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# ENTOKOZWENI

(W.O. 1501.)

## Annual Report

1954.

### ENTOKOZWENI.

THE Chairman and Members of the Board of Management cordially invite you to be present at the Annual General Meeting, to be held in the Staff Common Room, Witwatersrand University, on Tuesday, August 16th, 1955 at 3.30 p.m.

R.S.V.P. to:—

Mrs. R. Jacobson,

19, Third Avenue, Lower Houghton, Johannesburg.

**Offices:**

**Corner 12th AVENUE & LONDON LANE,**

**ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP.**

**Phone: 40-1201/2.**



## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1954.

Dr. L. S. Williams, Chairman.  
Mrs. J. Raikes, Vice-Chairman.  
Mrs. B. Unterhalter, Hon Secretary.  
Mrs. R. Jacobson, Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Benghu, Mr. A. Benjamin, Miss J. Buchanan, Mrs. L. Durham, Miss I. Etheridge, Prof. J. Gillman, Mr. D. Goldstein, Dr. I. Grek, Dr. T. Gutsche, Mr. M. Hough, Mrs. R. Lazar, Mrs. D. Levy, Miss M. Lissoos, Mrs. S. Mansell, Mrs. M. McKellar, Mr. W. R. McPhail, Miss H. Navid, Mrs. I. Pinshaw, Miss E. Ponsonby, Dr. F. Schneier, Mr. Justice O. D. Schreiner, Dr. Z. Stein, Mr. Thabede.

## MEMBERS OF ENTOKOZWENI STAFF.

**Director:** Miss H. Navid, M.A. (Soc. Sc.) (Cape Town).

**Medical Officer:** Dr. F. Schneier, M.B., B.Ch. (Rand).

**Secretary:** Mrs. H. Sachs.

### Social Workers:

Mr. Z. J. R. Sibande, Diploma in Social Work (Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work).

Mrs. P. Masekela, Diploma in Social Work (Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work).  
Miss E. Nkopo, B.A. Social Studies (Rand).

Mr. C. Denelane, Diploma in Social Work (Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work).

Miss G. Baloyi, Diploma in Social Work (Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work).  
Miss E. Makoke, Diploma in Social Work (Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work).

### Cookery Demonstrator:

Mrs. M. Mvabaza, Teachers' Domestic Science Certificate (St. Hilda's).

### Nursing Sisters:

Sister S. J. Gumenke, General Nursing (Holycross Hospital, E. Pondoland), Midwifery (Bridgman Memorial Hospital), Social Medicine.

Sister H. Madigiza, General Nursing (Umtata Hospital), Midwifery (King Edward VII Hospital), Social Medicine.

### Nursery School Teachers:

Miss Kgope (Head Teacher).

Miss E. Radasi.

Miss E. Quntana.

Mrs. C. Sibeko.

Mrs. V. Kemang.

### Grade School Teachers:

Miss W. Malinga.

Mr. C. Monaise.

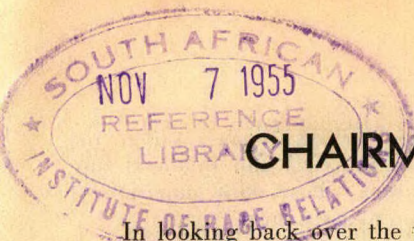
Mrs. Ntontela.

**Driver/Clerk:** Mr. W. Piliso.

**Hon. Boxing Instructor:** Mr. T. Mthembu.

**Domestic Staff** — 8 members.





## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

In looking back over the past year at Entokozweni, I feel I must regard it as a testing ground for a programme of new ventures and expanding activities. Some of the projects which were undertaken on an experimental basis have not proved the success we anticipated; others have more than justified their existence.

The services offered at Entokozweni have made a tangible contribution to the health and well-being of the residents of Alexandra Township, and although difficulties have been encountered in the running of the vegetable clubs and the co-operative grocery store, considerable satisfaction can be derived from the benefits given to the women through the various groups, and to the children who attend the nursery and grade schools and the playcentres.

