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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MANAGER,

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

for the year ended

30th June 1965

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT FOR THE
PERIOD 1ST JULY 1963 TO 30TH JUNE 1965.

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department for the period 1st July 1963 to 30th June 1965.

A. IMPORTANT EVENTS:

(1) Introduction of the new "one servant law".

One of the amendments to the Bantu Urban Areas Act passed by Parliament in 1964 was a limitation on the number of domestic servants authorized to "live in" to one so that householders desiring the residence of more than one would have to be licensed for the purpose, the amendment to come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Minister.

Advice was received early in May 1965 that the Government proposed bringing the new law into operation with effect from the 1st July 1965 and since no alternative accommodation was available for the estimated 12,500 domestic servants affected, licences will have to be issued fairly generally until hostels can be provided.

(2) Urban Bantu Council.

The Joint Bantu Advisory Board has agreed in principle to the establishment of an Urban Bantu Council for Johannesburg and discussions have been held with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in regard to the manner in which the necessary regulations will be drawn up.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has approved in principle of the establishment of such a Council and it is believed that this is the first step towards placing further responsibility for Local Government in the hands of the Bantu people. Detailed plans of a Council Chamber to be erected in Soweto to accommodate 60 Councillors and a secretariat have been drawn and the building is estimated to cost R167,000. A voters roll for the first elections is being prepared.

(3) Tours:

On the 7th July 1964, 31 Chiefs from Southern Rhodesia accompanied by senior officials of the Southern Rhodesian Department of the Interior, who were on a world tour sponsored by the Rhodesian Government visited Johannesburg and were taken on a tour of Soweto and thereafter entertained at a civic cocktail party.

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, the Hon. Mr. Matanzima, and his Cabinet visited Johannesburg and the Reef from the 24th August 1964 to the 1st September 1964. The Council provided civic entertainment on their arrival, a tour of Soweto and a braai vleis. During March 1965, 61 Chiefs, Headmen, Tribal Secretaries and Interpreters from South West Africa visited Johannesburg and Soweto. Following these tours by visiting Chiefs the Department of Bantu Administration and Development sponsored a successful familiarisation tour of the Bantu homelands for 120 Advisory Board and Urban Bantu Council members from the Witwatersrand. Johannesburg's contingent consisted of 36 plus 3 European officials. This was the first tour of its kind to have been undertaken. On their return the Board members submitted a report on their impressions to the Non-European Affairs Committee.

B. PROGRESS OF MAJOR SCHEMES.

BANTU }

(1) Relayout of Pimville.

Planning for the resettlement of approximately 7,000 families now living under slum conditions in Pimville is well advanced and as soon as loan approvals are received from the Bantu Housing Board a start will be made on the construction of 1,253 houses.

Close liaison has been maintained with the Pimville Advisory Board and Valuation Committee of residents which was specially elected to satisfy the residents that their financial interests were being carefully watched in regard to the manner in which the move should take place.

(2) Housing : Self-Builder Areas.

Dube was the first village to be established on a 30-year lease basis and 1,600 self-builder sites have been made available throughout Soweto on a similar basis but at a greatly decreased tempo. Two new areas have been established recently, one in Dube and the other known as the "Koppie Area" in Orlando West, in the latter of which it is hoped houses of a superior class will be erected by the more affluent Bantu.

(3) Women's Hostel Orlando West.

The loan application for 50 51/9 houses has been approved and the construction work has started. This hostel will house 300 women to be removed from the city either in terms of the "Locations-in-the-Sky" legislation or under special conditions laid down by the Minister.

(4) Housing for the poorer classes.

The period under review saw the completion of the first housing scheme for the poorer classes built from economic funds. All previous schemes of this nature had been built years ago from sub-economic funds, but with the drying up of these funds the Council had to resort to new ideas and form a new conception of a house of very meagre proportions. One sub-divided house has been provided and each family has a separate W.C. and tap. The play area is communal. The rental has been brought down to R2.75 per month inclusive and the scheme provides accommodation for aged Bantu who have to subsist on low wages or a pension.

(5) Eastern Bantu Township.

The rapid development of the major roadway system (East/West highway), which has meant the demolition of church and school buildings serving Eastern Bantu Township but actually located outside the area of the Township has necessitated the extension of the township eastwards and negotiations for the purchase of the land are proceeding. A women's multi-storey hostel is to be built near Eastern Bantu Township and the tenants who will be displaced from the houses to be demolished will be rehoused in new multi-storey flats. An extension to the existing men's hostel at George Goch is under consideration.

(6) Lifateng Hostel.

Application for an economic housing loan of R999,884 was made to erect this hostel with 4,192 beds. The Council was however, asked by the Department of Community Development to bring down the standards of the scheme to an approved per capita cost and an amended application is being prepared.

(7) Alterations and additions to Head Office Building.

Additions to the southern portion of the Head Office Building was completed at a cost of R15,500 on the 29th March 1965. The canteen on the 3rd floor is rapidly nearing completion.

It will be run departmentally by a Committee and will be financially independent.

C. ROUTINE WORK.

(1) Population.

The total Non-European population of greater Johannesburg (i.e. inclusive of the Bantu Resettlement Board and Peri-Urban Areas Health Board areas) was estimated at 820,623 consisting of 713,808 Bantu, 67,006 Coloured and 39,809 Asiatics.

Details are given on Schedule A.

(2) Housing and Rent.

The Council's waiting list for housing has grown to well over 4,000 and although building continues at a rate of 40 houses per week, consideration will soon have to be given to stepping up this building rate. Additional land will, however, have to be purchased.

At present there are 62,475 houses in Soweto and Eastern Bantu Township of which 51,934 are rented, 10,439 are Bantu owned, and 102 are School caretakers' cottages. Details are given on schedules B and C.

The Council took decisive steps to amend the rent arrear collection procedures. The procedures have been introduced piecemeal because the re-organization schemes worked out jointly by the Non-European Affairs Department and the O. and M. Division have not been fully implemented. These proposals were far-reaching and as at the 30th June 1965 had almost been completed.

Over the past four years the rent arrears have decreased considerably as the following table shows:-

<u>Year ended 30th June</u>	<u>Annual Rents</u>	<u>Arrears</u>	<u>% of Annual Rent</u>
1962	3,516,503	294,613	8.4
1963	3,652,230	171,039	4.7
1964	3,760,241	117,153	3.1
1965	3,900,000	83,250	2.1

(3) Financial.

The cumulative capital outlay increased to R53,488,569 and the deficit on the Bantu revenue account was R474,520 as at the 30th June 1965.

Financial details are shown on Schedule D.

(4) Recreation and Community Services Branch.

The recreation and community services are controlled by this section under the direction of a Chief Officer and his assistant and a staff of 50 European and 582 Non-Europeans.

(a) Recreation Section.

This section organized and provided facilities for all major sports functions in the Bantu residential areas.

(i) Floodlighting : Orlando Stadium.

Floodlights comparing favourably with those of the

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best European stadia were installed at the Orlando Stadium and football games are now taking place at night. The cost of the floodlighting amounted to R59,000.

(ii) Broadcast Kiosks.

Kiosks for direct broadcast were erected at the grandstands at the Orlando and George Goch stadia.

(iii) Evening Clubs.

Twenty-two evening clubs catering for judo, boxing weight-lifting, wrestling and body-building were assisted and supervised by the staff of this section.

(iv) Jabavu Swimming Bath.

In order to supply the increasing demand for swimming facilities in Soweto a new pool was opened at Jabavu on the 5th February 1965. During that month the pool was patronised by over 33,000 people. This pool appears to be even more popular than the Orlando Swimming Bath which had an attendance of nearly 116,000 during the 1963/64 season and nearly 90,000 during the 1964/65 season.

Two Bantu life-savers succeeded in obtaining their bronze medallions during the season.

(v) Johannesburg Festival - 22nd August to 10th October 1964.

A massed physical training display in which 1,200 children took part was held at the Orlando Stadium on the 5th September. Preparations for this display took almost 5 months.

Experts on physical training were very favourably impressed by the display. Festival games in various fields of sport, for which prizes and diplomas were provided by the Festival Committee, were organized.

(vi) Adult Football.

There was an increase from 791 to 811 in the teams participating in professional and amateur leagues in the 1963/64 and 1964/65 seasons.

(vii) School Sport.

This section was responsible for organizing a recreation programme for 146 schools in the areas under the jurisdiction of the City Council as well as in Alexandra, Diepkloof and Meadowlands. Athletic, football, and basket ball competitions were organized and trophies and refreshments provided.

(viii) Senior Athletics and Cycling.

Technical assistance was again given to the Athletic and Cycling Association and meetings were organized at the Elka, Moroka and Orlando Stadia. The annual road race from Potchefstroom to Johannesburg was also organized.

(ix) Free Periods.

During school holidays the staff organized football, tennisette, basket ball and other games for children and thus assisted in keeping them off the streets.

(x) Facilities.

The strides made in the provision of recreational facilities since 1961 are reflected in Schedule E.

(xi) Cinema Shows.

The Cinema section gave an average of 843 free shows a year at various hostels, compounds, schools and clubs. The public address system was also made available at functions of this and other Departments as well as at those of various welfare and religious organizations.

(b) Cultural Section.

(i) Music Appreciation Groups.

A total of 501 members received tuition and 38 entered for the various music examinations of the Associated Board of Royal Schools of Music and of the Music Department of the University of South Africa.

(ii) Orchestra.

The orchestra is composed of the Eonian String Orchestra, the Uncle Tom's String Ensemble and the Chiawelo Centre Group. At the moment the orchestra is still on chamber status with 11 members : 2 first violins, 2 second violins, 1 viola, 2 cellos, 2 trumpets, 1 clarinet and 1 flute.

Apart from holding concerts the orchestra has accompanied choirs at the various concerts held during the year.

(iii) Art.

Art instructors gave tuition to 200 pupils in the basic knowledge of sculpture, painting and drawing. Clubs and schools are also beginning to make use of these art classes which are held at Jubilee Centre on Wednesday evenings and at 8 Youth Clubs at their meeting places every afternoon except Wednesday.

(iv) Concerts

There is apparently an increase in the number of people who appreciate serious music in Soweto.

Apart from the 5 symphony and 66 Choral concerts there were also 3 stadium performances by Mass Choirs and 2 City Hall performances of a large work by a mass group during the annual Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival Competition.

(v) Bands

Four Bantu Brass Bands and one Coloured Brass Band operate under the auspices of the City Council. No less than 1,215 free outdoor concerts were held at various townships, hostels, compounds and hospitals during the two years under review. The bands also performed on ceremonial occasions such as police drill competitions, athletic meetings and religious services.

(vi) Ballroom and Ballet

A ballroom dancing school, affiliated to the Transvaal Non-European Ballroom Dancing Association, is run at Jubilee Social Centre under the auspices of this Department. Lessons are given three times a week. Children are prepared for the examinations of the Royal School of Ballet at classes held at Jubilee Social Centre and Coronationville.

