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City of Johannesburg.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT

December, 1944, to 30th June, 1948.



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Annual Report of the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department

For the period December, 1944, to 30th June, 1948.

*To the Mayor
and Councillors of the City of Johannesburg.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the Department for the period December, 1944, to 30th June, 1948.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEES.

The following members of the City Council constituted the Non-European Affairs Committees for:

1945.

Councillors:

Jas. Gray, M.P.C., Chairman.
J. J. O'Connor, Vice-Chairman.
S. P. Lee.
Mrs. M. Kirby.
Mrs. J. MacPherson.
W. Light.
B. Weinbren, and the
Mayor, ex officio.

1946.

Councillors:

W. Light, Chairman.
L. Berman, Vice-Chairman.
Sir George W. Albu.
S. Kleinot.
S. P. Lee.
Mrs. J. B. Waring.
B. Weinbren, and the
Mayor, ex officio.

1947.

Councillors:

Sir George W. Albu, Chairman.
I. E. B. Attwell,
Vice-Chairman.
A. Immink, J.P.
H. C. Juta.
W. Light.
Mrs. J. MacPherson.
B. Weinbren, and the
Mayor, ex officio.

1948.

Councillors:

Sir George W. Albu, Chairman.
I. E. B. Attwell,
Vice-Chairman.
M. E. Bothner.
L. V. Hurd, J.P.
H. W. Johns.
W. Light.
Dr. G. E. N. Ross, and the
Mayor, ex officio.

STAFF.

Mr. Graham Ballenden, the previous manager, retired on pension on the 4th December, 1944. He had held office since the creation of the Department in May, 1927. With the creation of the Department was centralised administration of the Council's activities under the provisions of the then recently enacted Natives (Urban Areas) Act.

When Mr. Ballenden assumed office there were three locations and two small hostels. The locations were Klipspruit (now Pimville) and Eastern and Western Native Townships, housing a total population of 12,917 men, women and children. The two hostels were Wemmer and Salisbury/Jubilee, providing 2,363 beds.

The total non-European population in 1927/28 was approximately 80,000. On Mr. Ballenden's retirement the population had grown to nearly 400,000, of whom approximately 100,000 had been provided with accommodation by the Council in locations and hostels. Eastern and Western Native Townships had been extended, Orlando established and a new hostel for men provided at Wolhuter.

During his years of office Mr. Ballenden established a sound basis for the administration of non-Europeans in the City.

Mr. Ballenden was succeeded by Mr. L. I. Venables, who assumed office on the 5th December, 1944. Mr. W. J. P. Carr was appointed Deputy Manager on the 29th May, 1945, and assumed duty on his return from military service on the 19th November, 1945. Mr. D. F. Hennessy was appointed Assistant to the Manager on the 29th May, 1945, and Dr. E. H. Ashton was appointed Senior Welfare Officer on the 26th February, 1946.

The following figures record the total staff employed in the Department:

Year ending.	Europeans.		Non-Europeans.	Grand Total.
	Permanent.	Temporary.		
June, 1945	65	118	1,135	1,318
June, 1946	104	117	1,265	1,486
June, 1947	109	120	1,750	1,979
June, 1948	109	125	1,790	2,024

Despite the many problems with which the Department has been faced in recent years, the morale of the staff continues to be high and a pleasing feature common to all officials is their devotion to duty and the keen interest taken in problems relating to the non-Europeans of Johannesburg.

POPULATION.

A Union-wide census of the population was taken as at the 7th May, 1946. The previous census was in 1936. Using these figures as a basis the estimated population as at 30th June, 1948, for greater Johannesburg, is as shown below:

	Census.		% Increase.	1948.	% Increase 1946/48.
	1936.	1946.			
Europeans	257,671	355,015	30%	376,316 ¹	6%
Natives	229,122	395,231	72%	506,437 ²	28.4%
Coloureds	22,482	29,648	32%	31,545 ³	6.4%
Asiatics	10,109	17,522	73%	18,749 ⁴	7%
Total	519,384	777,416	51%	933,047	20%
Mine Labourers	54,779 ⁵	47,716 ⁵	—	41,969 ⁵	—
Grand Total	574,163	825,132	44%	975,016*	18%

Notes:

1. Calculated on basis of 3 per cent. per annum (rate reflected by 1936/46 increase).
2. Estimated after departmental survey.*
3. Calculated on basis of 3.2 per cent. per annum (rate reflected by 1936/46 increase).
4. Calculated on arbitrary basis of 3.5 per cent. per annum increase.
5. Supplied by Director of Native Labour.