To Miss Navid, who has contributed so much to the building up of the various facets, and to her able staff my Board and I are deeply indebted. In contributing to the progress and development at the Centre Miss Navid shouldered a tremendous burden; she was unstinting in the hours she gave to her duties and untiring in her efforts, and the fact that she has been compelled to relinquish her position at very short notice is deeply regretted by us all.

Details of the Centre's numerous activities have been covered in the Director's report, and it will be seen that the need for further development and expansion is dire. However, our finances are already strained to breaking point, as will be noticed from the balance sheet which reflects a deficit for the year of £515. 6. 7. and such expansion can only be considered when we can appreciably supplement our present income. To those donors and contributors who have supported us during the year, we are indeed grateful, and to the students of the University who, through Rag, were able to make available to us the sum of £5,600 we are, as ever, deeply indebted.

Towards the end of the year, even though our funds were extremely low, we were compelled to trade in the station wagon as running repairs were becoming exorbitant. We approached the Motor Traders' Association for assistance — the result was a donation of £350, for which we are extremely grateful.

To Dr. Schneier and his nursing sisters, to Miss Kgope and her nursery school staff I wish to express sincere appreciation for invaluable services rendered.



My particular thanks go to the Union of Jewish Women and to the Ezibeleni committee — continued sources of practical and financial support — and to Messrs. I. W. and B. Jacobson, whose daily donation of milk to the nursery school has been of substantial assistance.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the members of this Board for their encouragement and support, and to Messrs. Clothier and Poole, who have once again audited our accounts in an honorary capacity.

L. S. WILLIAMS.

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## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

1953 was a year of rapid and large scale development in all spheres of the Centre's activities. By the end of 1953, however, the need for consolidation and modification of the new programme had become obvious. Thus most of the period under review was devoted to the less dramatic and spectacular job of reviewing the progress made in 1953, and to correcting the mistakes and solving the problems that inevitably had arisen.

This period, however, was by no means peaceful or without incident, mainly because of the operation of extraneous factors which of necessity left their mark both on the Centre's activities and on the general direction of its work.

By and large, 1954 was a year characterised, at least in Alexandra Township, by:—

- (a) an increase in the general extent of poverty due to the ever-rising cost of living;
- (b) the tightening up of the administration of the pass laws, and the resulting difficulty faced by men and youth in obtaining employment within the urban area of Johannesburg;
- (c) an increase in gangsterism and terrorism, which appears to have its root causes in unemployment, poverty and the absence of worthwhile forms of recreational facilities.

It was also a period which threw into sharp relief the steady and inevitable growth of a middle-class element in the Township — a group of men and women who, with their families, can claim a comparatively long history of urbanisation and thus of contact with the material and cultural attributes of Western civilisation. The problems and needs of



this section of the population are pressing, although they differ markedly from the problems of those whose struggle lies almost exclusively on the economic level, and whose only thought is that of how to make ends meet.

Throughout this period the following questions have had to be asked time and again:—

- (1) Do the services which have been most widely used (e.g. sewing and cookery classes, nursery and grade school) reveal any similarities which could explain their popularity?
- (2) Are there any features common to services such as the co-operative grocery store, the domestic science training course and the employment bureau which would explain why they have been used on so small a scale that their continuation is not justified either in terms of the cost entailed or of the time devoted to them?
- (3) Would the Centre perform a more constructive and valuable task if attention were devoted exclusively to only one or two of the many diverse elements of the population of Alexandra Township instead of attempting to cater for the Township as a whole? In other words, should it concentrate, for example, on hastening the development of the growing middle-class section of the population by running clubs in which the emphasis is laid on the acquiring of some of the cultural attributes of Western civilisation? Such clubs would then be devoted to the teaching of, for instance, the correct way to dress, the proper manner in which to entertain, how to re-furnish a house, etc. These matters may well sound trivial, and perhaps even facetious, to those who take them for granted. But to those to whom the possession of this knowledge represents a concrete and advanced step in the scale of social progress — i.e. a movement from one social class to another — such teaching would be welcomed enthusiastically. And because this section of the population will inevitably play an important part in the progress of its people, because it will, in fact, provide the temporary leaders of its people, its wishes and needs cannot be ignored.