(c) Welfare Section

(i) Procedure of Work

A new procedure of work has been adopted during the last few months. The accent previously was primarily on the material security of the client with the result that little effort was ever made to eliminate the cause of the client's problem.

The main object of the new procedure is the rendering of rehabilitation and preventive services which include material relief where and when necessary. As a result no welfare case can be closed before the welfare worker has proved that the client will be able to stand on his own feet in future or that, owing to lack of co-operation on the part of the client, full rehabilitation is not possible. This means that more time has to be spent on each case.

(ii) Control Over Staff

As the Welfare Section's Staff is spread all over Soweto, a diary has been compiled in which the Welfare Assistants have to record the work done each day and the time spent. The Central Register has been replaced by a control card system in order to enable the Case Supervisor to keep a close check on cases.

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(iii) Average Monthly Case Load.

	<u>1963/64</u>	<u>1964/65</u>
General Welfare	2,002	1,560
T.B. Section	604	634
	<u>2,606</u>	<u>2,194</u>

(iv) Poor Relief.

	<u>1963/1964</u>	<u>1964/1965</u>
938 distributed		943 distributed
309 cancelled		338 cancelled
629 families still in receipt of food parcels.		605 families still in receipt of food parcels.

(v) Cash Grants.

	<u>1963/1964</u>	<u>1964/1965</u>
482		473 Families received cash grants.
249		257 Grants were cancelled.
233		216 Families are still in receipt of cash grants.

(vi) Current Rents.

The transfer of as many as possible of the families receiving assistance with rent to sub-economic houses still receives priority. During 1963/64, 658 and during 1964/65, 601 families received assistance with current rent; of these 359 (1963/64) and 373 (1964/65) families are living in sub-economic townships. A total of 1,361 (1963/64) and 1,462 (1964/65) families received assistance with rent, at an average monthly cost of R2,168 (1963/64) and R2,272 (1964/65).

Rents were cancelled in respect of 764 (1963/64) and 851 (1964/65) families and 658 families were still receiving assistance at the end of June 1964 compared with the 601 families at the end of June 1965.

(vii) Arrear Rents.

Arrear rents were remitted for an average of 19 families per month at an average total of R591 per month during 1963/64 and for an average of 11 families per month at an average total of R817 during 1964/65.

(viii) N.E.A.D. Welfare Fund.

An average of 41 families were assisted per month at a cost of R230 per month during 1963/64 and 20 families at a cost of R113 per month during 1964/65.

(ix) Trust Accounts.

Trust accounts were administered for 12 persons, and the total amount administered during the year was R1,946.00.

(x) Pensions.

Pensions were administered on behalf of 5 persons.

(xi) Winter Clothing Appeal.

Much less clothing was donated in 1964/65 than in 1963/64. Consequently money had to be spent on clothes and blankets. Fortunately much more money was donated in 1964/65 than in 1963/64, and it was possible to assist over 1,800 families with clothing, food and/or blankets during 1964/65. During 1963/64 2,000 families received assistance.

(xii) Tuberculosis Work.

Cases were referred to this Section by the City Health Department and were assisted with S.A.N.T.A. Cash Grants, rent, clothing and blankets. An average of 128 families were assisted with rent every month. 1132 families were assisted with cash grants during these two years to the amount of R34,979.

Placement in light work is still a problem.

(xiii) Student Training.

Students are still being referred to the Department for practical training from Universities and an average of two students per month have been receiving practical training in this Section.

(d) Horticultural Section.

(a) Highlights of the Year.

- (i) Most of the earthmoving, drainage and levelling for the extra 9 holes to complete the Mofolo golf course has been completed, and the rest of the work is in progress. The main tree-planting of the season is taking place here,

to a total of 3,000 trees. The ground consist largely of heavy black clay, which has had to be replaced with better soil for trees.

- (ii) A park-strip has been planted at Dube, alongside Zulu Drive and the road which crosses the valley to Mofolo Park.
- (iii) The bowling-green at Dube has now been completed, and is ready for play. The clubhouse is almost complete. The three items of construction mentioned above form a linked ornamental development with Mofolo Park, Mofolo Tennis Courts, the Isaacson Creche, and the original portion of the golf course, together making a developed area of at least 150 acres.
- (iv) The new Jabavu Swimming Bath was grassed and suitably planted with flowers and trees.
- (v) Traffic islands in Orlando East, Orlando West, Dube and Jabavu have been horticulturally treated and paved with slasto where wear is heaviest.
- (vi) A large area of slimes sand adjacent to the George Goch Hostel has been levelled, covered with 9" of topsoil, and prepared with compost for grassing in the spring. Holes for tree-planting have been prepared, which involved the provision of 10 cub. yds. of soil for each hole.

Jacarandas are being obtained from the Parks and Recreation Department.

- (vii) 1,200 Eucalyptus cinerea have been planted in four rows along the portion of the Soweto boundary between Midway Glue Factory and Chiawelo Station.
- (viii) Work was continued on the development of the Moroka Dam area. An ornamental bridge with slasto approaches has been erected over the spillway and stone wing-walls built.

(b) Routine Work : Trees.

8,000 Fruit trees were planted in the gardens of new houses since July 1963..

The main ornamental tree-planting was in the Mofolo Valley, where 3,000 trees have been used. Other planting is taking place in Zola (chiefly replacements after vandalism), Orlando East, and in the Coloured Townships and the total number of trees involved in all areas is 6,000. 850 Trees have been donated and delivered to schools, and about 100 to churches. Advice has also been given, on

request, to schools, and some assistance with grass and plants has been rendered. The pending removal of Doornkop Nursey to Emdeni has involved the Section in transplanting 4,000 young trees from Doornkop to Nancefield, and much other preparatory work.

Some 70 large trees have been removed during the year. Most were obstructions to work being done by the City Engineer's department or the Electricity Department. About a quarter were killed by vandals, the incidence of which is still distressingly high. The chance of survival of any street tree in the Bantu areas is improved in direct relation to its distance from dwellings. Much damage is also done by herds of goats, espacially in the dry months of the year.

(c) Cemeteries.

Klipspruit Cemetery was filled during the year, and closed for burials except for limited permission to re-open graves for a second burial by the same family. This is permitted after a lapse of five years from the date of the previous burial. This procedure may not be possible at Doornkop, where graves are usually shallow because of stony ground. During 1964/65, 7,697 people were buried at Doornkop and 1,074 at Klipspruit. This represents an increase of 253 over the previous year.

(e) Rehabilitation and Youth Section.

(i) Youth Clubs.

Two more clubs were started during 1964/65 bringing the total up to 23 and the total membership from 2,586 to 2,930. Club attendance and membership has not increased greatly during the year. This is due to the longer hours children are kept at school to take part in compulsory activities. Picnics were organized by several clubs and 6 clubs were taken to the Natal South Coast in two groups during July and January and a group of 18 young working people went to camp during December/January.

(ii) Play Centres.

The four centres had an enrolment of 455 children between the ages of 3 and 7 years. This represents a decrease of 5 children on the previous year.

The cost of feeding at these centres is met by the Isaacson Committee and medical and dental care is provided by the City Health Department.

(iii) Christmas Parties.

Over 6,000 children from clubs and families under the care of the T.B. and Welfare sections were treated to a visit to a circus.

(iv) Voluntary Aid Detachments.

V.A.D. 29 of Jabavu has been disbanded, but the Orlando V.A.D. 152 has increased in numbers.

Members of V.A.D. 152 were in attendance at all large outdoor functions in Soweto.

(v) Women's Clubs.

	<u>1963/64</u>	<u>1964/65</u>
Number of Clubs	12	13
Total Enrolment	281	295
Average weekly attendance	140	120

These clubs are attended mainly by married women who wish to improve their knowledge of housekeeping and home-making and to have the opportunity of making clothes for their families. An exhibition of work at which a talk on nutrition was given was held in November 1964. Cooking demonstrations and talks on nutrition have been given by demonstrators from the Maize and Egg Boards.

(vi) Orlando Sheltered Workshop.

Number of workers on roll	:	98
Average daily attendance	:	70
Rejected during year	:	6
Deceased	:	2
Placed in employment	:	3
Left of own accord	:	3
New admissions	:	12

Several workers were in hospital for considerable periods, which accounts for the attendance being considerably lower than the number on the register.

The enrolment has increased slightly during the year and the output of work has been greater than in previous years. There has been a steady demand for the Workshops products. Sales and procuring of orders have been facilitated by holding exhibitions and morning markets in suburbs of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

All the work in the netting and packing sections is done as sub-contracts to industrial firms. In these sections the workers receive almost 100% of the income accruing from their work.

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Financial.

(a) Netting and cobbling section.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
	R3,888	R4,300		R3,314	R4,205
			Deficit	R574	R95

At the end of June 1965 over R400 was owed to the Workshop for May and June deliveries and this was received in July after the end of the financial year.

(b) Weaving, Sewing and Packaging Section.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
	R7,307	R7,505		R8,686	R9,330
			Profit	R1,379	R1,825

In this section also there are large outstanding credits due to the Workshop for orders delivered towards the end of the financial year.

For ten months of the year there has been no assistant to the supervisor at the Workshop, as it has been impossible to fill the post, but the position has been eased by the temporary appointment of a Bantu clerk.

(5) Registration Branch.

A major reorganization of the Registration Branch was undertaken by the Department in consultation with the O. & M Division with a view to increased efficiency in the handling of the Bantu public.

(i) Workseekers.

Men.

There was a significant increase in the number of males registering for employment during the year under review as compared with that of the previous year, viz. in the case of adults, 134,362 for 1963/64 as against 143,836 in the year 1964/65. This may be accounted for by the fact that during the year the labour supply was inadequate to meet the demand and in order to meet the shortage in most categories, especially in the case of heavy manual labour, recourse had to be taken to the large-scale introduction of workers. The old problem of the scarcity of domestic servants, had, if anything become worse, and in addition, flat-cleaners and workers in hotels, restaurants and other divisions of the catering trade were difficult to obtain. The economic boom experienced in Johannesburg brought with it the

rapid absorption of anyone who was willing to work with the result that many more workers were registered than previously.

As is usual, the quarter January to March 1965, reflected the highest number of registrations, to the exodus from the city of industrial workers and others during the Christmas holiday period, and their return in large number in January and February.

Women.

1964/65 saw an increase in the number of women registering for employment as compared with that of the previous year, viz. 23,896 as against 20,986 in 1963/64. It was interesting to note that for the quarter July to September 1964, there were more registrations than usual, owing to the fact that immediately before and during that period, the Inspectorate Branch had conducted a survey of female workers in the City and many employers hastened to register their servants. Similarly, for the quarter April to June 1965, when the public was confronted with the implementation of the law regarding the housing of more than one servant, employers rushed to register female domestic servants, resulting in a marked increase in the number of registrations.

(ii) Employment.

Men.

