives live, it has been recommended that an additional 1,000 stands should be made available on the original layout to sub-tenant families.

Plans are proceeding for the establishment of an "Old Age Home," a much needed facility which was promised to the Natives many years ago.

### NATIVES RESIDING IN EUROPEAN FLAT AREAS.

The number of Natives housed in blocks of flats in European residential areas will be considerably increased when buildings at present under construction are completed.

Generally speaking, Natives employed in blocks of flats may be divided into two classes, viz.:

- (a) those employed by owners of flats as cleaners; and
- (b) those employed privately as domestic servants by tenants for whom rooms have been built by the owners.

There are at present 1,293 blocks of flats with accommodation licensed for Native occupation, and according to the records of the Department, the largest number of authorised Natives in any one building is 91, comprising 33 cleaners and 58 domestic servants.

The Natives employed as flat cleaners are generally of the migratory class who return to their homes after twelve to eighteen months service and who, if not permitted to reside on their employers' premises, would require to be accommodated in hostels. To meet their needs, it would be necessary to provide at least three hostels at an approximate cost of £1,000,000.

Although the Council has acquired a number of sites expressly for the purpose of erecting hostels, there is considerable opposition from European residents to the establishment of hostels, and, for the time being, the Committee has adopted the policy of erecting hostels only in location areas. Consequently such hostels would be a considerable distance from the Natives' place of employment, and to avoid an additional burden on the already overtaxed transport system at peak hours other facilities will be necessary to convey workers to and from their work.

Alternatively flat owners could be prohibited from introducing labour from the Native territories for this type of work and be compelled to use local labour. It is doubtful, however, whether the urbanised Native would be attracted to such employment as there are more remunerative avenues of employment in commerce and industry.

Domestic servants in flats greatly outnumber flat cleaning boys and removal of the latter will not appreciably reduce the number of Natives residing in European residential areas or alleviate the nuisance created by Natives congregating in the streets and other public places during their leisure time.

Recently, the Minister of Native Affairs announced that he contemplated introducing legislation to prohibit Natives, which presumably will include domestic servants, from residing in blocks of flats in European residential areas.

### TOWN INSPECTORATE.

Applications for licences for Native quarters on stands occupied by single residences are received daily from householders. That the number of applications increases on days following police raids in any particular suburb bears

out the assumption that there is a large number of Natives residing illegally in the "back yards" of private residences in the European residential areas of the City. The need to obtain accommodation for herself, and presumably also for her "husband," is often the primary factor in prompting a Native female to accept work as a domestic servant.

The number and classification of Natives occupying licensed and unlicensed accommodation in European residential areas is as follows:

	Males.	Females.
(a) Licensed.		
Flats—employed by the owners of the buildings	8,028	
Flats—female servants employed by tenants and living in other buildings ... ..		3,490
Shops, Factories, etc. ... ..	7,566	
Private Compounds, Institutions, etc. ... ..	8,371	
Municipal Compounds ... ..	12,473	
Municipal Hostels:		
Authorised ... ..	10,423	
Unauthorised (estimated) ... ..	3,520	
"At Pleasure of Council" licences (husbands of domestic servants, etc.) ... ..	1,794	
	52,175	3,490
(b) Not Licensable (Exempt).		
Domestic servants (estimated) ... ..	37,000	43,000
	89,175	46,490
Combined Total: Male and Female ... ..	135,665	

The presence of the large number of Natives in European areas emphasises the need for the provision of social amenities such as recreational centres, public halls, etc., where the Natives may spend their leisure time instead of congregating on the streets or in the open spaces. Unfortunately strenuous opposition by European ratepayers has prevented the Council from providing such facilities.

It must be stressed, however, that the time is approaching when the Europeans will either have to agree to the provision of recreational facilities for Native domestic employees or to revise their domestic arrangements and forego the advantages of servants residing on their premises and to permit them to return to the locations or hostels daily.

#### SQUATTER MOVEMENT.

Sporadic rioting in Newclare Township over a period of several months culminated in 312 families abandoning their homes and squatting on Stand No. 99 and the Charles Phillips Park, Newclare. These squatters were encamped in the open without adequate water and sanitary facilities and in such conditions as to endanger the health and safety of the public in general.

An order was made by the Magistrate in terms of the Illegal Squatting Act requiring the squatters to move from the land, but an order of the Supreme Court restrained the Council from carrying out the Magistrate's order pending a hearing to have the Magistrate's order set aside.

The Magistrate's order was set aside on technical grounds and on a new application an order was made authorising the Council to forcibly remove all squatters who had not moved by midnight on the 17th December, 1952, to the Emergency Camp at Moroka.

283 Squatter families were removed to the Camp and the two sites in Newclare were cleared by the 18th December. The cost of the removal was borne by the Council.

In February, 1953, another minor squatter movement appeared to be in progress in Martindale and action was taken against the squatters by the Medical Officer of Health.



### WESTERN AREAS SCHEME.

As a result of discussions with the Minister of Native Affairs, the Council has accepted responsibility for the removal of all Natives from the Western Areas of the City, namely, Martindale, Sophiatown and Newclare, subject inter alia to satisfactory financial arrangements being made. A special Ad Hoc Committee was appointed to work out details of a scheme for submission to the Council and the Minister of Native Affairs for approval. A comprehensive report was submitted by this Ad Hoc Committee and on the 27th January, 1953, the Council appointed three councillors, together with two Government nominated officials as liaison officers, to implement the scheme.

Subsequently the Minister intimated that he was considering the enactment of special legislation and the creation of a legally constituted independent body clothed with the necessary powers to bring the scheme to fruition. In the meantime the Minister instructed the Department of Lands to acquire, on behalf of the Government, certain available land, including the eastern portion of Meadowlands owned by the Council, and 250 morgen on the Farm Diepkloof 9 adjoining Orlando, for the purpose of rehousing the Natives to be moved.

No further information was received from the Minister regarding this scheme, but towards the end of June, 1953, publicity was given to a Bill called the Western Areas Removal Bill. Copies of this Bill were not available at that date.