On the other hand, would the Centre be undertaking a more worthwhile and concrete job if it concentrated on the more economically depressed and ignorant sections of the population? Would it do better to concern itself, for example, with the teaching of such matters as the principles of correct home budgetting, the rudiments of child care, the achievement of personal and home cleanliness, etc.?

Without adequate research facilities, and with a generally overworked staff in all departments of the Centre, it has been impossible to arrive at satisfactory answers to these questions. To this extent, then, it must be admitted that the general direction and development of the Centre over the past 17 months were not wholly satisfactory. At the same time it must be recognised that the Centre is vitally aware both of the complexity of its task and of the many under-currents and tensions in the overall situation. This awareness augurs well for the ultimate success of its work.



The following were some of the activities pursued by the Centre during 1954:—

#### SEWING AND COOKERY CLASSES.

Interest in, and enthusiasm for these classes have been sustained throughout the year, and by May 1955 there were 14 clubs in operation, with a combined membership of over 150 women. Although it was necessary to alter the venue of one or other club from time to time, little difficulty was encountered in finding a new venue. Health education talks continued to be given in all clubs, and a perceptible change in the response of the women was visible, the keynote being free discussion of a formal lecture instead of passive listening.

The extension of this work to include women's church organisations in the Township, as well as other women's groups, could profitably be considered when the Centre's resources allow for further expansion of activities. The drawing together of members from such groups and organisations would also go far towards the fostering of a spirit of co-operation in the Township.

#### VEGETABLE CLUBS.

Until about the middle of 1954 the vegetable clubs maintained a fairly constant membership of 600-700 families. From then on there was a comparatively rapid falling off in membership, together with considerable dissatisfaction in regard to the size and composition of the 2/6 bundles provided. This dissatisfaction coincided with a startling increase in price of vegetables, which resulted in a reduced size of bundle and a narrowing in variety of vegetables. Although a considerable effort was made to explain these points to members, they were never completely convinced that they were not deliberately being given less value than formerly.

A final effort to bring a better understanding of the factors involved in operating the vegetable clubs was made by establishing members' committees for each club. The functions of these committees were:—

- (a) to publicise and explain the purpose of the clubs;
- (b) to assist actively in the weekly distribution of vegetables;
- (c) to become familiar with price fluctuations, availability of specific varieties of vegetables, problems of cartage, loading of supplies, etc.

Although some of these members' committees worked well, it cannot be said that the objectives were fully realised by them.

The vegetable clubs were finally closed in March 1955, and at the beginning of May were re-opened on a very small scale and on a new basis. Vegetables were still purchased in bulk at the Newtown Auction



Market, but a free choice of items was permitted to each member when making up the bundles. This new scheme has progressed steadily, and by the end of May membership stood at 100.

#### CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY STORE.

It cannot be claimed with any justification that the co-operative grocery store, which was opened towards the end of 1953, has been an unqualified success. The membership, although large on paper, has remained small in regard to the actual use made of the store. An intensive campaign to instill in members a sound knowledge of, and interest in the principles of co-operative purchasing proved largely abortive. Factors contributing to the lack of interest on the part of the residents in the Township can be attributed to:—

- (a) People who are accustomed to purchase in quantities sufficient only for their immediate use naturally go to the shopping point nearest their homes, and from this point of view the location of the Centre proved a handicap;
- (b) Our refusal to grant credit facilities;
- (c) The store operated only from 9.0 a.m. to 5 p.m. and was closed over weekends.

Nevertheless, there has been a nucleus of satisfied members of the co-operative since its inception. That this group has benefitted from the small savings achieved by purchasing from the store cannot be gainsaid. Also the practice instituted of selling groceries to the women coming to the vegetable club succeeded in stimulating sales.