The economic boom already referred to in this report accounted for the increase in the number of workers in employment in Johannesburg. As at 1st July 1964, there were 233,649 men in employment, whilst as at 30th June 1965, the figure had risen to 249,155. Again at 1st July 1964 the number of unemployed men was 9,352, whereas at 30th June 1965, the figure had fallen to 2,828.

Women.

Although not to the same extent, 1964/65 reflected an increase in the number of women in employment.

As at 1st July 1964, there were 82,830 in employment, as at 30th June 1965 - 95,732.

(iii) Supply and Demand.

As a result of the remarkable economic development in the area, industry and commerce made heavy demands on the existing labour supply. Jobs in commerce and industry which do not involve the workers in heavy manual work but require them to perform work such as dispatching, packing, assembling and other semi-skilled work which has always been popular, attracted workers away from other types of employment. Thus, while it was possible to meet most of the demands of employers in the popular categories of labour, it was difficult to meet the

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requirements of other employers. Workers, experienced in catering trade, for example, were drawn away to wholesale and retail enterprises, and as the demand increased so wages rose. However, the unpopular types of work continued to be unattractive and became, in fact, even more so, with the result that where awkward hours had to be worked, as in the case of dairy-workers and petrol pump attendants, few workers volunteered for such jobs even if they had prior experience.

The position was infinitely worse in respect of heavy manual labourers for the building industry, heavy engineering and other construction undertakings, so that employers had to have recourse to group introduction of labour on an increased scale. The Council was one of those employers which experienced this shortage and had to resort to large-scale introduction of labour.

In regard to personal services (domestic servants) the situation was worse than ever, and large queues of employers formed at the office concerned with the introduction of specific Bantu workers to the city.

In the case of females the position was not as bad, as there was a reasonable supply of labour, with the exception of domestic servants. Personal services are proving steadily more unpopular with females, the trend being similar to that of males. It is still a significant feature of the employment of domestic servants that where a woman is required to work during the day only and may return to the Bantu townships towards the evening, jobs are readily filled whereas in cases where they must sleep on the employers' premises, jobs are still unpopular.

(iv) Juveniles.

Juvenile males profited by the labour shortage and found employment much more readily than girls, who still found employment restricted.

(v) Record Card Cabinets.

Since the record cards have been filed in terminal digit order as a result of a re-organization by this Department in consultation with the O. & M. Division of the Council, the flow to and from the cabinets has been speeded up considerably. The introduction of the Rank Xerox machine, whereby cards are photographed so that original cards do not have to leave the cabinets, has reduced loss of cards and enhanced the security of the cards and other confidential documents.

(vi) Reduction of Congestion.

As a result of certain measures taken to effect immediately

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the registration of workers whose documents are obviously in order (and therefore not consulting the record card on each individual occasion) the work has been expedited and such workers are able to depart from the offices with the minimum of delay. Workers and employers are better satisfied as they are both better served.

(vii) Protectorate Bantu.

In order to meet legal requirements in the carrying of Passports by all Protectorate Bantu the Branch has been hard pressed to ensure that a steady flow of Protectorate Bantu with the required documents to the Government offices is maintained.

(viii) Amendments to Legislation.

The recent amendments to the legislation do not only provide for the re-designation of the title of Registering Officer to that of Municipal Labour Officer, but appear to lay more emphasis on the employment and accommodation aspects of influx control and to place the functions of the Local Labour Bureau in a stronger perspective.

(x) Ancillary Statistics.

The statistics in regard to workseekers, Revenue and Medical examinations are reflected on schedules F and G.

(6) Liquor Distribution.

The year has been one of continued expansion and sharply increased tempo for both the Bantu Beer and Liquor Sections of the Liquor Distribution Branch.

The Liquor Section of the branch experienced a notable upsurge of trade after being compelled to join the liquor price war. It also suffered a spate of armed robberies directed against its liquor outlets.

The Bantu Beer Section saw a considerable increase in demand and found the attentions of robbers focused on its outlets for the first time.

(a) Liquor Section.

During 1963/64 certain urban liquor licensees were undercutting retail liquor prices to an alarming extent.

In 1964/65 this trend developed into a full scale price war, and from August until early December turnover in the Council's bottle stores was depressed by as much as 30%. In November the nett trading profit for thirteen bottle stores and three bar lounges was only R2,621 of which the Council's share was R524 after deducting the 80% share payable to the Government. As against the previous November, the nett trading profit had fallen from 15.3% to 4.3%. It was clearly necessary to take

urgent and drastic steps to arrest the decline in turnover. Accordingly, the decision was made to join the price war and on December 11th, 1964, the price of malt was reduced in the Council's bottle stores from R3.36 per dozen to R3.00 including deposits on empty bottles. At the same time, full use was made of the delivery service introduced a month previously.

The immediate result was a phenomenal increase in turnover, being almost entirely in malt sales. Over the Christmas period arrangements had to be made with breweries to maintain stocks of malt in all bottle stores, and huge daily deliveries were made. The total turnover for the 13 bottle stores in December 1964 was R249,996 as against R151,460 in December 1963. Even in January 1965, normally a quiet month in the trade, turnover was R139,046 which greatly exceeds the figure of R69,738 attained in January 1964.

Since then the turnover has continued to rise remarkably, culminating in the high figure of R215,290 for June 1965. In consequence of this it has been urgently necessary to extend malt storage space in all the bottle stores at an estimated cost of R38,000.

The pattern in the bar lounges has been similar, though not as dramatic. The turnover for June 1964 was R6,590 which increased to R10,272 by June 1965.

This improved turnover resulted from a general reduction of 15% on bar prices. Previously the special authority required that on consumption premises for Bantu should charge prices not less than the ruling prices charged by holders of hotel liquor licences in the area concerned, but on the 1st February 1965 the Minister for Justice varied this and permitted liquor to be sold in these premises at a price not more than 15% less than the ruling price.

It is particularly interesting to note that although the gross profit on the cost of liquor dropped from 35.71% in June 1964 to 22.97% in June 1965 as a result of these price cuts, the nett profit for the month of June 1965 was R22,629 or R14,129 more than the same month the previous year.

It should not be thought that price cutting by some urban licensees has ceased altogether, or that shebeens have been forced out of business as a result of these measures. These evils continue, but the Council's liquor outlets now enjoy the bulk of the trade that is rightfully theirs, and the benefit of this trade is passed on to the Bantu people.

During the previous year the liquor section experienced five burglaries in which R3,165 worth of liquor was stolen and a municipal watchman murdered.

The burglaries continued in the year under review. When mobile night patrols were introduced to prevent this

the gangsters changed their tactics to armed robbery growing progressively bolder and more ruthless. Altogether liquor outlets suffered 14 assaults in which one member of the public was seriously wounded and R13,712 in liquor stocks and money was stolen. From December 1964 onwards the robbers turned their attention to the Bantu beer outlets as well and the Bantu beer section suffered 10 assaults losing a total of R12,582 in cash. The armed robbers proved so difficult to combat and so serious is the threat they constitute that the Department has been forced to recommend the establishment of a highly mobile patrol of Bantu policemen under the control of four European Security Officers and a Senior Security Officer.

There have been no significant changes in the pattern of liquor consumption of the Bantu during the past year. Malt accounts for 91.9% of the volume sold in the bottle stores, spirits 3.5% fortified wine 1.9% and unfortified wine 2.7%.

In the bar lounges malt accounts for 97.7%, spirits .4%, fortified wine .1% and unfortified wine 1.8%.

Johannesburg's policy in the liquor outlets still remains that of providing a service to the Bantu public with no preference being given to one brand as opposed to another. It has therefore been necessary to extend the range of brands stocked during the year to have them available on demand. It is interesting to note, however, that when liquor was first made available to the Bantu brands purchased followed closely those demanded by the European public but it is now becoming more evident that the Bantu are establishing their own preference for particular brands and the better known brands in the European market are now no longer as popular among the Bantu.

(b) Bantu Beer Section.

The demand for Bantu beer, both packaged and in bulk continues to increase. Sales of beer in bulk increased from 20,303,028 gallons the previous year to 23,100,292 gallons in 1964/65. A significant new development was the conclusion of an arrangement for a large employer of Bantu labour to purchase beer in bulk and to re-sell the beer to his employees as an agent for the Council, as envisaged by the Bantu Beer Act of 1962. It is hoped that many other employers will follow suit. Sales of packaged beer also increased; the only inhibiting factor continuing to be the capacity of the old brewery. Total sales of packaged beer increased to 1,105,290 gallons for the period under review.

The total beer production and sales for 1964/65 amounted to 26,009,191 gallons which was an improvement on the previous year of more than four and a half million gallons - a record and truly stupendous figure. The Brewery Manager and production staff are to be congratulated on this fine achievement. It is expected that

alterations and temporary additions now under way in the brewery to take care of the increased demand until a new brewery is built, will permit a further increase in production from the beginning of 1966.

A trend previously noted has continued in the sale of bulk beer. Demand for beer at on-consumption outlets has eased, while off-consumption demand has increased. On and off consumption sales accounted for 30.9% and 38.0% respectively of the total sales during the last quarter of the year ended June 1965 whereas for the same period the previous year it was 41.3% and 31.0%. In recognition of this pattern two new off-sales depots were opened at Jabavu and Mofolo North during the year and building started on a further two at Naledi and Chiawelo Extension No. 2, at a total capital cost of R40,210.

During the previous year, plans were announced to erect kiosks at sports stadia for the sale of Bantu beer in cartons. Ministerial approval of this undertaking is still awaited and the kiosks have not yet been built.

On the 1st January 1965 Beerhall Regulations made by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development in terms of Section 15 of the Bantu Beer Act No. 63/1962, come into operation. This had the effect of repealing the regulations under which Johannesburg has operated since 1937.

The new regulations have not brought about any major change in the operation and management of Johannesburg's Bantu Beer outlets except that the following hours of sale have now been fixed, Mondays to Saturdays 10.00 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sundays and the Day of the Covenant (16th December) from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The patrons have found it difficult to understand the curtailment of hours on a Sunday which previously were from 12 noon to 6 p.m. They are now making representations for longer hours on this day. Initially the volume sold on a Sunday dropped sharply but in recent months Sunday sales have increased and are now about 86% of their pre-January figure. Thus the Bantu are buying more beer per hour on Sunday and this has necessitated re-organising shifts to cater for this demand. Staff are no longer able to have a Sunday off as frequently as previously. The Bantu beer section was beset by intermittent difficulties of staff discipline and a number of disciplinary enquiries were held.

The results of these were:-

- 3 European staff discharged
- 11 Bantu graded staff discharged
- 2 Bantu graded staff demoted in grade
- 26 Daily paid Bantu staff discharged.

A duty manual for Bantu beer outlets published in September 1964 has proved a useful guide to the staff and has assisted in maintaining discipline. Indications are that the difficulties experienced are now almost at an end and the meeting arranged in June 1965 at which the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department discussed these matters with Bantu Graded Staff and municipal Police N.C.O.'s has contributed materially to an improvement in these matters.