### CATERING.

The Jubilee and Noord Street Restaurants showed a loss of £2,871 and £2,192 respectively for the past year notwithstanding the increase in charges for meals and refreshments and to which the fall off in patronage can be directly attributed. However, this tendency appears to have been arrested and, during June, the gross daily takings showed a slight improvement. Certain economies have been effected in the running of these establishments and there is every likelihood of the losses incurred being reduced, if not entirely eliminated during the ensuing year. If these attempts fail, certain contemplated re-organisation will be introduced.

### KAFFIR BEER.

The profit on beer for the period under review amounted to £239,835 6s. 6d. This amount was spent as follows:

Medical Services	...	...	...	...	...	£85,563	4	6
Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	69,266	11	6
Recreation	...	...	...	...	...	44,735	2	0
Vocational Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	14,571	6	0
Loan Charges	...	...	...	...	...	25,699	2	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£239,835	6	6

### REGULATIONS.

Amended Emergency Camp Regulations have been framed, and will shortly be promulgated. These regulations will provide for more efficient administration and the "loop holes" of the existing regulations have been eliminated.

Work is proceeding on the redrafting of the Location Regulations to take the place of the regulations which were promulgated as far back as 1923. In these amended regulations provision is being made for the introduction of the ward system for the Location Advisory Boards.

### NEW OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

For some considerable time the Department has been labouring under difficulties as its personnel is not housed in one building. The taking over of the Registration of Service Contracts from the Government as at 1st July, 1953, has accentuated these difficulties and negotiations were opened for the hire of new office accommodation. All the buildings considered were not suitable and the Council has now decided to build a new block of offices to house the whole of the Department's staff on Stands Nos. 683-695, Marshallstown.

**EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**

	Registered.		Enquiries.		Placed.	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Females ... ..	888	813	1,113	1,068	232	238
Males ... ..	9,225	8,281	11,346	10,338	10,450	9,481
	<u>10,113</u>	<u>9,094</u>	<u>12,459</u>	<u>11,406</u>	<u>10,682</u>	<u>9,719</u>

**Females:**

- (a) **Domestics.**  
1,032 enquiries; 897 applied; 202 placed.
- (b) **Departmental.**  
4 enquiries; 4 applied; 4 placed.
- (c) **Commercial and Industrial.**  
32 enquiries; 53 applied; 32 placed.

The shortage of female domestic servants continued, whereas jobs in commerce and industry are always popular. During the year no evidence was forthcoming that the shortage of domestic servants might lessen, indeed, if anything, it is likely to increase.

**Males:**

- (a) **Domestic.**  
1,038 enquiries; 233 applied; 218 placed.
- (b) **Departmental.**  
6,342 enquiries; 6,323 placed.
- (c) **Commercial and Industrial.**  
2,958 enquiries; 13,126 applied; 2,940 placed.

There was again no easing of the shortage of domestic servants as far as males were concerned; no urban Natives will volunteer for this work, although it is less difficult to place male domestics than females. The former will go to almost any area or job, the latter are fastidious and unreliable.

No difficulty is experienced in meeting all the demands of commerce and industry, as there is always a ready labour pool available. The municipal service continues to be popular among migratory Natives, where living in a compound is required; where, however, the latter is not a prerequisite, urban Natives gladly accept municipal service, which is regarded as more stable than employment in commerce and industry.

**Coloureds:**

62 Coloured persons were placed in the limited avenues open to them, but with the recession in the furniture, garment and leather industries, a large number of coloured persons found it difficult to obtain employment, owing to the existing prejudice in the Transvaal, where Natives are more commonly employed.

**Juveniles:**

96 juveniles were placed, and the Bureau collaborated with various agencies interested in juvenile welfare in such placements.

**Disabled Persons:**

39 disabled persons were placed in suitable employment, notwithstanding the reluctance of employers to allow such individuals to prove their capacities. A steady stream of such cases continued to arrive at the bureau directed thither by a variety of interested agencies.

67 cases from various Non-European Hospitals were placed in suitable employment.

**General:**

Almost every agency in Johannesburg concerned with the welfare of Natives, as well as the Welfare Branch of this Department, Native Commissioners, etc., rely almost entirely on the Bureau to effect the placement of their cases. In addition, the Bureau collaborates with all superintendents of this Department in assisting cases to find employment, so that arrear rentals, etc., may be recovered. The following is a summary of the placements so effected:

- 29 cases from the Native Welfare section of this Department.  
52 cases from the Coloured Welfare section of this Department.  
185 cases from various other agencies.

### INFLUX CONTROL.

During the year there were 122,764 applications for permission to enter the area for the purpose of taking up or seeking employment. Of this number 29,827 applications were refused, leaving a balance of 92,937 who were granted permission to remain in order to take up previous employment or to be absorbed into new positions. Of the total 92,937 admitted to the area, 67,814 were returning to previous employment and 25,123 were new arrivals in the area.

### WELFARE BRANCH.

The work of the Branch was handicapped during the year by staff changes and by a shortage of senior staff. The post of Chief Welfare Officer was not permanently filled until 1st January, 1953, and fell vacant again on 29th May, 1953. During these five months the post of Assistant Chief Welfare Officer was temporarily filled, but was otherwise not occupied. New appointments were made to four posts of Assistant Welfare Officer, one post of Assistant Cinema Operator, two posts of Junior Welfare Officer and two posts of Cinema Assistant. The posts of Junior Welfare Officer and Cinema Assistant proved difficult to fill and one post of Junior Welfare Officer remains vacant. In addition resignations have been received from one Assistant and one Junior Welfare Officer and these posts will fall vacant at the end of July. In all, fourteen of the 29 European posts on the permanent establishment of the branch were affected.