It is probably expedient at this stage to close the store and to devise other means of making known the benefits that could be derived from a co-operative scheme; the sale of a few basic commodities, such as mealie-meal, mealierice, sugar, margarine, salt, soap, etc. should form an integral part of the vegetable clubs, and, at the same time, more attention should be given to the task of disseminating information about co-operatives through various women's groups and organisations.

#### NURSERY SCHOOL.

140 children between the ages of 2 and 6 years are catered for in the Nursery School. The staff of 5 trained teachers has succeeded in maintaining an interesting and varied programme, and in creating a warm and friendly atmosphere in the school. The fact that each of the teachers has been responsible for a much larger number of children than is generally allowed for in most nursery schools, only adds to the excellence of the work they have done.

#### GRADE SCHOOL.

The Grade School ended its final term in 1953 with 100 children and 2 teachers. By the end of May, 1955, the numbers had reached approx-



imately 300 children, with 4 teachers in attendance. The school is no longer merely a grade school; instruction is also given to children in standards I and II. The enthusiasm shown by the parents has been an encouraging indication of their determination to see that their children are educated. That this is a realistic and mature approach to the demands of urbanisation is undeniable.

#### AFTERNOON RECREATIONAL GROUPS.

These groups have expanded considerably during the past 17 months and can now proudly claim an average attendance of approximately 120 children per afternoon. Programmes are varied and interesting, and a keener interest in the groups has obviously been invoked among many of the children. As in the Nursedy School, the numbers have, on the whole, been too large to permit the group-workers to become thoroughly acquainted with each child. In consequence, one of the most important functions has been neglected, viz. the detailed observation of each child over a period of time and during the performance of different types of activities and play situations. This function is probably one of the most important reasons for establishing recreational groups for children, and until it is carried out adequately at the Centre, this service cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory. In this connection, the voluntary services of a child psychologist are urgently needed.

#### PLAYCENTRES.

In view of the fact that a large number of children will be attending school for only three hours a day in the near future, the need to expand the playcentres becomes imperative and urgent. Unless these children are provided with alternative means by which they can express themselves, and through which they can be disciplined and influenced, a marked increase in the incidence and membership of street-corner gangs can be anticipated. To counteract this possibility, the establishment of several new playcentres at different points in the Township must be seriously considered.

#### BOY'S CLUBS.

Members of the Centre's Boys' Club have again distinguished themselves in various local and national boxing tournaments. As a result of the ability and enthusiasm displayed by the organisers of the club, the members have been welded into a closely-knit and integrated team.

The importance of such clubs cannot adequately be stressed, for through them we can provide a major factor in combatting the restlessness and frustration of adolescent youth to whom few avenues are open in the fields of education or of recreational and cultural facilities.

#### HOME EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

The question has frequently been put to us by women from the Township: "I must go to work because my husband does not earn enough



to support the family, but, if I do, where can I leave my child?" In addition, there has been a steady flow of women applying to our employment bureau for "work of any kind" — but work which will allow them to return to their families at night. Such requests have proved extremely difficult to meet.

The following statistics in regard to wages and wage-earners in Alexandra Township in 1953 lend weight to the problem posed above:—

44% of all male wage-earners received between £2 and £3 per week, while 34% earned between £3 and £4 per week.

Only 26% of all women between the ages of 15 and 60 years were gainfully employed. The majority of these were working as washerwomen and domestic servants. Their earning power was as follows:—

25% earned between £2 and £3 per month

16% earned between £3 and £4 per month

14% earned between £4 and £5 per month

11% earned between £5 and £6 per month

9% earned between £6 and £7 per month

2% earned between £15 and £20 per month, and less than

1% earned between £20 and £30 per month. 1.5% earned under £2 per month.

The amount needed by a family of 5 persons in order to attain even a minimum standard of health and decency — a standard which would leave no margin whatever for unexpected contingencies such as illness, or the replacement of essential household goods — amounted, in 1953, to £16. 12. 0. per month.