* The figure includes the following Natives outside the Municipal area proper:

Alexandra	75,000
Kliptown	9,250
Ferndale	1,280
Kensington B	630
Jackson's Drift and vicinity	3,000
Albertyn	4,220
	<hr/>
	93,380
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RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVES.

Area.	Rooms or Dwellings.	Families: Registered Tenants.	Families: Sub- Tenants.	Total Families.	Total Families for Housing.	Estimated Population 30/6/48.
Urban Area:						
Orlando East ...	5,891	5,891	3,500	9,391	3,500	46,955
Orlando West I ..	1,478	1,478	900	2,378	900	11,890
Orlando West II .	678	678	150	828	150	4,140
✓Orlando Shelters .	4,034	4,034	2,800	6,834	6,834	34,170
Total ...	12,081	12,081	7,350	19,431	11,384	97,155
Western Native						
✓Township ...	2,282	2,282	1,048	3,330	1,048	16,650
Eastern Native						
Township ...	615	615	500	1,115	500	5,575
Pimville ...	1,262	1,262	3,000	4,262	4,262	21,310
Moroka-Jabavu ...	11,500	11,500	900	12,400	12,400	62,000
Sophiatown-						
✓Martindale ...	12,273	12,273	1,067	13,340	13,340	66,700
✓Newclare ...	3,000	3,000	200	3,200	3,200	16,000
Malay Location						
(Pageview) ...	—	—	830	830	830	4,150
Municipal Hostels	—	—	—	—	—	12,716
Municipal						
Compounds ...	—	—	—	—	—	10,372
Premises Licensed for Native Habitation:						
Industrial Compounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,658
Others (i.e. Schools, Hospitals, Flats, Hotels, Shops, etc.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,771
Domestic Servants ...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000
Mine Labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...	41,969
Urban Area Total ...						445,026
Peri-Urban Area:						
Kliptown ...	—	—	1,850	1,850	1,850	9,250
Jackson's Drift ...	—	—	600	600	600	3,000
Alexandra ...	12,000	12,000	3,000	15,000	3,000	75,000
Klipfontein 4-						
Ferndale ...	—	—	256	256	256	1,280
Kensington B ...	126	—	—	126	126	630
Albertyn ...	844	—	844	844	844	4,220
Peri-Urban Area Total ...						93,380
Total ...	55,983	55,013	21,445	76,584	53,640	548,406

The unprecedented influx of Natives into the City has created a social problem of major proportions. This migration is evidence of the essential instability of the Native population for which a solution must be sought on a national basis. Commenting on this problem, the Native Laws (Fagan) Commission (1946/48) reports:

"The conclusion is that the policy should be one of facilitating and encouraging the stabilisation of labour. But on the other hand migratory labour cannot be prohibited by law or terminated by administrative action.

There can be no compulsion one way or the other, but we advocate

- (a) The continuance and, if possible, the intensification of the policy of development of the reserves.
- (b) We have expressed ourselves in favour of central guidance *inter alia* by means of co-ordinated labour bureaux and a centralised registration system for the purpose of turning the migrant stream into the most useful channels.
- (c) . . . The establishment of a Government Sub-Department or Division, which can take control of and give assistance to squatters' camps and Native villages for which no other authority makes proper arrangements . . ."

HOUSING.

The comparative population figures quoted in the preceding paragraph testify to the great rate of increase of the City's population. For the Union the corresponding percentage increases for the respective groups are:

Europeans	... ..	16 per cent.
Natives	... ..	15 per cent.
Coloureds	... ..	15 per cent.
Asiatics	... ..	22 per cent.

or an average increase for all groups combined of 17 per cent.

Due to economic and social factors the natural increase of urban Natives is undoubtedly lower than that of those living in rural areas. It can be accepted that the increase in the urban area is due substantially to migration. During the past few years there has been a marked and increasing tendency for the Native labourer coming to the City in search of employment to bring his family with him. The increase over the past few years in terms of families would represent roughly 3,000 additional families per annum. Until the end of 1939 migration into the City was comparatively small and predominantly male labourers and the provision of housing presented no great problem. With the onset of the last Great War there occurred an unprecedented expansion in industries relating to the war needs of the country. This created a corresponding demand for labour. Simultaneously war needs supplanted civilian requirements for building materials and artisan labour, and the building of Native houses virtually came to a stop until the latter part of 1944.