There has been an expansion in almost all activities, not only through the efforts of the staff, but also because of the Non-European population responding in greater measure to the services which are available. Physical recreation and cultural activities especially have elicited an increased response and these sections are making an important contribution towards the healthy and constructive use of leisure time. The completion of new housing schemes will in the future add extra work and recreational activities and family case-work in particular will be immediately affected.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in the various sections during the periods under review:

#### Native Welfare.

The following figures reflect the case-work carried out during the year. Figures for the previous year are shown in brackets and it will be seen that there was an increase of approximately 30 per cent. in new cases. In all, 26,613 Natives were interviewed.

#### Analysis of Types of Cases. (All cases).

Old Age Pensions	...	...	...	3,333	—
Invalidity Pensions	...	...	...	3,054	—
Maintenance Grants	...	...	...	1,150	—
Poor Relief	...	...	...	3,528	
Domestic Cases	...	...	...	342	
Employment	...	...	...	334	
Tuberculosis Cases	...	...	...	1,290	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,645	
				<hr/>	
				15,676	(15,253)

#### New Cases.

Old Age Pensions	...	...	...	310	
Invalidity Pensions	...	...	...	243	
Maintenance Grants	...	...	...	25	
Poor Relief	...	...	...	242	
Domestic Cases	...	...	...	83	
Employment	...	...	...	29	
Tuberculosis Cases	...	...	...	330	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	623	
				<hr/>	
				1,885	(1,455)

**Home Visits.**

Old Age Pensions	...	...	...	1,541
Invalidity Pensions	...	...	...	1,547
Maintenance Grants	...	...	...	963
Poor Relief	...	...	...	2,162
Domestic Cases	...	...	...	167
Employment	...	...	...	130
Tuberculosis Cases	...	...	...	1,248
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,580
				9,338
				(9,343)

**Old Age Pensions.**

310 new cases applied for this pension during the year, of these 261 qualified.

**Invalidity Pensions.**

243 cases applied, of these 159 were recommended.

**Pensions.**

All applicants for pensions residing in the municipal area are referred to the Section by the Native Commissioner, for investigation. If it is established that the case is deserving, application to the Native Commissioner is made by the Section.

**Poor Relief.**

During the year 699 families were dealt with compared with last year's figure of 614.

Cases continued from previous year	...	...	...	121
New cases applied for during year	...	...	...	169
Old cases renewed	...	...	...	27
Cases cancelled during the year	...	...	...	198
Cases on roll at 30th June, 1953	...	...	...	119

**Maintenance Grants.**

The number of cases dealt with during the year was 124.

In addition to the above, many cases were investigated with a view to recommendation for maintenance grants, but which did not qualify.

Number of new cases recommended	...	...	...	25
Number of cases cancelled	...	...	...	28
Child Welfare supervision	...	...	...	37

The latter applies to children who are not in receipt of any grant or assistance but whose home circumstances have not been satisfactory and require special supervision. It is necessary for workers to visit the homes of such children very frequently and where parents are continuing to neglect or ill-treat the children, the cases are referred to Court.

**Cases Referred by Child Welfare Society.**

Reports following investigations into home circumstances of married couples are requested by the Child Welfare Society with a view to recommending them as adoptive parents for orphaned or abandoned children.

Reports are also submitted to the Child Welfare Society recommending committal of orphaned or neglected children to suitable couples or relatives, whose family circumstances have been investigated.

**Cases Referred by City Health Clinics.**

Close co-operation is maintained between the Native Welfare Section and the clinics in respect of neglected children. Cases of neglect are referred to the Section, full investigations are made and every effort is made to improve the environment of these children.

Child Welfare cases very often require urgent investigation (abandoned babies or children seriously neglected or ill-treated) and the work has been hampered by lack of regular transport. Routine supervision cases have also suffered on this account.

**Tuberculosis Cases.**

Total number of cases dealt with during year ... ..	568
New cases ... ..	330
Number of deaths ... ..	64
Cured ... ..	68
Left the area ... ..	127
Total number on roll at 30th June, 1953 ... ..	309
Cases who have received Southern Transvaal Tuberculosis Association Parcels ... ..	190

It must be emphasised that only cases in need of assistance are referred to the Section by the City Health Department and Provincial Hospitals. The figures therefore do not reflect the true incidence of tuberculosis amongst Natives in Johannesburg.

The tuberculosis work has increased considerably during the past year but inadequate transport has made it impossible to keep pace.

The increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in the Municipal townships is alarming. This is very largely due to inadequate hospital facilities, which forces open tuberculosis cases to live with their families and thus spread the disease. The only assistance we can give is in the form of Poor Relief consisting of food parcels and, in some cases where there is no income at all, the rent is paid and a cash grant of 10s. per month is given for fuel. In families where there are many young children or where conditions are particularly bad, the Southern Transvaal Tuberculosis Association may grant extra parcels containing protective food. The number of parcels per month granted, depends on the size of the family, the maximum being two parcels. Unfortunately where the breadwinner has tuberculosis he is put off work and the assistance available is very much less than his previous earnings with the result that the family income decreases considerably, there is less food in the house and the resistance to tuberculosis is correspondingly lowered. In the case where the patient is totally and permanently unfit for work, he is eligible for an invalidity or old age pension which amounts to £1 8s. 9d. per month, payable every second month. Public assistance is cancelled immediately a pension is authorised. Other factors contributing to the spread of tuberculosis are the lack of adequate facilities to carry out hygiene instructions and the overcrowded conditions under which many families live.

**Co-operation with Other Organisations.**

The Native Welfare Section co-operates closely with other organisations especially the Child Welfare Society, the hospital social workers and the municipal clinics. Recently the Legal Aid Bureau has also been referring difficult cases for investigation.

The welfare officer in charge of the Section serves on nine committees closely connected with the work of the Section.

By arrangement with the Jan Hofmeyr School and the University of the Witwatersrand, Social Science students do their practical work under the supervision of the Section.

**Albertynsville Tornado.**

The Section Head was responsible for the investigation of all applications for compensation as a result of this disaster. Members of the Section also assisted with rehabilitative work in the hospitals and at the scene of the tornado much work was done in tracing missing persons.