That even this minimum level could not always be attained is testified by the fact that in 1953 approximately 42% of all households in the Township were living in poverty. Similarly, in a study of 37 African families chosen at random from Johannesburg areas and Alexandra Township in 1954, it was revealed that 20 of these families had experienced a deficit between income and expenditure of anything from £1. 6. 0 to £15. 10. 0. per month.

In view of these facts it is not surprising that many women are faced with the necessity of having to work in order to supplement their income. It has been impossible, however, to answer their question in regard to the care of their children. The only possible answers seem to be the following:—

(a) the payment of higher wages;

(b) the provision of more nursery schools and creches;

(c) the provision of some form of employment which women could do in the Township without having to relinquish the care of their children.



The third possibility was the only one to which serious attention could be given and a successful, though unfortunately temporary, attempt was made in this direction during the latter part of 1954. As a result of a contract with a factory in Johannesburg, about 50 women were engaged for a period of 3 - 4 months at the Centre in preparing cricket gloves and embroidered gloves. Rates of pay were not as high as those paid in regular factory employment, but this disadvantage was outweighed by the fact that there were no transport costs, no queueing for buses, and the women were able to bring their children with them.

A second form of home industry embarked upon was the making of children's embroidered and smocked dresses for sale, but owing to the difficulty of finding a permanent market for the sale of these dresses, this particular project was discontinued.

Despite the difficulties encountered in organising the home industry venture, the results during its short history were eminently satisfactory. Not only did it constitute an avenue for employment, but it also affected the use of both the vegetable club and the co-operative grocery store. Had it been possible to continue with this project, it would eventually have formed a valuable focal point for the dissemination of health education. Finally, it also markedly enhanced the carrying out of efficient and worthwhile casework since, in many instances, it was possible to assist a client simply by placing her or a member of her family in gainful employment.

#### CASE WORK.

The tightening up in the administration of the pass laws over the past six or seven months has had the effect of precluding from employment within the Johannesburg Municipality anyone not born in Alexandra Township or in Johannesburg, and anyone who has not worked for the same employer for a period of ten years or more, or who has worked for more than 15 years for different employers.

Since Alexandra Township has always constituted a reservoir of employment for industries, commercial establishments and private homes within the Johannesburg Municipal area, this regulation hits particularly hard at the youth of 17 years onwards who is leaving school and seeking employment.

Unless some form of home training and employment can be found for this ever-growing section of the population, the incidence of terrorism and gangsterism in the Township can well reach unprecedented heights.

#### CONCLUDING NOTES.

Because of the pressure of time available for the preparation of this report, no attempt has been made to give an adequate coverage of the



Centre's work during the period under review. No mention has been made, for example of:—

1. the research programme which was carried out throughout 1954 and the first part of 1955 on behalf of the Cancer Unit of the S.A. Institute for Medical Research;
2. members' meetings;
3. the projected creche to be run by a committee of mothers in the Township, and for which nearly £100 has been raised by the committee;
4. the newly formed Cultural and Debating Society;
5. night schools and literacy classes;
6. student training, etc.

It is hoped, nevertheless, that the above discussion of some of the more important aspects of the Centre's work will have served to emphasise both the progress made during the period under review, and the enormity of the tasks which still lie ahead.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since this is the last report which I shall be able to write on behalf of Entokozweni, I should like to record my very sincere appreciation for the opportunity of being associated with its work during the past three and a half years. I should like to express my gratitude to the chairman and members of the Board of Management for the assistance and encouragement which they have given me throughout my term of office. Any contribution I have been able to make to the general progress and development of Entokozweni can be attributed very largely to their support. In particular, I should like to mention my very real gratitude to Mrs. Rita Jacobson, Mrs. Ruth Lazar, and Dr. Zena Stein for their practical assistance in the day-to-day control of the Centre's affairs. Their willingness to give up a considerable amount of their time whenever I have called on them for advice and guidance has made my work at Entokozweni immeasurably easier.