A new establishment has been recommended for the Bantu beer section as a result of a recent O. & M. investigations and should these recommendations be approved an establishment will be provided for the packaged Bantu beer and the dispatch of bulk Bantu beer sections for the first time. Until now these sections have managed with staff borrowed from other branches and held against a variety of posts. The new scheme should relieve much pressure and enable them to work with greater efficiency. A proper control on the despatch of Bantu beer in bulk to the various outlets and bulk purchasers will then be possible. The pattern of trade in both the liquor and Bantu beer sections has become settled, is healthy and no further dramatic changes are expected.

The new security measures to be taken by the Department and a new establishment for the Branch personnel at the packaging and bulk despatch sections should ensure that the Branch can continue its activities in relative tranquility and with efficiency. Given these conditions, the turnover of both sections can be expected to show a smooth and steady increase, to set new records in the coming year.

(7) Inspectorate.

The inspectorate staff consists of a Chief Inspector and his assistant, 10 Senior Inspectors, 51 European Inspectors and 12 Bantu Inspectors. 1193 Europeans, compared with 1815 in 1964, and 21,030 Bantu compared with 9,422 in 1964, were prosecuted. The majority of the Bantu were prosecuted for remaining in the urban area for more than 72 hours (7702) and for having no valid documents (7981). Fines in these cases amounted to R23,680 compared to R22,857 in 1964.

In respect of outstanding Services Levy and Registration fees, the Inspectorate carried out 8,221 investigations and R9,836 was recovered. In addition, fines totalling R33,776 were imposed by the courts owing to the Inspectorate's activity during the year in which 81,766 premises were inspected.

The following inspections of Bantu servants quarters were conducted between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 2 a.m.

:- Premis

<u>Premises Inspected:</u>		<u>Bantu accommodated unlawfully:</u>	
<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
1018	808	681	755

The documents of R12,556 Bantu, directed to this Branch by the Municipal Labour Officer were scrutinised and appropriate action was taken where necessary.

In 45 suburbs 10,686 notices were served on employers of Bantu women who were found not to have complied with the influx control requirements.

(8) General Amenities.

(i) Electricity.

The Council's 10 year electrification plan has fallen behind schedule because of a shortage of capital funds. Nevertheless, 5063 houses have been wired and the scheme is continuing with the reticulation of a further area in Orlando West.

(ii) Health.

The facts and figures relating to health services provided by the Council to the Bantu population are contained in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health under whose jurisdiction these services fall.

(iii) Schools.

The increasing demand for educational facilities necessitates building more schools. To date 113 schools have been built of which 69 are Lower Primary, 29 Higher Primary, 10 Lower Primary/Higher Primary, and 5 High Schools.

These schools are attended by 77,364 pupils.

(iv) Sewerage and Stormwater.

The sewerage area of Soweto is at present 20 square miles with 455 miles of sewers laid. Only 2,632 sites remain to be connected to the sewer before every house has water-borne sewerage. A total of 22 miles of stormwater drains has been constructed to date.

(v) Water Supply.

Another 3 miles of mains were laid during the year 1964/65 bringing the total up to 410 miles. Metered leads total 3,825 and unmetered leads 67,723.

(9) Coloured and Asiatic Division.

A. Coloureds.

1. Housing.

(i) Sub-economic scheme at Riverlea Extension No. 1.

This scheme, which will ultimately provide accommodation for approximately 725 families, is likely to be completed by the end of July 1965. Over 500 sub-economic families are already in occupation of houses in this scheme and it is expected that approximately another 200 families will be accommodated.

(ii) Riverlea.

The Chief Housing Engineer is presently engaged on building 100 timber-framed brick-venered economic houses in a housing scheme, planned for 200 economic houses. Eight of these houses have already been completed. As the scheme is one for home-ownership purposes, arrangements are being made to select suitable tenants to whom these houses will be allocated. The houses will be sold as and when they are completed and handed over to the Division by the Chief Housing Engineer, who has in the light of the urgency of occupation for Coloureds, been requested to accelerate the tempo of construction.

(iii) Redevelopment of four expropriation zones in Newclare.

Application was made early in April 1965 to the Department of Community Development for an economic housing loan of R2,036,827 and a sub-economic housing loan of R160,821 in order to undertake a scheme of redevelopment in the four expropriation zones of Newclare, comprising 900 flats as follows:-

<u>Economic Flats.</u>	<u>Rents.</u>
174 2-roomed	R17.25
378 3-roomed	R22-75
250 4-roomed	R28.00

as well as garages for 40 cars at R3.00.

<u>Sub-economic Flats:</u>	<u>Sub-economic Rental</u>	<u>Economic R</u>
88 2-roomed	R9-15	R16-25

:- (iv)

(iv) Development of Portion of Western Township.

Planning for the construction of 320 economic flats and houses as part of the first stage of redevelopment of Western Township has been completed and an application will be made to the Department of Community Development for an economic loan of R501,476 to undertake an economic housing scheme comprising:-

	<u>Size.</u>	<u>Rents.</u>
126	4-roomed flats	R27.75
42	3-roomed flats	R22.75
6	2-roomed flats	R17.75

as well as a sub-economic loan of R151,647 to undertake an ultra-low cost housing scheme comprising:-

	<u>Size.</u>	<u>Sub-economic rental.</u>	<u>Economic rental.</u>
94	2-roomed sub-economic houses with cooking and washing facilities, and	R6.50	R11.00
52	2-roomed houses without the latter facilities.	R5.00	R8.00

All tenants living in the area in which this scheme will be undertaken, have been given notice and arrangements have been concluded for their resettlement and transportation at a cost of approximately R2,000 mainly to Riverlea Extension No. 1. In making these arrangements, every effort has been made to acquire complete co-operation of tenants concerned. There has been no undesirable reaction and arrangements have already been concluded with most of the tenants for their removal. Arrangements will be made for the demolition of the houses vacated by them and for the clearing and levelling of the site preparatory to commencement of building operations. The latter will, however, depend upon acceptance of tenders from approved building contractors.

(v) Erection of Economic Flats at Riverlea.

Application will be made to the Department of Community Development for a housing loan amounting to R401,992 to enable the Council to erect 134 flats in four different buildings on the following basis:-

-- Size

	<u>Size.</u>	<u>Rents.</u>
	3 2-roomed flats	R17.75
	55 3-roomed flats	R22.75
	64 4-roomed flats	R27.75
	12 duplex type flats	R37.50

(vi) Economic Houses at Riverlea.

There is every likelihood that the Western by-pass at Riverlea will be removed to a new site at Riverlea Extension No. 2. When this takes place additional land will be made available to permit the erection of approximately another 200 houses and flats in this area, which is situated between the 623 houses already built and the strip on which the wood-framed houses are being built. By utilising existing plans for proposed flats and house types, planning for this scheme would be accelerated.

(vii) Riverlea Extension No. 3.

Planning for the development of Riverlea Extension No. 3 is in progress and it will in all probability be possible to start erecting flats and houses at the beginning of 1966. Arrangements are being made to obtain the vacation of all "old mine" dwellings presently occupied by Coloureds with a view to obtaining their early demolition in order to permit the City Engineer's Department to peg the entire area, preparatory to the submission of formal application for approval of the proposed layout plan for the area. In the meantime, planning is fairly well advanced in regard to the compilation of suitable plans and specifications for the future erection of 613 dwellings and flats in this area. Successful fulfilment of the schemes in the four expropriation zones of Newclare depends upon the availability of alternative accommodation. Here is an urgent need for an alternative housing scheme to be undertaken on virgin land, such as will be the case if Riverlea Extension No. 3 is developed. For this reason, the City Engineer is pressing on to conclude arrangements for the complete planning of this area and the commencement of a housing scheme with the least possible delay.

(viii) Planning and Development of Olifantsvlei (Klipriviersoog) Area.

Consultations have taken place between the Council's officials and representatives of the Department of Community Development in regard to the planning and development of Olifantsvlei (Klipriviersoog) in its relations to the adjoining Nancefield and Munshville areas. The City Engineer has already reached an

:- advanced

advanced stage in the preparation of a suitable layout plan for the Council-owned strip of land situated immediately to the east of Nancefield. Actual planning for the provision of a housing scheme will be undertaken immediately approval of the layout is obtained. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 housing units will be built in this area, bearing in mind that a portion of this land will be made available for allocation to the Good Shepherd Sisters from Protea, and that in all probability a Civic Centre for the whole Coloured complex of Nancefield, Munshville and Klipriviersoog will be erected on the Council-owned portion of land in this complex.

(ix) Western Township.

Preparations are also in hand for the redevelopment of the north eastern section of Western Township as a prestige area for Coloured home-ownership as well as for the sale of individual stands to prospective self-builders. In this regard, the Council has already approved a layout plan of a new township to be known as Westlea. As soon as it is possible to obtain the vacation of houses in this area, details of a home-ownership housing scheme will be formally laid before the Committee.

2. Newclare Civic Centre.

Planning is well advanced in regard to the development of the Newclare Civic Centre area. This is being undertaken in co-operation with the Department of Community Development which is presently engaged in expropriating affected properties. The Division is in the meantime, wherever possible, assisting owners with alternative accommodation. The City Engineer is preparing plans for the first stage of development, namely the building of the administrative block which will include a Council-chamber and offices for the Coloured Management Committee, as well as clinic and library facilities.

Thereafter, plans will be drawn up for the erection of a suitable public hall and for the development of the business centre in this complex.

In the meantime, the interests of traders presently operating in Newclare are being considered by the Department of Community Development and the Council with a view to extending special facilities to them to obtain alternative trading premises in the civic centre area.

3. Coloured Management Committee.

The Coloured Management Committee, established in

terms of Section 2(4) of the Local Government (Extension of Powers) Ordinance, 1962 has been in office since September 1964. The regulations for Johannesburg were approved by the Council on 24th September 1963. This system of local government allows the Management Committee to enjoy executive powers and functions which are denied a consultative committee which is purely advisory although established under the same Ordinance.

The present Management Committee consists of five members appointed by the Administrator. The members were selected from the Coloured Group Areas of Coronationville, Riverlea, Bosmont, Newclare and Western Township. The Committee serves and will continue to serve in a caretaker capacity until a fully-elected representative body assumes office, probably in 1966.

The underlying intention of this system of local government is to afford Coloureds a positive measure of control over the areas they represent. The functions of the Committee embrace mutual consultations with the Council and consideration and submission of recommendations concerning matters of local government in respect of the areas falling under its jurisdiction.

The number of Coloured voters enrolled thus far is as follows:-

Bosmont	:	581
Coronationville	:	333
Newclare	:	120
Riverlea	:	385
Western Township	:	474
		<hr/>
		1,893
		<hr/>

4. Community Services.

(a) Welfare.

It has been found that the general standard of welfare of a large section of the Coloured community is low. They are often unaware of the services that are available to them and do not know how and where to obtain the required assistance. Consequently, a section of the Department has been established to guide and assist all Coloureds living in the Municipal Area of Johannesburg. During the period 1.7.64 to 30.6.65, 860 welfare cases were dealt with. Of these 275 were referred to specialist welfare organizations and 102 cases were referred to

:- the

the Legal Aid Bureau, in connection with pending divorces.