The Native Welfare Section in common with all other sections of the Welfare Branch is very severely handicapped by the inadequacy of transport available.

**Coloured Welfare.**

This Section is responsible for the management of the two Coloured Townships—Coronationville and Noordgesig—and for public assistance work among the Coloured population generally.

**Housing: Coronationville.**

The majority of the tenants are regular in their payments, and there has been a further reduction of rent arrears. Only four vacancies occurred during the year, two of these were let to good standard Noordgesig tenants and two were allocated to tenants' children. Twelve families were transferred within the township from one type of house to another more suitable.

The Community Centre is now run by a full-time Supervisor with the assistance of the Community Centre Association, and is in such demand that many clubs and societies have had to be refused the use of it. A communal hall is badly needed.

The Community Centre itself has been greatly improved. The quadrangle has been fenced off and a hedge planted. The area outside the canteen has been covered with tarmac and flower beds laid out. Tenants appreciate the change and supply bunches of flowers from their gardens for the centre.

The Community Centre Association held a very successful Christmas Party for all the children in the Township. Funds were raised by organising weekly dances.

The Tenants' Association has in the past been inactive but during the last three months of the year, interest has been revived. The annual general meeting held on 30th June, 1953, was well attended and a new Committee elected. It is hoped that the Association will play a useful role during the coming year.

The Garden Club is functioning well. The Annual flower and vegetable competition, at which Dr. Reynolds showed some plates of indigenous flowers, was well attended, and there was a fairly good display of exhibits.

The letting of the 50 B.E.S.L. flats known as the B. K. Reid Village, the administration of which will be taken over by the Department, was completed early in the year.

A Roman Catholic Convent being built on Stand No. 554, is nearing completion. The school buildings are already in use and scholars up to Standard VII have been transferred from St. Theresa's Convent School in town, to the school in Coronationville.

The township caretaker has been having a considerable amount of trouble with unruly gangs of young boys and dagga smokers. He has been working in close co-operation with the South African Police and has been instrumental in several arrests. The number of young boys who wander around the township in gangs at night has increased and every effort is being made to encourage them to join the numerous clubs and activities at the Community Centre.

#### **Noordgesig.**

100 new economic houses were completed in December, 1952, bringing the total number of houses to 700. Noordgesig caters largely for the poorer section of the Coloured Community and the official in charge of the township is kept busy dealing with the many problems resulting from their poverty. A savings club has been started and has met with a good response from the tenants.

Fifteen house vacancies occurred during the year and of these six were let to ordinary applicants, six to tenants' children and three to families living in the emergency huts. Twenty-three families were transferred from one type of house to another more suitable to the size of the family.

The efforts made to revive the Garden Club have met with considerable success. Tenants are showing a keen interest, a constitution has been drafted, and a Committee elected. It is hoped eventually to hold a joint garden competition with the Coronationville Garden Club in order to stimulate further interest.

The new Tenants' Committee was elected in March and the wards were revised to include the 100 additional houses in the township. The new committee has already shown itself to be more active and energetic than its predecessors and is working hard to raise funds for a Christmas Party. Unfortunately its efforts are severely handicapped by the lack of a communal hall or centre of any kind for holding functions and this lack is largely responsible for the apathy of previous years.

The municipal police force of eight continues to render valuable assistance and co-operates smoothly with the South African Police. One or two members, apart from their official duties, have shown a keen interest in tenants' recreational activities and have helped the Department's officials to organise functions.

#### **Public Assistance.**

The following figures reflect the case-work carried out during the year. It will be seen that there has been an increase of nearly 30 per cent. in the number of cases registered and of nearly 50 per cent. in new cases and tuberculosis home visits, compared with the previous year, for which figures are given

in brackets. Old age and invalidity pensions, maintenance grants, matrimonial and tuberculosis cases have increased considerably.

Cases registered	...	...	...	223	(175)
New cases receiving relief	...	...	...	181	(122)
Old cases receiving relief	...	...	...	75	(499)
Poor relief discontinued	...	...	...	203	(148)
Cases referred to hospital	...	...	...	145	(148)
Cases referred to employment	...	...	...	168	(148)
Cases referred to other agencies	...	...	...	176	(117)
Application for old age pensions	...	...	...	33	(22)
Applications for maintenance grants	...	...	...	24	(10)
Applications for invalidity grants	...	...	...	75	(47)
Applications for blind pensions	...	...	...	1	(12)
Application for war veterans' pension	...	...	...	1	(1)
Pauper burials	...	...	...	1	(7)
Average number of tuberculosis cases on roll	...	...	...	64	(42)
Tuberculosis home visits	...	...	...	633	(429)
Matrimonial cases	...	...	...	55	(42)

Although the tuberculosis work has continued to develop the number of parcels per month is having to be limited owing to the shortage of funds from the South African National Tuberculosis Association. Cases have to be reviewed more frequently and preference is given to families with children in the absence of any other special factors in the case. The Section works in conjunction with the City Health Department from which most of the cases are referred.

Close contact is maintained with the Child Welfare Society, which has reported a large number of neglected children. The Section has supervised many cases of committal through the Society. The newly established Good Shepherd Home in Pretoria has been of great assistance in accepting destitute Coloured girls.

The Legal Aid Bureau has referred a number of matrimonial cases for investigation.

Four Jan Hofmeyr students, one in each quarter of the year, were taken for practical work training and assisted with routine visiting. The case load for one European and one Coloured worker is a heavy one and the totally inadequate transport for this section as well as others is proving a most severe handicap.

#### Research.

Work on the National Housing Commission income surveys which were commenced early in 1952, was completed and schedules and maps of the findings were drawn up. Further schedules were subsequently completed for the Coloured townships.

The first draft report on the 1951 Western Areas Sample Survey was returned by the Council's consultant in August, 1952, and work has proceeded on the final checking and rewriting and the compilation of tables. Approximately half the chapters have been completed.