It is difficult to express adequately the very real pleasure which I have derived from working with the staff at Entokozweni during the past few years. The loyalty they have shown to the aims and principles of the Centre has undoubtedly been a potent factor behind the prestige accorded to Entokozweni in the Township to-day. As long as this loyalty and devotion continue (which I have no doubt it will), so long will Entokozweni continue to expand and develop in the interests of Alexandra Township as a whole.

To the students of the Witwatersrand University we are, as ever, deeply indebted; through Rag, they continue to provide the main source



of our income, and without their support and financial assistance Entokozweni could no longer function.

Finally, on behalf of both the Centre and myself, I should like to thank the following organisations and individuals most sincerely for the invaluable contribution they have made to our work during the past 17 months.

The Union of Jewish Women.  
The Ezibeleni Nursery School Committee.  
The Medical Officers of the Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic.  
Mrs. I Fanaroff (Grade School).  
Mrs. R. Neumark (Grade School).  
Mr. Theo Nthembu (Boys' Clubs).  
Mr. H. van Beinam (Research).  
Mrs. A. Lipman (Nursery School).  
Mrs. C. Herman and Mrs. B. Zacks (Sewing classes).  
Mr. T. Masekela and the Health Inspectorate staff at the Alexandra Health Centre & University Clinic.  
The Union Department of Nutrition, in particular Miss Louw, Miss Meyer and Miss Norval.  
Dr. J. Higginson and Dr. A. G. Oettle of the Cancer Unit of the S.A.I.M.R.  
Mrs. P. Shtein (Nursery School).  
Motor Traders' Association.  
Martha Washington Club.  
Mrs. D. Potts.

HELEN NAVID.

Director

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## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

The main activities of the Medical Section at Entokozweni for the year 1954 can be dealt with under the following headings:—

### I. IMMUNISATION.

As an extremely low percentage of the population was protected against small-pox, typhoid and diphtheria, it was deemed a wise precaution, in the interests of Alexandra Township and Johannesburg generally, to carry out a mass immunisation campaign amongst the entire school-going population of the Township. The support of the M.O.H., Dr. Xuma, was obtained, and with the assistance of a Health Committee



Inspector, two voluntary helpers, and some third year medical students from the University, the following numbers of children were immunised:—

Diphtheria and Typhoid — 5,667.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough — 270.

Smallpox — 9,354.

Provided that all children are immunised on entering schools, with perhaps a complete re-immunisation every five years, the immunity level against diphtheria and smallpox should be high, while the incidence of typhoid should be scarce.

## 2. NUTRITION CLINIC.

Malnutrition and its sequelae are the most important illnesses in the Township, and a Nutrition Clinic was set up at the Centre, where diet supervision and mothercraft instruction were given by the sisters. The Clinic has proved of great value, and excellent results have been obtained.

## 3. HEALTH EDUCATION.

Most of the lectures on this aspect have been given at the Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic by our nurses, for we believe that patients attending the Clinic, either for antenatal attention or postnatal care of their children, constitute a "sensitised" population. In contrast to the women attending the clubs at Entokozweni, they have distinct medical problems, and we consequently feel that they will be more susceptible to health propaganda. Subjects mainly discussed are infant care and gastroenteritis.

Two film shows were given weekly at the Clinic — one by myself and one by Miss E. Ponsonby of the African Children's Feeding Scheme. My thanks go to Miss Ponsonby for her enthusiasm and regularity, and for the loan of films. An excellent film is one she made at Entokozweni, dealing with nutrition. Other films shown are made by Walt Disney on infant care and feeding, cleanliness and prevention of disease and tuberculosis. Miss Potgieter, of the Government Film Unit, is making two strip films in the Township; these will shortly be ready for use and should be of great value.

## 4. V.D. ATTENDANCES.

As we have been concentrating on prophylactic medicine and immunisation, our attention to this work has fallen off. Cases which would normally have been treated at the Centre are, for the time being, referred to the Clinic.

## 5. DRESSINGS.

The number of dressings for the year was 2,089.