The Coloured and Asiatic Division acts as a distributing agents for S.A.N.T.A. T.B. cases and their families are also catered for.

Pensions are also administered by the Division. Some Coloureds, because of mental disorders, physical disability, or irresponsibility, are incapable of handling their own affairs. Approximately 40 pensions of people belonging to this group are administered every month.

Blankets and second-hand clothing were distributed to needy Coloured families through the Department's Winter Clothing Appeal Fund.

The Division also investigates the financial position and activities of the welfare organizations doing work in Coloured community, and submits recommendations in connection with the 33 grants-in-aid which are made by the Council annually.

(b) Recreation and Culture.

The main function of the Community Services Section is to promote and stimulate an interest in cultural, recreational and other leisure-time activities.

(i) Union Recreation Centre.

Activities at the centre include trampoline; ballet; teenage clubs; soup kitchen; a Centre band; boxing; weightlifting; old folks club; children's groups (games and handcrafts); social evenings and dances. A netball team and a football team are entered in the local league. Reading matter is always available, and indoor games such as table tennis, draughts, dominoes, cards, monopoly, deck quoits, etc. are popular. Daily attendance average 182.

(ii) Other Clubs. Average Attendance.

Children's Club - Riverlea	70
Children's Club - Coronation-ville	30
Women's Club -- Noordgesig	12
Women's Club -- Riverlea	13
Women's Club -- Coronation-ville	10
Old Age Club -- Riverlea	60

(iii) Film Shows.

Film Shows were held periodically in Noordgesig, Riverlea and Western Township.

(iv) Camps.

A week-long family camp was held at Roodepoort in January 1965, attended by 120 individuals. Families were selected from welfare cases. The camp was financed by a grant received from the Non-European Affairs Department Welfare Fund.

(v) Republic Festival 1964.

Festival events for the Coloured population of Johannesburg were organized, the main event being the Festival Gala Day held at the Union Stadium on the 5th September.

(vi) Cultural Activities.

A staff member acted as organising secretary for the Ballet-Opera and Arts Theatre, the Transvaal Non-European Ballroom Dancing Association and the S.A. Dance Teachers' Association. A Coloured eisteddfod was held, and ballroom championships, as well as symphony concerts and choral concerts were organized. Ballet schools were run at Coronationville and at Jubilee Centre. Three bursaries were awarded to promising Coloured singers by the Council.

(c) Recreation - Outdoor Sport.

Recreation facilities with staff for the Coloured community are controlled by the Recreation Section, Non-European Affairs Department.

The facilities provided are being used to capacity and there is a constant increase in membership.

School Sports.

The sectional Coloured Sports Organiser instructs in football, basketball and athletics in schools.

Union Stadium.

This stadium for the Coloureds has proved popular and remains the main venue for all Coloured functions. Football, rugby, hockey, athletics, basketball and cricket are played. 28 School athletic competitions are held here annually.

Football (Adults.)

Soccer has proved to be popular and Coloured teams are participating in the major leagues organized by their

Transvaal and South African Associations.

Cricket, Rugby and Tennis.

There has been increased activity in the abovementioned types of sport, especially tennis.

A tennis club has been opened for children and this is well patronised. Two all-weather tennis courts have just been completed at Coronationville.

Newclare Swimming Pool.

The attendance over the past three years has averaged 94,000 per year.

A swimming gala was held during the season.

(d) Facilities Provided for Coloureds and Indians.

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Stadia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enclosed Grounds	-	-	-	-	1	2*
Sports Fields	8	8	8	13	12	22
Children's Playgrounds	2	3	3	6	7	6 ϕ
Tennis Courts	5	9	9	11	11	15
Netball Courts	3	3	5	8	13	13
Change Rooms	3	4	4	7	10	10
Swimming Pools	-	-	1	1	1	2+

* Natalspruit ground taken over by Council.

ϕ A playground site at Coronationville has been used for a new swimming pool.

+ New pool at Coronationville completed.

5. Schools and Bursaries.

Coloured Education falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Detailed below are the schools which are situated in the Council's Housing Estates.

Coronationville.

1. Primary School with approximately 585 pupils.
2. Junior School with approximately 385 pupils.
3. High School with approximately 1,085 pupils.

There is also a Teachers' Training College with 147 students.

Noordgesig.

- 1. Primary School with approximately 1,944 pupils.
- 2. Secondary School with approximately 730 pupils.

Riverlea.

Provision had been made for 2 primary schools and a teachers' training college.

The T.C Esterhuisen School at Langlaagte is used at present by the children of Riverlea.

Western Township

- 1. Two primary high schools
 - 2. Three lower primary schools
 - 3. One combined primary and lower
 - 4. One industrial school
- } To be put to use with effect from January 1966 as an interim measure pending redevelopment.

Bursaries.

Each year the Council gives the following bursaries to Coloureds:-

- 1 Medical bursary
- 1 Social Science bursary
- 4 Secondary school bursaries.

B. Indians.

The estimated Indian population of Johannesburg is approximately 40,000. This figure includes the population of Lenasia which has risen to approximately 13,500.

As far back as 1937 the Council attempted to establish an Indian Housing area within the municipal area but no progress was made as a suitable site could not be found which would be approved in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The Council has, over a period of years, recommended that various areas within the municipality of Johannesburg should be set aside as an Indian group area but all these endeavours have been unsuccessful. Lenasia is the only Indian Group area and it is being developed by the Department of Community Development. A section of the Indian community is in favour of the incorporation of Lenasia by the Council. In the opinion of these Indians, Lenasia would then be developed in accordance with Council standards which make provision for all necessary facilities. Consideration is being given to the advisability

of incorporating Lenasia/Klipriviersoog/Nancefield into the municipal area of Johannesburg.

It would appear that a section of the Indian population has accepted Lenasia as a residential area and is beginning to establish a more substantial identity there. The problem is that their main occupation is in the commercial field. Every effort is being made to protect the Indian trader. Where possible he is being permitted to retain his trading rights and if he has to be displaced alternative sites are being offered to him.

1. Housing.

Indian housing, at present, falls under the control of the Department of Community Development.

Lenasia is the only Indian Group area, and it is in that area that the development of Indian Housing is taking place. The population of Lenasia is approximately 13,500. Details of the number and various types of houses are given below:-

HOUSES BUILT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
513	Selling	-
400	Economic	4 Rooms
100	Sub-economic	4 Rooms
368	Sub-economic (row houses)	2 Rooms
<u>1,381</u>		

There are 280 houses which have been built privately by Indians.

2. Welfare

The Department of Indian Affairs is responsible for Indian Welfare. The granting of all pensions and grants is carried out by that Department.

The Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association which receives a grant-in-aid from the Council is a voluntary welfare organization run by Indians, for Indians and is responsible for most of the welfare work which is being carried out

:- among

among the Indian community in Johannesburg and Lenasia.

There are, however, numerous other Welfare and benevolent bodies functioning among the Indian community. At a conference of Indian social welfare organizations held on 27th November 1965, it was suggested that all these welfare organizations should be co-ordinated and operate as one with definite and specific objectives.

The Coloured and Indian Blind Welfare Association has recently built a new workshop in Coronationville. There are 22 blind Coloured workers and 1 blind Indian worker who are being trained to do basketwork, etc. in order to become independent citizens.

3. Recreation.

The Council is confronted with difficulties in connection with the provision of recreational facilities for Indians in Johannesburg. Borrowing powers were obtained to build a communal hall for Indians and also additional playing fields, but the Council was informed by the authorities that such facilities could be provided only in the Indian residential area of Lenasia, since this area is not within the Council's jurisdiction, it is averse to sponsoring any public amenities there.

The only Council-owned Indian sportsfields in Johannesburg are at Natalspruit. (near New Kazerne).

4. Schooling and Bursaries.

Indian education still falls under the Transvaal Education Department.

JOHANNESBURG.

There are no secondary Indian Schools in Johannesburg but there are seven primary schools. They are situated in the following areas:-

Vrededorp	2 schools
Fordsburg	2 schools
Ferreirastown	1 school
Gold Street (City and Suburban)	1 school
Denver	1 school

The average number of pupils is 600 per school

with the exception of Denver which has 300 to 400 pupils.

The Transvaal College of Education for Asiatics is in Fordsburg and has approximately 250 students in attendance.

LENASIA.

In Lenasia there are two high schools and four primary schools. The number of pupils is well over 4,000.

WATERVAL ISLAMIC INSTITUTE.

Here there are a primary and a high school which form part of this Institution which is run by the Government.

BURSARIES.

The Council provides 1 medical, 1 social science and 4 secondary school bursaries per annum.

5. Fordsburg Business Centre.

The centre is part of the urban renewal scheme. It is to be planned, developed and maintained by the Council which will own it. It is proposed that an Indian Bazaar and market be included in this scheme. There are to be shops, stalls and offices. The whole area is to be surrounded by ornamental courts with fountains. There is to be a tearoom and adequate parking facilities. In time it is hoped that this centre will become one of the main tourist attractions of Johannesburg.

10. Information and Research.

The increase in the number of people wanting to see Soweto necessitated the purchase of a luxury 23-seater bus and the appointment of a Tour Guide. Approximately 3,000 visitors a year, both local and overseas, have been taken through the Bantu residential areas during the past two years. Almost without exception they expressed admiration for what has been done for the Bantu population of Johannesburg.

A new Departmental Brochure "Happy Living" was published in four colours and has been very well received. The popular pamphlet "Your Bantu Servant and You" was in such demand that a third reprint became necessary.

Close liaison was maintained with the press, radio, Department of Information, South Africa Foundation, University of the Witwatersrand and various other institutions.

Apart from doing the routine work on the collation and compilation of statistics, the Research Section completed two major surveys. The first was "The Trend and Pattern of Fertility in Soweto", which was also published in "African Studies", and the second "A Social Survey of Western Township". This section also inaugurated a six monthly report on the trend of starting cash wages for male Bantu placed in employment. The latest report is reflected in schedule H.

11. Staff.

The number of staff actually employed by the Department as at the 30th June 1964 and 1965 to serve the Non-European population, is reflected in Schedule I.