Detailed information on the population of the Native townships is being obtained from the data available to the Section from previous surveys. The precise housing requirements of coloureds on the official waiting list are being assessed. The work is slow since the information has to be extracted by hand-sorting the card indexes.

During the year a number of reports were called for on matters affecting the work of the Department, including housing, schooling, unemployment, transport and group areas. A complete revision was made of the filing system of another Section, which had become inadequate for the volume of work. Books, articles and news cuttings and other information of reference value was collected and catalogued. Information and advice was given to a number of official bodies, including municipalities and social agencies.

The Section has taken over the work of investigating and reporting on grants-in-aid, involving some 60 agencies and information on their work is being systematically recorded. It is expected that this will lead to an increasingly effective distribution of grants.

The Research Section, which is the most recently established Section of the Welfare Branch, is proving extremely useful to the Department and many calls are made on its services. The Section is, however, accumulating a back log of work, owing to the fact that the responsibility for the final drafting of all reports and surveys rests on one senior official.

### Home Gardening.

#### Tree Planting.

The stock of trees in the Nancefield Nursery has been considerably increased and is adequate to supply all requirements for street planting as well as for the grounds of schools and institutions. Some 2,000 trees were planted out during the year and preparations are well in hand for the planting of a further 2,000 in the coming season. Not only have 4,000 trees to be regularly watered during the coming winter, but such matters as cleaning water holes, spraying and pruning are making increasing demands on the small labour force. A water cart is to be provided and will give some relief.

Some difficulties have been experienced in obtaining a continuous supply of clean water, but the irrigation system of the Nursery has been greatly improved by lining the canals with breeze blocks. At present approximately 11 morgen are under cultivation.

Despite late rains, good crops of mealie, potato and pumpkin were raised and sold to Natives from the neighbouring locations.

#### Garden Clubs.

By the end of June, 440 members had enrolled in the Garden Club Scheme for the coming summer. Free seeds and manure are distributed and expert advice is provided by three Native demonstrators, who each maintain an exhibition plot.

The annual garden competition and fruit and flower show in January was well supported and the visiting judge commented that the quality of exhibits improved yearly.

Since April a fortnightly gardening talk prepared by the head of the Section has been broadcast in a Bantu language over the radio rediffusion service. It is hoped that the annual show will benefit from this and that the standard of cultivation of gardens in the townships will further improve.

#### Beautification.

The Section is responsible for the care of gardens and lawns at the administrative offices, halls and hostels. During the year 50,000 annuals were planted in twenty gardens and another 5,000 plants were distributed among the gardens of staff houses in the locations. 3,000 rose cuttings have been planted out in the nursery for budding, and these will be used for the gardens in order to reduce the amount of work involved in the planting of so many annuals.

### Cultural Activities.

The work carried out by this Section included the training of choirs and pianists, teaching and organisation of ballroom and traditional dancing, organisation of concerts, teaching of arts and crafts and adult education.

Choirs trained by the section won all the major trophies at the Provincial Competitions held at Bothasville, O.F.S., in August, 1952, and at the National Competitions held at Maseru, Basutoland, in April, 1953. There were 135 choral concerts given in the Townships during the year by choirs trained by the Section.

In addition to these activities in the townships, there were two major concerts held in the City and 105 traditional choral concerts held at the Polly Street Adult Education Centre. The total approximate public attendance at these functions was 80,000.

The 6th Annual Bantu Music Festival was held in September and October, 1952. The sections included choral, vocal and instrumental groups and soloists, ballroom dancing and a dramatic section. The number of entrants in the 1952 festival exceeded by nearly 2,000 the numbers in the 1951 Festival, the figures being:

1952	...	...	...	...	4,957
1951	...	...	...	...	3,052

The dancing competition has developed to such a degree that it is no longer possible to include it as a section in the Festival. This year a separate Dance Festival has been arranged on a national basis.

Attendance at the Polly Street Centre has trebled during the past year. Activities include arts and crafts, general education, boys' and girls' clubs, ballroom dancing, Sotho and Zulu traditional choir training and concerts, Paladin club activities, sewing classes, amateur boxing, piano teaching classes and general



publicity work. Average weekly attendances at the Centre are given in the following table:

Activity.	Attendance per week.
Music, Arts and Crafts ... ..	50
General Education ... ..	500
Boys and Girls Clubs ... ..	30
Transvaal Boys and Girls Leaders Course ...	40
Ballroom Dancing ... ..	40
Choir Practice (Sotho group) ... ..	100
Concerts (Sotho group) ... ..	300
Concerts (Zulu traditional) ... ..	300
Paladins (Coloured Youth Centre) ... ..	150
Church Services ... ..	300
Women's Sewing Classes ... ..	30
Transvaal Amateur Boxers ... ..	30
Total average weekly attendance ...	<u>1,870</u>

In September an exhibition of arts and crafts was opened by Professor Fassler and marked the rebirth of the arts and crafts activities at the Centre. At that time there was one student attending the class but since the exhibition, the section has grown in size and popularity and at present there are some 30 students attending regularly. The piano class before the exhibition in September, had an attendance of only three students, but now there are 40 students attending lessons at various times throughout the week. The traditional choir groups have maintained an attendance of over 600 a week for the past three years, and the general education classes have maintained an attendance of 500 students over a similar period, and show no tendency to decline.

Publicity included over 1,000 posters, hand-outs, survey maps, charts, stencils, designs for diplomas, sign writing and the publication of "What's On."

The Jubilee Singers were invited to the Rhodes Centenary Celebrations and rendered a number of highly successful concerts including a performance for the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret.

### Men's and Boys' Recreation.

#### Afternoon Activities.

The afternoon period is divided into three sections, the School League, School free periods and School holiday periods. In all townships there is a School League. This League, with the assistance of the area sports organiser, provides fixtures in football and basket-ball for the schools in the area. Most areas divide the children into three sections, junior, intermediate and senior. The maintenance of these leagues with the assistance of a teacher's committee is a very important part of the organiser's work. The total number of teams controlled is 342, which at a conservative estimate represents the direct participation of over 5,000 children.