#### 6. RESEARCH.

The Medical Section has worked in conjunction with the team from the Cancer Unit in assessing the nutritional state of certain people from the random sample survey. The main project has been the random sampling of the population (on a stand basis), with reference to age, sex, convertibility of the Mantoux test, and routine blood pressures on the adults in this group. The work should result in our having more accurate information on the normal average blood pressures of the urban African, and the Mantoux testing will enable us to assess the age, exposure and susceptibility of the population to T.B.

#### 7. DISTRICT VISITS.

Over the year these totalled 1,188.

#### 8. NURSERY SCHOOL AND GRADE SCHOOL.

The diet in the Nursery School has been satisfactory this year, and the nutrition of the children, as reflected in their heights and weights, has been good. A large donation from the "Food for Millions Foundation" of America, for which we are extremely grateful, of a soya bean preparation has been used as an adjunct in the Nursery School diet.

Curative medical services have been run for the benefit of children attending the Nursery and Grade Schools, as well as for members of the Centre.

F. SCHNEIER,

*Medical Officer.*



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**STATEMENT  
OF  
ACCOUNTS**

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# ENTOK

Balance Sheet as at

1953			
£1,659	<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>		£1,413 19 10
1,135	Balance at 31st December, 1953	£1,658 19 0	
	<b>Add Appropriation from:</b>		
46	Special Equipment Fund	20 6 8	
	Motor Car Replacement Fund	250 0 0	
		<u>1,929 6 5</u>	
478	Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for year ended 31st December, 1954	515 6 7	
8,691	<b>SPECIAL FUNDS</b>		8,129 4 4
5,137	<b>BUILDING FUND</b>	5,080 12 2	
	Balance at 31st December, 1953	£5,136 13 10	
	Less Capital Expenditure transferred to Building Reserve	56 1 8	
341	<b>SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FUND</b>		
	Balance at 31st December, 1953	340 13 3	330 6 7
	Add Donation—Martha Washington Club	10 0 0	
		<u>350 13 3</u>	
	Less Expenditure transferred to Accumulated Funds	20 6 8	
3	<b>BURSARY FUND</b>		
7	<b>CRECHE</b>		18 5 7
53	<b>GRADE SCHOOL</b>		
250	<b>MOTOR CAR REPLACEMENT FUND</b>		
2,900	<b>STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL</b> (Grant for six months ended 30th June, 1955.)	2,700 0 0	
566	<b>SUNDRY CREDITORS</b>		1,171 0 9
562	Open Accounts	1,167 10 10	
4	Thrift Club	3 9 11	
10,916			<u>£10,714 4 11</u>

To The Members, ENTOKOZWENI.

We have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of Entokozweni for the year to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our examination of those books.

The above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Accounts are in and according to the explanations given to us, the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view Accounts give a true and fair view of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on

Johannesburg,  
19th April, 1955.

# OZWENI

31st December, 1954.

1953			
£6,295	<b>BUILDINGS</b>		6,351 5 8
6,295	Less Reserve		<u>6,351 5 8</u>
	(NOTE: No value has been placed on these buildings as they are erected on land which is not the property of Entokozweni)		
1,490	<b>FURNITURE, FITTINGS AND EQUIPMENT</b>		
	at Cost less depreciation		1,359 15 0
478	<b>MOTOR CAR</b> at Cost		1,150 0 0
136	<b>STOCKS ON HAND</b> — Clothing		158 13 8
2,464	<b>SUNDRY DEBTORS</b>		2,233 14 4
6,348	<b>CASH</b>		5,812 1 11
	On Fixed Deposit with Building Societies with interest accrued to date	2,754 0 2	
2,754	On Current Account with Building Societies with interest accrued to date	2,196 1 1	
3,208	On Hand, on deposit and at Bank	862 0 8	
386			
10,916			<u>£10,714 4 11</u>

ended 31st December, 1954 and have obtained all the information and explanations which, opinion, proper books and accounts have been kept by the Centre so far as appears from

agreement with the books of account and, in our opinion, and to the best of our information of the state of the Centre's affairs as at 31st December, 1954 and the Income and Expenditure that date.