12. Committees.

The Committees responsible for the work of the Department during these two years consisted of:-

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1963/64

1964/65

Councillors P.R.B. Lewis (Chairman)	Councillors P.R.B. Lewis (Chairman)
H.B. Ismay (Deputy Chairman)	H.B. Ismay (Deputy Chair)
I.E.B. Attwell	I.E.B. Attwell
Dr. A.D. Bensusan	Dr. A.D. Bensusan
E. Cuyler J.P.	E. Cuyler J.P. (M.P.C.)
A. Jaffe	H.F. Dennis
A. Morris	K.G. Fleming
S. Moss	S. Moss
C.J. Ross-Spencer	L.V. Hurd J.P.
C.P. Venter	C.P. Venter

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1963/64

1964/65

Councillors P.M. Roos (Chairman)	Councillors P.R.B. Lewis (Acting Chairman)
P.R.B. Lewis (M.P.C. Vice Chairman)	H.B. Ismay
D.J. Marais	D.J. Marais
J.F. Oberholzer M.P.C. Mayor	A.B. Widman (M.P.C.)
A.B. Widman (M.P.C.)	P.M. Roos (Mayor)

13. Thanks.

It is my privilege to place on record my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Non-European Affairs

and Management Committees for their help, encouragement and support; to my staff for their unfailing loyalty, to the Town Clerk and Heads of Departments for their co-operation; the various Government Departments for their willing assistance and the many outside bodies which in one way or another assisted in the work of the Department.

W. J. P. CARR,
M A N A G E R.

AL/EG
27.9.67

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

SCHEDULE 'A'.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING POPULATION STATISTICS AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964/65.

BANTU IN AREAS SOUTH WEST OF CITY

(a)	<u>COUNCIL CONTROLLED AREAS</u>	June	June
	(i) <u>Locations/Villages</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
	Central Western Jabavu	8,689	10,013
	Chiawelo	20,152	20,612
	Dhlamini	9,015	9,125
	Dube	12,727	12,565
	Emdeni	11,680	11,879
	Jabavu	25,468	26,102
	Jabulani	11,721	11,916
	Mapetla	11,476	13,148
	Mofolo	28,284	30,186
	Molapo	8,188	8,052
	Moletsane	10,360	10,235
	Moroka	15,207	16,504
	Naledi	19,923	19,954
	Orlando	59,662	57,849
	Orlando Ext.	5,831	5,941
	Phiri	11,332	10,788
	Pimville	29,088	29,057
	Senaoane	8,732	9,303
	Tladi	10,000	10,013
	Zola	30,630	30,531
	Zondi	<u>8,861</u>	<u>9,314</u>
	TOTAL (i)	<u>357,026</u>	<u>363,087</u>
	(ii) <u>Hostels</u>		
	Dube	4,994	5,089
	Jabulani	4,175	4,129
	Nancefield	<u>4,578</u>	<u>4,944</u>
	TOTAL (ii)	<u>13,747</u>	<u>14,162</u>
	<u>TOTAL (a) COUNCIL CONTROLLED AREAS:</u>		
	<u>SOWETO</u>	370,773	377,249
(b)	<u>BANTU RESETTLEMENT BOARD</u>		
	Diepkloof	48,269	54,485
	Meadowlands	61,205	61,727
	Meadowlands Hostel	<u>2,404</u>	<u>2,649</u>
	TOTAL (b)	<u>111,878</u>	<u>118,861</u>
	<u>TOTAL : BANTU IN AREAS SOUTH WEST OF</u>		
	<u>CITY.</u>	482,651	496,110

II BANTU IN CITY AREA.

(a) <u>CITY LOCATIONS.</u>	1964	1965
Eastern Bantu Township	3,968	3,260
<u>Total (a)</u>	<u>3,968</u>	<u>3,260</u>
(b) <u>MUNICIPAL HOSTELS</u>		
Denver Men's Hostel	3,336	3,332
George Goch Men's Hostel	2,950	3,000
Wemmer Men's Hostel	2,807	2,817
Wolhuter Men's Hostel	3,123	3,123
Wolhuter Women's Hostel	126	128
<u>Total (b)</u>	<u>12,342</u>	<u>12,400</u>
(c) <u>MUNICIPAL COMPOUNDS</u>	9,093	8,863
<u>Total (c)</u>	<u>9,093</u>	<u>8,863</u>
(d) <u>PRIVATELY HOUSED</u>		
(i) <u>Licensed:</u>		
Flats	18,559	18,870
Offices	1,496	1,526
Commerce	4,899	4,855
Sporting Clubs	1,335	1,335
Licensed Hotels	1,129	1,145
Boarding Houses	1,094	1,110
Residential and Social Clubs	145	145
Private Hospitals	439	410
Churches and Halls	294	287
Education and Welfare	1,463	1,452
S.A.R. & H.		
Government and Provincial Administration	2,443	2,443
Special Cases in Private Houses:		
Section 9(4) Licences	162	124
<u>Total (i)</u>	<u>33,458</u>	<u>33,702</u>
(ii) <u>Unlicensed:</u>		
Domestics in Private Houses:		
Males	17,000	12,300
Females	53,000	48,000
<u>Total (ii)</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>60,300</u>
<u>TOTAL (d) PRIVATELY HOUSED</u>	<u>103,458</u>	<u>94,002</u>
<u>TOTAL II BANTU IN CITY AREA</u>	<u>128,861</u>	<u>118,525</u>

	1964	1965
III <u>BANTU HOUSED BY THE MINES</u>		
<u>Total III</u>	<u>22,064</u>	<u>21,973</u>
IV <u>BANTU IN PERI-URBAN AREAS</u>		
Alexandra	51,813	52,000
North of Johannesburg	12,000	14,000
South of Johannesburg	9,000	11,200
<u>Total IV</u>	<u>72,813</u>	<u>77,200</u>
<u>Total Bantu I - IV</u>	<u>706,389</u>	<u>713,808</u>
V <u>COLOUREDS</u>		
(a) <u>Urban Area.</u>		
(i) <u>Municipal and Government Townships</u>		
(a) Coronationville	3,800	3,900
(b) Noordgesig	8,000	8,300
(c) Western Township	18,000	13,000
(d) Riverlea	4,000	7,800
(e) Bosmont	3,480	3,600
(f) Langlaagte Properties	200	132
<u>Total (a)(i)</u>	<u>37,480</u>	<u>36,732</u>
(ii) <u>European Areas</u>		
(including Newclare and Albertville)	14,496	11,500
<u>Total (a)</u>	<u>51,976</u>	<u>48,232</u>
(b) <u>Peri Urban Areas</u>		
(i) Alexandra	3,971	3,900
(ii) North of Johannesburg	74	74
(iii) South of Johannesburg	15,000	14,800
<u>Total (b)</u>	<u>19,045</u>	<u>18,774</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>71,021</u>	<u>67,006</u>
VI <u>ASIATICS:</u>		
(a) <u>Urban Area (Including Lenasia 1964)</u>	26,896	19,860
(b) <u>Peri-Urban Area</u>		
(i) Alexandra	68	11
(ii) North of Johannesburg	138	138
(iii) South of Johannesburg (Now includes Lenasia 1965)	8,000	19,800
<u>Total (b)</u>	<u>8,206</u>	<u>19,949</u>
<u>ASIATIC POPULATION.</u>	35,102	39,809
<u>TOTAL NON-EUROPEAN SECTION (I - VI)</u>	<u>812,512</u>	<u>820,623</u>

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

SCHEDULE 'B'.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

HOUSING STATISTICS BANTU LOCATIONS/VILLAGES - SOWETO AND EASTERN BANTU TOWNSHIPS AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964.

LOCATIONS/VILLAGES.	BUILT BY MUNICIPALITY HOUSING FUNDS		BUILT BY MUNICIPALITY SELF BUILDERS LOAN FUNDS	BUILT BY PRIVATE PERSONS SELF BUILDERS LOAN FUNDS	BUILT BY PRIVATE PERSONS OWN FUNDS	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES
	LEASED	SOLD				
Central Western						
Jabavu (Sotho)	797	208	38	22	53	1,118
(Nguni)	166	84	41	16	7	314
Chiawelo	1,051	71	9	-	8	1,139
Chiawelo Ext. No.1.	534	7	5	-	1	547
Chiawelo Ext. No. 2.	2,285	-	14	-	-	2,303
Chlemini	1,218	191	-	-	13	1,422
Dube Village	-	1,444	100	319	93	1,956
Emdeni South 1	1,350	-	-	-	-	1,350
Emdeni South 2	188	-	-	-	-	188
Emdeni North	760	-	-	-	-	760
Jabavu	5,100	-	-	-	2	5,100
Jabulani North	962	53	-	-	-	1,017
Jabulani South	787	235	-	-	-	1,022
Mapetla	1,179	323	26	-	2	1,530
Mapetla Ext. No. 1.	575	-	-	-	-	575
Mofolo Central (S.P.)	229	1,052	-	-	-	1,281
Mofolo Central (N.P.)	381	668	-	-	-	1,049
Mofolo South	455	186	2	39	11	693
Mofolo North (N.P.)	429	267	14	42	19	771
Mofolo North (S.P.)	420	214	77	19	19	749
Molapo 1	626	108	11	8	25	778
Molapo 2	543	74	30	23	18	688
Moletsane North	853	100	30	1	6	990
Moletsane South	783	146	33	6	4	972
Moroka	1,987	13	231	6	-	2,231
Moroka North	339	61	19	-	37	462
Naledi	2,695	7	-	-	1	2,703
Naledi North	766	-	-	-	-	766
Naledi South	573	1	-	-	-	574
Orlando East 1	2,993	-	-	-	-	2,993
Orlando East 2	2,899	-	-	-	1	2,900
Orlando West 1	2,265	-	-	-	-	2,265
Orlando West 2	2,156	-	-	-	-	2,156
Orlando West Ext.	155	845	-	-	-	1,000
Phiri Sotho	1,222	4	-	-	-	1,226
Nguni	945	19	-	-	-	964
Pimville	132	-	1	-	1,100	1,232
Sensaane	1,379	88	29	-	15	1,511
Tladi North	771	89	3	2	1	866
Tladi South	845	118	25	2	4	994
Zola North 1(NW)	1,366	1	-	-	-	1,367
Zola North 2(NW)	1,800	30	-	-	-	1,830
Zola South West (2)	1,164	37	-	-	-	1,221
Zola South East (1)	1,138	16	-	-	-	1,154
Zondi	1,105	283	135	-	25	1,548
TOTAL: SOWETO	50,390	7,043	872	505	1,465	60,275
EASTERN BANTU TOWN HIP	627	-	-	-	-	627
GRAND TOTAL	51,017	7,043	872	505	1,465	60,902

HOUSING STATISTICS : BANTU LOCATIONS/VILLAGES IN SOWETO AND
EASTERN BANTU TOWNSHIPS AS AT JUNE 1965.