During the school term on days not set aside for league fixtures, the organisers in the areas provide equipment and organise football, basket ball, rounders and softball for the children who come to certain grounds in the townships. It is estimated that as many children again as are provided for in the organised leagues avail themselves of this opportunity.

During the school holidays, organisers provide equipment at certain grounds and children play games from Monday to Friday.

#### Evening Activities.

A total of 10 municipal clubs operate in the townships. Boxing, physical training, games and weight lifting are the main activities, but owing to the type of premises in which the classes are held, they have not proved very successful. Supervision of the clubs is difficult and in some cases is complicated by the distance of the clubs from the organiser's house. Better results could be obtained and better supervision of equipment and premises would be possible if all organisers could live near their work.

#### School Athletics.

During the period September to October the organisers were busy training schools for the Inter-school Athletic Meetings which took place in all the townships. They proved very successful and the interest shown by the children

and teachers made the tremendous organisation of the meetings worthwhile. The Inter-Township Sports' Day was held at the Bantu Sports Ground and was an outstanding event.

#### **Municipal Police Athletics.**

A total of 383 entries were received for the meeting held in April, which, with able assistance from the township superintendents, proved most successful. The finals were also held in April and were satisfactory from every point of view. It is probable that a combined municipal athletic team could show excellent results in the Johannesburg athletic league.

#### **Vocational Training Centre.**

The Section assists the Vocational Training Centre in the running of a boxing club, which has proved successful. It also assists in athletic training, and organised an inter-High School athletic meeting jointly with the Centre.

#### **Swimming.**

Swimming has proved very popular but the present bath at Wemmer is not large enough to cater for all the children. The total attendance on 74 days in the summer was approximately 4,500.

#### **Johannesburg and District N.E. Amateur Athletic and Cycling Association.**

During the year this Association has grown considerably and the Recreation Section provides the officials and equipment. Credit must go to the sports organisers for their voluntary effort. Four athletic tournaments were held during the year, and next year the South African Championships will be held in Johannesburg.

#### **Boxing Tournaments.**

Only one municipal inter-club tournament was held, sponsored by a city firm. The results were most encouraging.

Three sports organisers assisted at most of the outside amateur boxing tournaments in Johannesburg and on the Reef and without the help of these organisers the tournaments could not have taken place. Valuable voluntary assistance was also obtained from a member of the superintendent staff who is a qualified referee.

#### **Play Grounds.**

The municipal play areas for small children are unsatisfactory. Owing to severely curtailed finances, the equipment and the ground are bad and very few children make use of them. During the coming year priority will be given to repair and maintenance work on the play grounds in view of the importance of offering the children an alternative to the streets for their games.

### **Major Improvements and Additions to Facilities.**

#### **Bantu Sports Ground.**

Flood-lighting of tennis court area, car park area, section of No. 1 football field and the main embankment.

Lighting of the office, ticket boxes, turnstiles and public conveniences.

Provision of plugs and electric controls for boxing tournaments, etc.

Re-surfacing of four tennis courts and the building of a tennis wall and shelter.

#### **Western Native Township.**

Levelling of Nos. 1 and 2 football fields and four basketball areas.

Fencing and provision of two brick and iron ticket boxes for Rugby field.

Re-surfacing of the Rugby field.

Provision of seating accommodation.

#### **Orlando East.**

Levelling of Nos. 1 and 2 football fields.

#### **Pimville Stadium.**

Erection of a tennis shelter.

**Existing Facilities.**

	Pimville	Orlando	Moroka/ Jabavu	W.N.T.	Central	Total
Rugby Fields	... 1	1	1	1	—	4
Football Fields	... 5	5	5	3	6	24
Basketball Fields	... 2	5	5	4	4	20
Tennis Courts	... 11	2	3	2	6	24
Tennis Walls	... —	1	—	—	1	2
Tennis Shelters	... 2	1	1	1	1	6
Cricket Pitches	... 1	2	1	1	2	7
Club Halls	... —	—	1	—	1	2
Boxing Clubs	... 1	2	3	1	4	11
Athletic Tracks	... —	—	2	—	1	3
Athletic (Temp.)	... 1	1	—	1	—	3
Play Grounds	... —	3	—	1	1	5

**Future Requirements:**

Football Fields	... —	1	2	1	—	4
Basketball Fields	... 2	2	2	2	2	10
Tennis Walls	... 2	2	2	1	1	8
Tennis Courts	... —	4	4	—	1	9
Tennis Shelters	... 1	2	1	—	1	5
Club Huts	... 1	1	1	—	—	3
Play Grounds	... 1	2	2	—	—	5

The facilities are extensively used at the week-ends by the various Native sports organisations to whom they are allocated or leased. Nearly all the football fields in the townships, together with the Wemmer ground in town, are leased to the Johannesburg Bantu Football Association which organises leagues providing fixtures for 253 teams. The Bantu Sports Ground is leased to the Johannesburg African Football Association which controls 131 teams; at this ground there is also a tennis club with a membership of 140. Since it was taken over by the Department and as a result of the hard work put into it, the Bantu Sports Ground is now one of the finest in the country for Non-Europeans and up to 8,000 spectators have attended the ground on a single occasion.

Recording turnstiles for the control of the gate and the provision of permanent seating are now needed in order to cope with the increasing popularity of the ground consequent on the improved facilities provided by the Council.

**Women's and Girls' Recreation.****Clubs.**

There are six girls' clubs with a total membership of 400, which held 800 meetings during the year.

The Girls' Clubs raised £30 towards the cost of sending a delegate to the Coronation from the Transvaal Association of Girls' Clubs and Youth Clubs, and £58 for Club funds at various concerts in the townships.

The Western Native Township Girls' Club won the Softball Cup in the women's section of the Transvaal Softball Association; the Phefeni Girls' Club won the cup for the best dramatic sketch given at the Bantu Music Festival, and six of the Girls' Clubs competed in the drama festival organised by the Transvaal Association of Girls' Clubs and Youth Clubs.