CLOTHIER & POOLE,  
Chartered Accountants (S.A.)  
Hon. Auditors.



# ENTOK

## Income and Expenditure Account for the

1953			
£2,761	<b>ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</b>		£3,628 9 1
1,319	Salaries and Wages	£1,791 12 9	
348	Motor Car Expenses	741 6 4	
198	Stationery	149 18 9	
159	Telephone and Postages	138 11 5	
73	Maintenance and Repairs	107 17 8	
291	Household Expenses	£238 17 9	
	Less Coal Donation	41 6 0	
		197 11 9	
90	General Expenses	93 0 7	
	Depreciation:		
283	Motor Car, Furniture and Equipment	246 9 8	
	Bank Charges	4 0 2	
	Loss on Sale of Motor Car	158 0 0	
2,551	<b>GROUP ACTIVITIES</b>		3,030 17 8
208	Arts and Crafts Materials	261 0 4	
82	Less Sales	87 9 11	
1,154	Social Workers Salaries	1,375 15 7	
1,199	Education:	1,318 3 0	
	Night School Salaries and Expenses	1,178 9 0	
	Grade School Salaries and Expenses	139 14 0	
72	Recreation	67 5 0	
	Workroom	19 7 8	
	Boys Club	76 16 0	
1,064	<b>MEDICAL SECTION</b>		1,300 0 11
944	Salaries	1,133 10 11	
120	General Expenses	166 10 0	
1,781	<b>NURSERY SCHOOL</b>		1,755 6 0
844	Salaries and General Expenses	910 7 11	659 19 11
193	Less Pupils Fees	250 8 0	
1,397	Feeding	1589 3 7	
	Less Donations H. Lewis & Co.		
20	(Mealie Meal)	20 9 0	
187	I. W. & B. Jacobson (Milk)	473 8 6	
		1,095 6 1	
60	Union of Jewish Women (Peanut Butter)		72 14 7
	<b>FOOD AND VEGETABLE CLUBS</b>		
2,751	Purchases and Expenses	1,700 0 0	
2,751	Less Sales	1,627 5 5	
231	<b>JOHN GRAY (Adult Section for the six months ended 30th June, 1953)</b>		
24	<b>DOMESTIC TRAINING</b>		
3	<b>DISTRESS FUND</b>		6 6 0
478	<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>		
£8,893			£9,793 14 3

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## year ended 31st December, 1954.

1953			
£8,702	<b>DONATIONS AND GRANTS</b>		£9,086 18 1
6,050	Students Rag Committee	£5,600 0 0	
192	Union of Jewish Women	352 5 6	
	Social Welfare Department — Subsidy for Creche	778 16 9	
	Union Education Department — Subsidy for Night School Classes	1,064 10 2	
1,106	Annual Subscribers and Donors	521 5 8	
407	Donations for Motor Car	350 0 0	
270	Ezibelini Grant	420 0 0	
40	<b>RESEARCH</b>		
1,110	Salaries and Sundry Expenses	2,270 19 1	
670	Less Subsidy National Cancer Association of America (per Cancer Unit S.A.I.M.R.)	2,270 19 1	
400	National Council for Social Research—Pretoria		
38	<b>MEMBERSHIP FEES</b>		41 8 0
4	<b>EMPLOYMENT BUREAU</b>		1 0 0
20	<b>RECEIPTS FROM JUMBLE SALE</b>		
—	<b>WHOLESALE CLOTHING SCHEME</b>		
41	Stock on Hand—1st January, 1954	135 10 8	
220	Purchases	71 15 3	
261		207 5 11	
136	Less Stock on Hand—31st December, 1954	144 13 2	
125		62 12 9	
125	Less Sales at Cost	62 12 9	
169	<b>INTEREST RECEIVED AND ACCRUED</b>		149 1 7
	<b>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME</b>		515 6 7
	transferred to Accumulated Funds Account		
£8,893			£9,793 14 3



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**SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974**

**PUBLISHER:**

*Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation*

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

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