Locations/ Villages	Built by Municipality Housing Funds.				Built by Municipality Self-Builders Loan Funds	Built by Private Persons Self-Builders Loan Funds	Built by Private Persons Own Funds	Total Number of Houses
	Leased	Sold	Caretakers' Cottages Employees' Quarters, Institutions	Total				
Central Western								
Jabavu	936	292	4	1,232	80	68	78	1,458
Chiawelo	3,873	79	9	3,961	30	-	9	4,000
Dhlamini	1,216	193	3	1,412	2	13	12	1,439
Dube Village	-	1,444	4	1,448	100	319	94	1,961
Emdeni	2,300	-	3	2,303	-	-	2	2,305
Jabavu	5,100	-	7	5,107	-	-	11	5,118
Jabulani	1,732	305	2	2,039	-	-	7	2,046
Mapetla	2,248	323	2	2,573	26	-	22	2,621
Mofolo	2,114	2,387	17	4,518	95	105	108	4,826
Molapo	1,168	182	3	1,353	11	63	60	1,487
Moletsane	1,636	246	2	1,884	65	7	14	1,970
Moroka	2,326	61	2	2,389	450	6	50	2,895
Naledi	4,034	8	6	4,048	-	-	7	4,055
Orlando East	5,898	-	-	5,898	-	-	15	5,913
Orlando West	4,427	-	2	4,429	-	-	47	4,476
Orlando West Ext.	153	847	1	1,001	-	-	-	1,001
Phiri	2,164	26	12	2,202	1	-	11	2,214
Pimville	130	-	-	130	-	-	1,096	1,226
Senaokane	1,655	87	9	1,751	29	1	24	1,805
Tladi	1,616	207	4	1,827	28	4	12	1,871
Zola	5,492	84	8	5,584	-	-	11	5,595
Zondi	1,105	283	2	1,390	135	-	57	1,582
Total : Soweto	51,323	7,054	102	58,479	1,052	586	1,747	61,864
Eastern Bantu Township	611	-	-	611	-	-	-	611
GRAND TOTAL	51,934	7,054	102	59,090	1,052	586	1,747	62,475

SCHEDULE D.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE CUMULATIVE CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSS INCOME, EXPENDITURE DEFICIT AND ARREAR RENTS, FOR BOTH THE BANTU, COLOURED, AND ASIATIC BRANCHES, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE FROM THE BANTU SERVICES LEVY FUND AND INCOME, PROFITS AND EXPENDITURE FROM PROFITS OF THE BANTU BEER ACCOUNT AND LIQUOR ACCOUNT AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964/1965.

	1963/64	1964/65		
	R	R		
<u>BANTU.</u>				
Cumulative Capital Outlay	51,877,747	53,488,569		
Gross Income	7,865,278	7,854,180		
Total Expenditure	8,597,183	8,328,700		
Deficit)	731,905	474,520		
Arrear Rent	117,153	113,979		
<u>COLOURED.</u>				
Cumulative Capital Outlay	3,982,418	4,890,005		
Gross Income	521,986	548,873		
Total Expenditure	726,563	790,078		
Deficit	204,577	241,205		
Arrear Rent	100,183	77,035		
<u>BANTU SERVICES LEVY FUND.</u>				
Income	1,550,213	1,711,527		
Expenditure	308,734	350,249		
Cumulative Expenditure	9,817,326	10,167,575		
	1963/64	1963/64	1964/65	1964/65
	Bantu	Liquor	Bantu	Liquor
	Beer	Distribution	Beer	Distribution
			R	R
Gross Income	4,215,378	1,159,944	5,204,233	1,894,775
Profits	1,824,974	24,215	2,223,296	40,742
<u>Expenditure.</u>				
2/3 (1) Housing	1,216,649	16,143	1,482,197*	27,162*
1/3 (2) Welfare, Recreation, Grants-in-Aid and Medical Services.	608,325	8,072	741,099	13,580

* Transferred to Bantu Beer and Liquor Distribution - 2/3 Profit Appropriation Account.

Appropriated 1964/65.

Advisory Boards Tour of Bantu Homelands	8,662
Contributions to Capital Outlay	180,000
Contributions Housing Losses on Sub-Economic Schemes	837,795
Medical Services Recreation etc.	62,232
To Unallocated Bantu Beer and Liquor Distribution Profit Account	420,670

SCHEDULE "E"

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED IN THE BANTU TOWNSHIPS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COUNCIL AS AT 30TH JUNE 1961/2/3/4/5.

FACILITIES.	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Stadia	3	3	4	4	3 *
Enclosed Fields	1	1	0	-	-
Sportsfields	74	75	73	80	84
Basketball Courts	54	58	61	65	65
Swimming Baths	2	2	2	2	2
Concrete Cycling Tracks	2	2	2	2	2
Tennis Courts	30	34	32	38	40
American Basketball Courts	4	4	4	4	4
Club Houses	24	24	23	23	23
Recreation Halls	5	5	5	5	4
Childrens' Playgrounds	33	35	37	38	39
Skittle Alley	6	6	6	6	6
Dance Arenas	3	3	3	4	4
Athletic Tracks	4	4	4	4	3 *
Change Rooms	8	8	10	11	11
Golf Courses	1	1	2	2	2

* The Bantu Sports Ground closed down during 1964/65.

SCHEDULE "F".

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING WORKSEEKERS AND PLACEMENTS ETC. FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1965.

WORKSEEKERS.

WORKSEEKERS REGISTERED.

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
1st Quarter: July - September	33,431	3,841	8,104	56
2nd Quarter: October -December	32,557	2,393	4,153	157
3rd Quarter: January - March	42,048	2,282	4,355	440
4th Quarter: April - June	35,800	1,494	7,284	59
TOTAL.	143,836	10,010	23,896	712

WORKSEEKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT.

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
1st Quarter: July - September	33,206	3,318	6,285	97
2nd Quarter: October -December	27,254	1,867	4,361	199
3rd Quarter: January - March	38,001	1,702	5,150	80
4th Quarter: April - June	31,612	1,493	5,349	63
TOTAL.	130,073	8,380	21,145	441

RECONCILIATION.

<u>ADD</u>	Men unemployed as at 1st July 1964	9,352
	Workseekers registered: Adults	143,836
	Juveniles	10,010
		<u>153,846</u>
		163,198
<u>LESS</u>	Workseekers placed in employment:	
	Adults	130,073
	Juveniles	8,380
		<u>138,453</u>
	Deletions and Transfers out	<u>21,917</u>
		<u>160,370</u>
		<u>2,828</u>

SCHEDULE "F"

AVERAGE SHORTAGES.

MEN (ADULTS).

	<u>July-Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.- Dec.</u>	<u>Jan. - Mar.</u>	<u>Apr. - June.</u>
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	109	138	46	179
Construction	261	219	200	242
Wholesale and Retail	-	-	20	146
Financial Institutions	-	1	-	3
Private Transport	-	33	-	53
Accommodation and Catering	-	161	128	188
Other Private businesses	-	10	3	29
Public Corporation	-	1	-	4
S.A.R. and H.	-	-	-	-
Government Departments	-	30	5	29
Local Authorities	-	1	-	4
Semi-Government Organisations	-	-	-	-
Personal Services (Domestic)	398	203	161	101
Others	-	10	12	1
	<u>768</u>	<u>964</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>980</u>

MEN (JUVENILES).

Personal Services (Domestic)	43	50	53	49
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WOMEN.

Personal Services (Domestic)	235	210	446	212
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SCHEDULE "G".

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

SCHEDULE SHOWING REVENUE EARNED BY AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS IN REGISTRATION BRANCH FOR
ENDING 30TH JUNE 1965.

	<u>July-Sept.</u> R	<u>Oct.-Dec.</u> R	<u>Jan.Mar.</u> R	<u>Apr.-June.</u> R	<u>TOTAL.</u> R
Labour Bureau Fees	8,855.13	8,090.53	8,363.63	9,421.39	34,730.68
Registration Fees	128,056.89	123,782.44	128,785.88	138,806.60	519,431.81
TOTAL	136,912.02	131,872.97	137,149.51	148,227.99	554,162.49
Bantu Services Levy	542,291.47	522,207.02	484,109.46	583,078.62	2,131,686.57
Less Secretary for Transport	143,657.87	148,059.03	135,603.21	161,577.80	588,897.91
TOTAL	398,633.60	374,147.99	348,506.25	421,500.82	1,542,788.66
Licence Fees	3,509.91	1,319.69	4,092.63	1,397.91	10,320.14
TOTAL	539,055.53	507,340.65	489,748.39	571,126.72	2,107,271.29

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

<u>MEN.</u>	<u>July - Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.- Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.-Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.-June</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Workseekers examined	26,546	26,149	41,705	22,165	116,565
Workseekers fit for work	26,185	25,789	41,161	21,807	114,942
Workseekers temporarily unfit	203	196	199	163	761
Workseekers Permanently unfit	158	164	345	195	862
<u>WOMEN.</u>					
Workseekers examined	4,056	3,555	4,114	3,884	15,609
Workseekers fit for work	4,034	3,540	4,112	3,883	15,569
Workseekers Temporarily unfit	3	2	1	-	6
Workseekers Permanently unfit	19	13	1	1	34

CITY COUNCIL OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BANTU MALE STARTING CASH WAGES
FOR THE PERIODS JULY 1963 TO JUNE 1964, JULY 1964 TO
DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 TO JUNE 1965.

The Research Branch of the Non-European Affairs Department carries out a six-monthly investigation into starting wages paid to Bantu employed in the various employment sectors in the urban area of Johannesburg. The survey is carried out in an effort to determine whether there are any decreases or increases in the starting wages paid by the various employment sections to the Bantu employees, compared with those paid previously.

AVERAGE CASH STARTING WAGES ; JOHANNESBURG URBAN AREA.

From January to June 1965, 53,252 adult Bantu men were placed in employment in the urban area of Johannesburg. Of all the jobs undertaken by adult Bantu men within this period, 11,008 (20.67%) were placed in monthly paid employment and 42,244 (or 79.33%) were placed in weekly paid employment.

TABLE I.

MONTHLY CASH WAGES : ADULT BANTU MEN PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT
JULY 1963 TO JUNE 1964, JULY 1964 TO DECEMBER 1964 AND
JANUARY 1965 TO JUNE 1965.

Wages per Month	3rd Period			2nd Period	1st Period
	January 1965 - June 1965			July 1964 - December 1964	July 1963- June 1964
	Number Employed	Percentage	Cumulative %	Cumulative %	Cumulative %
2.00 - 6.00	12)	.11	.11	.08	.18
6.01 - 10.00	69)*	.63	.74	.52	1.81
10.01 - 14.00	424	3.85	4.59	4.62	9.84
14.01 - 18.00	1,342	12.19	16.78	17.09	29.12
18.01 - 22.00	1,136	10.32	27.10	28.15	43.07
22.01 - 26.00	733	6.66	33.76	36.78	43.48
26.01 - 30.00	4,761	43.25	77.01	82.84	90.48
30.01 - 34.00	1,072	9.74	86.75	89.65	95.54
34.01 - 38.00	494	4.49	91.24	92.46	95.85
38.01 - 42.00	378	3.43	94.67	95.38	97.36
42.01 - 46.00	178	1.62	96.29	96.47	97.86
46.01 - 50.00	106	.96	97.25	97.63	98.45
50.01 - 54.00	33	.30	97.55	98.05	98.66
54.01 - 58.00	39	.35	97.90	98.37	98.77
58.01 +	231	2.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
TOTAL.	11,008	100.00			

* Persons employed in subsidized and semi-charitable employment, i.e. pensioners, part-time workers and physically handicapped.