In December 110 girls were taken to Durban for two weeks camping, bathing and sight seeing. For nearly all of them this was an excursion into an unknown world, and their response left no doubt as to the value of the undertaking. The campers themselves raised nearly £200 towards train fares and other expenses. Two camps were organised at Easter, one at Witkoppen for 32 girls and one at Ferndale for 60 girls.

Eight girl guide companies operate in Moroka and Jabavu and one in Western Native Township. There are approximately 400 guides who meet weekly. 400 guides attended a rally at Moroka and gave a display for a visitor from America. One of the organisers received her campers' licence and became the first Non-European in the Transvaal to achieve this distinction.

85 pre-school age children attend the Mavis Isaacson Play Centre every working day from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.; are given three meals a day and pay 5s. a month. A fund-raising Committee supplies money for food and equipment. The children improve rapidly in physique and conduct and the demand for admission is much greater than can be met.

Three hundred literacy classes with a membership of 78 women, were held in four townships during the year, and one boys' club with a membership of 30 met 120 times and has now been formed into a Wolf Cub Pack.

One Red Cross detachment was accepted by the South African Red Cross Society and is now available for service at any Departmental function.

The Recreation Section financed the Christmas Party for 1,000 children given at the Orlando Dam and the party for 400 children in the Mavis Isaacson Hall, which they also organised. In addition the section also assisted at the inter-school sports events and at the inter-district event.

Progress has been satisfactory during the year. The Christmas Fund reached a total of £296 compared with £230 last year.

#### Housecrafts.

The work of this Section covers the running of women's domestic science clubs, the teaching of domestic science to students, cookery demonstrations for domestic servants, and the operation of three sheltered employment workshops. The Section also undertakes catering for special Departmental functions.

Seventeen women's clubs meet weekly with an average total attendance of 217, although the enrolment is considerably higher. The activities include sewing, beadwork and cookery. The annual exhibition of needlework was held in November and was well attended.

Four courses of eight cookery lessons each were given at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre during the year, and a cookery course for young girls was started at the Salvation Army Youth Centre in Jabavu in March. Equipment and foodstuffs are provided by the Salvation Army.

A weekly domestic science class for 18 first and second year women students is conducted at the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work. In 1952, cookery, laundry and housewifery and in 1953, needlework were taught.

Weekly cookery demonstrations for domestic servants are held in Rosebank and at the Mai-Mai Hostel in the City. Twelve courses of eight demonstrations each are given each year at a fee of 5s. per course or 2s. 6d. per half-course. The average enrolment per course over the year was 60 at Mai-Mai and 101 at Rosebank.

The three sheltered workshops operated continuously throughout the year, except for a break of three weeks over Christmas and the New Year. Two of the workshops are for women, one at Orlando and one at Western Native Township, whilst the third is a cobbling depot in Orlando for men. Weaving and knitting and beadwork are the main occupations for the women and all work is executed to order. The cobbling instructor's salary, travelling expenses for certain workers, and the cost of a light midday meal for the workers, are paid by the Cripples Care Association of the Transvaal.

The following are the attendance and enrolment figures for the year at the Sheltered Employment Depots:

	Orlando	W.N.T.	Cobbling	Total
Average Attendance ...	15	10	10	35
Enrolment ... ..	22	15	16	53
Visited at Home ...	9	8	—	17

The workshops are self-supporting in materials and wages. The women are paid piece-work, and the men by the hour. During the year the top rate for cobblers was raised from 5d. to 7d. per hour. Four cobblers were placed in employment during the year.

There is a pressing need for expansion of the work for cripples. The workshops are at present confined to two small houses in Orlando and a room at Western Native Township, but they are quite inadequate. Efforts to obtain a Government subsidy have been unsuccessful.

#### Cinema Section.

During the year under review the Section gave 1,080 scheduled cinema performances in Native Townships, hostels and compounds, through the medium of mobile cinema units operating on three circuits. The average attendance remains at the estimated figure of 1,000 per show.

Special shows were given on behalf of the African Children's Feeding Scheme (21 shows), the Road Safety Association (7 shows) and the municipal Children's Clinics "Our Children's Day" (5 shows). The shows were given free in order to assist these organisations in their work.

Programmes of a high standard were obtained, including "Three Musketeers," "Where No Vultures Fly," "Song of Africa," "Sand," "Song of the South," "Canadian Pacific," "Flying Tigers," and "Farewell to Yesterday." Requests for repeat screenings for several of these pictures have been received.

Educational shorts were obtained from the Canadian and United States Information Bureaux for school shows at the Orlando Communal Hall and the Vocational Training Centre.

There was an increased demand for the public address system, which was supplied on 31 occasions. These included sports and athletic meetings, the Mendi Memorial Service, the Albertynsville disaster, the welcome to the Paramount Chief of the Swazis and for the opening of the new Registration office.

The Section carries out its own maintenance work on the equipment which is becoming an increasing burden as the projectors are old. Most of the shows are given at night in the Native townships and it is essential not only in the interests of providing a satisfactory service, but also for the safety of the operators, that there should be no risk of breakdowns.

#### **Vocational Training Centre.**

The Vocational Training Centre at Orlando, provides three year courses in building, carpentry and tailoring to a high standard, for Natives who have passed Standard VI day scholars pay £2 per annum and boarders £10 per annum. A hostel provides accommodation for 100 students. Nine bursaries were given by the National War Memorial Health Foundation during the year.

For the builders and carpenters most of the practical training is provided by undertaking building work in the townships. Not only does this increase the value of the training and save expense on materials, but it is a valuable source of revenue for the purchase of workshop equipment.

During the 1952 school year outside work included the building of a large church in Jabavu, a dispensary and clinic for sick animals, also in Jabavu, a block of three classrooms for the South African General Mission, and a suite of dormitories for the Salvation Army School, Nancefield.

The 1953 school year commenced with an enrolment of 54 builders, 62 carpenters and 54 tailors, half of whom were boarders and half day scholars. Most of the pupils are from Johannesburg's Native townships but many applications were received from as far afield as Natal and the Cape.

All the previous year's graduates were found employment, though not all at wages commensurate with their skill. A majority are obliged to go outside Johannesburg for work.

Further projects undertaken during 1953 have included work on three churches and a manse. It is a source of regret that, apart from the building of the first Dube houses, the school potential has not been utilised for the building of Native houses.

Another duty devolving on the Centre is the inspection and supervision of any non-Council building work undertaken in the townships. At the end of the year under review, there were 14 churches and schools and 40 shops of various types under construction, the work on which was being checked from the Centre.

Extra-mural activities form an important feature of the school's work. Facilities are provided for craft-work in felt and leather, and the teachers and students have formed a fine choir. Physical training and sports of all kinds are encouraged and the Centre can claim a good record of achievement in these fields. Not least is the attention paid to character building, giving full recognition to the fact that technical skill alone does not make a fine workman.

#### **General.**

In concluding this account of the work of the Welfare Branch, it can be said that while there has been a good record of achievement, the various sections are generally conscious of being under great pressure to undertake more work than is possible with existing staff and financial resources. Once a welfare service is provided, it is very difficult not to make it available to all who reasonably qualify for its benefits. To cater adequately for a population nearing half a million, among whom the underprivileged bulk is large, is manifestly impossible for any single authority and tribute must be paid to the assistance received from voluntary agencies and from individuals, including the encouraging signs of self-help within the Non-European community. More of this is needed and every effort must be made to encourage further voluntary aid both in personal services and in monetary contributions. The generosity of the public is undoubted in an emergency, but there is much equally deserving though less spectacular work which remains badly in need of the support of the community at large.

### CONCLUSION.

During the year under review, the Department's main efforts have been directed towards the provision of additional Non-European housing, and it is gratifying to note that progress in this direction has been more promising than during the preceding twelve months.

It is probable that contracts for future houses will have to be on an economic basis which will of course entail the fixing of relatively high rents and this aspect is a serious source of worry to the Department as the number of people in an economic position is strictly limited, and the payment of high rents in addition to the relatively high transport charges to the Orlando areas will constitute a severe strain on the occupants of these houses, if their income is just in excess of the economic margin.

Sustained efforts have been made by the Department to persuade the National Housing and Planning Commission, the Union Department of Native Affairs and the Minister of Health and Social Affairs, that the present arbitrary figure of £15 per month family income as being the line of demarcation between economic and sub-economic tenants is not justified in Johannesburg.

Partial success along these lines was achieved when the approval of the Housing Commission was obtained for the temporary raising of the income limit to £17 10s. insofar as the 1,000 houses contract referred to previously is concerned.

The matter is still far from satisfactory in view of the Commission's ruling that this concession is not to be regarded as a precedent and refers only to this specific contract. This matter will have to be pursued further as the imposition of this income limit has created a number of difficulties in regard to the letting of houses.

The backlog of housing continues to be a serious and major concern and in this connection it is most important to remember that the pressing need for accommodation is not confined to the Native population. Indeed, in many respects the housing needs of the Coloured and Indian communities are more urgent as the limited accommodation hitherto available for these two racial groups is steadily diminishing with the growing industrialisation of areas such as Fordsburg, City and Suburban, etc., where they formerly lived. The need for additional coloured housing schemes and a new housing scheme for Indians cannot be over emphasised.

The Department's efforts in this connection are very largely, if not wholly, conditioned by the decision of the Land Tenure Advisory Board in regard to the areas demarcated for residential occupation by the various racial groups in terms of the Group Areas Act. Until such time as a clear indication is given as to the areas which will be reserved for Coloureds and Indians, it is impossible to proceed with housing schemes for these people.

The assumption of new major responsibilities previously referred to in regard to the taking over the Registration of Service Contracts has entailed difficulties insofar as recruitment of suitable staff is concerned, and it will be of considerable interest to see the effects on the City as a whole after the new procedure has been in operation for some time. It is confidently expected that the taking over of the registration duties will result in a material improvement insofar as the control of entry of unauthorised Natives into the area is concerned, together with the removal from Johannesburg of Natives who are presently illegally within the confines of the City.

As stated previously, concurrently with the taking over of these functions, the Government proposes making a start on the issue of new Reference Books to all male Natives employed in the Johannesburg area, and it has been necessary to devise a most elaborate organisation to dovetail this aspect of Native administration into the Council's administration.

The year under review witnessed the emergence of the Defiance Campaign organised by certain political elements, under the leadership of the African National Congress and other political bodies, as a protest against certain alleged discriminatory laws. At one time it seemed that the Defiance Campaign would assume the most serious proportions, but happily the movement virtually petered out in consequence of the resolute action on the part of the Government.

Two other sources of disquiet were the large squatting outbreak in Newclare and the riot at Denver Hostel referred to elsewhere in this report. These manifestations of unrest are unhappily a sign of the post-war years, and one can only express the hope that the urban Native will become more amenable to discipline and more appreciative of the efforts being made on his behalf.

I am pleased to report that as a result of intensive study and experimentation considerable technical improvements have been effected in the year under review at the Department's Central Brewery, with spectacular improvements and economies in the brewing of Kaffir Beer. The plant has been completely redesigned and modernised, with a considerable decrease in the amount of labour previously employed.

Plans for the design of the new brewery at Denver are proceeding apace and all the new plant mentioned above will, of course, be incorporated in the new brewery.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman, Councillor Leslie V. Hurd, J.P., and the members of the Non-European Affairs Committee, for their help and support during the course of a very difficult year.

I would also like to record my appreciation of the help received from the Town Clerk, the City Treasurer and the City Engineer as well as members of their staffs.

Finally, I would like to thank the members of my Department, both European and Non-European, for their loyal and efficient services during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. P. CARR,  
Manager.

Collection Number: A2628

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (Johannesburg)

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:*- **Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand**

*Location:*- **Johannesburg**

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