Table I shows a decrease in the number of men receiving a starting cash wage of less than R40 a month, namely 91.24% when compared with 92.46, who fell into this wage category during the period July to December 1964 and 95.85% for the period July 1963 to June 1964.

Table I further shows that the percentage of Bantu men who received a starting cash wage of less than R30 a month decreased from 90.48% in the first period, to 82.84% in the second period to 77.01% in the third period, i.e. the period under review.

In the period under review a greater proportion of Bantu men receive a better monthly starting wage than in either of the previous two periods

TABLE II.

WEEKLY CASH STARTING WAGES : ADULT BANTU MEN PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT : JOHANNESBURG URBAN AREA : JULY 1963 TO JUNE 1964, JULY 1964 TO DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 TO JUNE 1965.

Cash Wages Per Week.	3rd Period.				2nd Period	1st Period
	January 1965 - June 1965				July 1964 - December 1964	July 1963 - June 1964
	Number in Employment	Percentage	Cumulative %	Equivalent Wage per Month	Cumulative %	Cumulative %
1.00- 2.00	17)	.04	.04	4.33- 8.67	.12	.07
2.01- 3.00	59)*	.16	.20	8.68-13.00	.44	.24
3.01- 4.00	161	.38	.58	13.01-17.33	.95	.27
4.01- 5.00	316	.75	1.33	17.34-21.67	2.40	.61
5.01- 6.00	1,082	2.56	3.89	21.68-26.00	5.73	11.77
6.01- 7.00	5,178	12.26	16.15	26.01-30.33	19.31	31.07
7.01- 8.00	12,093	28.63	44.78	30.34-34.67	54.93	67.72
8.01- 9.00	12,705	30.08	74.86	34.68-39.00	79.61	87.81
9.01-10.00	4,779	11.31	86.17	39.01-43.33	89.74	93.45
10.01-11.00	1,910	4.52	90.69	43.34-47.33	93.19	95.39
11.01-12.00	1,397	3.31	94.00	47.34-52.00	95.79	95.50
12.01-13.00	874	2.07	96.07	52.01-56.00	97.40	98.25
13.01-14.00	700	1.66	97.73	56.01-60.88	98.59	99.37
14.01-15.00	300	.71	98.44	60.89-65.00	99.01	99.74
15.01+	563	1.56	100.00	65.01+	100.00	100.00
	42,244	100.00				

* Persons employed in subsidised and semi-charitable employment, i.e. pensioners, part-time workers and physically handicapped.

Table II shows that the percentage of men in weekly paid (calculated on a monthly paid basis) employment who received less than R40 a month has also decreased progressively, since the first period investigated, that is July 1963 to June 1964. The percentage in this category decreased from 87.81% to 79.61% to 74.86% in the first, second and third periods, respectively.

Since the period July 1963 - June 1964 (first period) there has been a very marked and significant decrease in the percentage of Bantu men in receipt of a weekly starting wage of less than R30 a month. This figure has decreased from 31.07% (first period) to 19.31 (second period) to 16.1 in the third and last period reviewed.

TABLE III.

AVERAGE MONTHLY STARTING CASH WAGES : ADULT MEN PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR : JOHANNESBURG URBAN AREA : JULY 1963 TO JUNE 1964, JULY TO DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY TO JUNE 1965.

Employment Sector	First Period July 1963 - June 1964		Second Period July 1964 - December 1964		Third Period January 1965 - July 1965	
	Wages	Percentage	Wages	Percentage	Wages	Percentage
Agriculture	33.00	0.02	11.20	0.1	14.68	.03
Building	22.12	0.53	25.24	1.1	28.12	.62
Commerce	26.41	22.04	25.20	21.2	29.36	22.68
Government and Provincial Departments	20.16	8.13	27.40	9.0	30.88	9.96
Municipality	38.22	0.04	26.60	0.3	35.08	.20
S.A.R. & H.	23.48	0.18	31.28	0.2	34.80	.09
Accommodation and Catering Services	23.23	47.90	27.52	48.6	28.16	47.50
Domestic Service	16.09	19.51	17.48	14.8	17.24	15.52
Factories	34.72	1.65	30.48	4.7	34.04	3.40
Total	25.09	100.00	26.98	100.00	27.12	100.00

As Table III indicates, the average monthly starting wages vary considerably from one employment sector to another in each period under review. However, a comparison between average monthly starting wages paid by the various employment sectors is not strictly valid. In some employment sectors, for example accommodation, catering and domestic service, jobs are commonly rated in terms of cash and quarters. On the other hand, jobs in commerce and factories are usually rated in terms of cash only. The average wage, therefore, in those sectors starting wages in terms of cash, food and quarters, under-estimates the real value of wages paid.

A comparison between the average wages paid in the third period (January 1965 - July 1965) and the two previous periods reveals that in most employment sectors there has been a small but steady rise in each succeeding period.

The majority of Bantu men are employed in Accommodation and Catering (47.50%), Commerce (22.68%) and Domestic Service (15.52%). It is of interest that in the third period, January to July 1965, average wages in two of the employment sectors, that is Accommodation, Catering and Commerce, rose significantly. Average wages in Domestic Service, on the other hand, have remained almost constant. The overall average for all sectors reveals a rise from R25.09 in the first period, to R26.98 in the second period to R27.12 in the third period, January 1965 to June 1965.

Employment Sector	First Period July 1963 - June 1964		Second Period July 1964 - December 1964		Third Period January 1965 - July 1965	
	Wages	Percentage	Wages	Percentage	Wages	Percentage
Agriculture	33.00	0.02	11.20	0.1	14.68	.03
Building	22.12	0.53	25.24	1.1	28.12	.62
Commerce	26.41	22.04	25.20	21.2	29.36	22.68
Government and Provincial Departments	20.16	8.13	27.40	9.0	30.88	9.96
Municipality	38.22	0.04	26.60	0.3	35.08	.20
S.A.R. & H.	23.48	0.18	31.28	0.2	34.80	.09
Accommodation and Catering Services	23.23	47.90	27.52	48.6	28.16	47.50
Domestic Service	16.09	19.51	17.48	14.8	17.24	15.52
Factories	34.72	1.65	30.48	4.7	34.04	3.40
Total	25.09	100.00	26.98	100.00	27.12	100.00

TABLE IV.

AVERAGE WEEKLY STARTING CASH WAGES (CONVERTED TO AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGES) : ADULT BANTU MEN PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR : JOHANNESBURG URBAN AREA : JULY 1963 TO JUNE 1964 JULY TO DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY TO JUNE 1965.

Employment Sector	First Period July 1963 - June 1964		Second Period July 1964 - December 1964		Third Period January 1965 - July 1965	
	Wages (Con- verted)	Percentage	Wages (Con- verted)	Percentage	Wages (Con- verted)	Percentage
Agriculture	R34.66	0.01	R38.22	0.5	R33.15	0.04
Building	R32.63	6.69	R38.22	9.2	R36.27	8.20
Commerce	R34.10	59.49	R35.58	39.7	R36.49	43.26
Govt. Depart- ments	R33.25	0.82	R31.85	0.5	R31.94	0.83
Municipality	R32.37	5.57	R34.01	5.6	R33.71	6.05
S.A.R. & H.	R34.23	0.05	R29.60	0.9	R33.28	0.04
Accommodation & Catering Services	R33.42	0.29	R34.14	1.4	R36.92	1.50
Domestic Service	-	0.36	R43.12	1.0	R44.41	1.07
Factories	R32.29	26.72	R34.45	41.2	R35.54	39.01
Total }	R33.88	100.00	R35.23	100.00	R36.62	100.00

On the whole the pattern in each individual sector is one of a slight increase in weekly wages from the first period under review to the second period and a slight decline in wages from the second period to the third. However, the majority of weekly paid employees are employed in Commerce (43.26%) and Factories (30.01%), and in these particular employment categories the pattern has been one of a steady rise in wages through each succeeding period analysed. The overall average weekly wage, calculated on a monthly basis, for all sectors has increased progressively through all three periods.

CONCLUSIONS.

From the analysis of both weekly and monthly starting wages it is obvious that there has been a gradual rise in wages paid to Bantu male employees over the periods 1963/64, the latter half of 1964 and the first half of 1965. For easy reference the relevant average wages paid during these periods are set out in tabular form (Table V) below. With this rise in wages there has also been a rise in consumer price index.

TABLE V.

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY (CONVERTED TO A MONTHLY BASIS) CASH STARTING WAGES : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX : PERIODS JULY 1963 TO JUNE 1964, JULY 1964 TO DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 TO DECEMBER 1965.

Date	Consumer Price Index		Monthly Cash Wages - Averages		Weekly cash wages Converted to Monthly Basis.	
	Actual	Converted	Actual	Converted	Actual	Converted
June 1964	108.1	100.00	R25.09	100.00	R33.88	100.00
December 1964	111.3	102.98	R26.98	107.53	R35.23	103.98
June 1965	112.3	103.95	R27.12	108.09	R36.62	108.08

To assess the real increase in wages, it is necessary to have a common base or index for both wages and consumer price. Table V sets out the wages and the consumer price index side by side. The index taken is 100 and the date, June 1964. The consumer price index rose from 100 in June 1964 to 102.98 in December 1964 and to 103.95 in June 1965. Using the common base and date, monthly starting wages rose from 100 in June 1964 to 107.53 in December 1964 and to 108.09 in June 1965. Obviously the rise of .56 in monthly starting cash wages has been completely swallowed by the increase in consumer price index of .97, in the six-monthly period January 1965 to June 1965. It must, however, be borne in mind that many Bantu men in monthly paid employment receive payment in kind, i.e. food and quarters, and that, particularly if they are in receipt of the former, their income has appreciated to some extent in addition to the actual increase in money wages. This fact must be stressed and it must be remembered that a comparison of monthly paid wages, even when compared with other monthly paid wages is not strictly valid.

Again, using the common index of 100 and the date of June 1964, weekly starting wages converted to a monthly basis increased from 100 in June 1964 to 103.98 in December 1964 and to 108.08 in June 1965. It is apparent, therefore, that there has been a real and significant rise in the starting wages of Bantu in weekly paid employment. The rise of only .97 in consumer price index has been more than compensated for the rise of 4.10 in wages in the period, January 1965 to June 1965.

In the period July 1964 to December 1964, it was the monthly paid and not the weekly paid Bantu employees whose wages rose more significantly - the opposite of what has occurred in the six-monthly period, January 1965 to June 1965. It must be stressed, however, that comparisons between monthly and weekly wages are not strictly valid because of lack of information regarding fringe benefits in the form of food and quarters.



SCHEDULE I.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

EMPLOYEES	30TH JUNE 1964.			30TH JUNE 1965.		
	SALARIED STAFF.	DAILY PAID STAFF.	TOTAL.	SALARIED STAFF.	DAILY PAID STAFF.	TOTAL.
European Employees.	370	51	421	351	56	407
Non-European Employees.	432	2,781	3,213	420	2,561	2,981

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NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (Johannesburg)

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