At the end of 1939 Native families who had registered for accommodation totalled 143. By the end of 1941 the figure had grown to 4,500, and this figure progressively increased until, by the end of 1947, the number was in excess of 16,000 families. Not all new arrivals registered themselves and a Departmental survey made in 1946 disclosed that approximately 40,000 families were in need of accommodation. At the end of June, 1948, making allowance for the probable increase over the next five years, the figure is estimated at 62,000 families.

Between August, 1940, and March, 1947, the City Council placed contracts for the construction of 10,730 dwellings, in addition to a new hostel with accommodation for 3,857 male Natives. During the same period (1940/47) it was possible to complete and occupy only 1,848 dwellings and one hostel, providing beds for 3,857 male Natives. Progress was impeded by the inadequacy of building materials and artisan labour.

The demand for housing became so insistent that in the early stages of the war it became necessary to relax the Location Regulations, which prohibited lodgers and sub-letting of dwelling houses. In the hostels it became necessary to supplement the inadequate accommodation by installing additional beds in parts of the buildings not intended for habitation. Accommodation elsewhere in the City, particularly in the Malay Location, Sophiatown, Newclare and Alexandra Township, is overcrowded to an extent even worse than in Municipal locations and hostels. In the result thousands of homeless Natives are finding shelter in back yards in European residential areas and are now also establishing themselves in large numbers in the peri-urban area.

Shortly prior to the outbreak of the last Great War, the City Council prescribed a minimum standard for Native housing. Every dwelling was to have at least two bedrooms, a living room and adequate food storage and sanitary facilities, as well as running water in every house. At that time Native houses were being built at a cost of approximately 5s. per square foot. When the international situation permitted resumption of building at the end of 1944, the cost had increased to at least 10s. 4d. per square foot.

Municipal Native housing built since the war has been financed from National Housing Funds, under an arrangement whereby the Central Government and the Local Authority subsidise sub-economic schemes in the ratio of 75:25. The rentals of such houses are fixed in accordance with a formula. The building standard and the amenities provided are greater in post-war houses and the rental of a typical three-roomed dwelling varies from £1 12s. 6d. to £2 3s. 4d. per month, as compared with the pre-war figure of £1 1s. 8d. Every effort is made to keep rents at a figure not exceeding one-sixth of the family income of any individual tenant. Although unskilled wages have doubled during the past seven years the majority of Native families cannot afford these rentals and it is becoming essential to lower our building standards, particularly in relation to the size of rooms. In past years Johannesburg followed the practice of building detached dwellings on stands 50ft. x 70ft. in size. The cost of services, under our special local conditions of uneven, stony ground, approximates closely to the cost of the dwelling itself. In one recent tender for 250 three-roomed houses the

Contractor's price per house was approximately £371 per dwelling and the cost of services £333. (This figure includes cost of the ground, street works, sanitation and water, street lighting, communal services and fencing.) In a subsequent contract it was found possible by building semi-detached cottages on one stand to reduce the cost of comparable services to £415, divided between two families, i.e. to reduce the cost per family from £333 to £207 10s.

After close study and experimentation the Council, late in 1946, accepted a tender by Roberts Construction Company for the erection of a simplified type of 289 pairs of semis, at a cost of £551 per semi, including E.C.s. In a subsequent contract by the same firm for the construction of 1,700 blocks, containing 5,100 dwellings, the contract price averaged £509 10s. per block, including one pair of E.C.s to each block. The tender price per square foot in this contract is 10s. 2½d. per square foot, which is the lowest yet achieved. In applying the agreed formula to this scheme, the rentals for these dwellings are £1 2s. 6d. for 2-roomed flats and £1 12s. 6d. for 3-roomed flats. Work on this contract commenced early in 1948, and, using mass production methods, promises to provide housing for 50 to 60 families per week.

The main difficulty in housing the great mass of Natives is to strike a balance between the ideal and the practical, i.e. to maintain a fair building standard at a rental that the sub-economic group can afford to pay. As far as possible efforts are made to maintain rentals at a figure not greater than one-sixth of the family income. On applying this test, it is apparent that there is a small percentage, who constitute a substantial number in aggregate, of Native families who can afford to pay economic rentals. In fact, some thousands of this group earnestly desire and are financially capable of building their own homes on an economic basis. To meet this need the City Council on the 26th February, 1946, finally approved the following schemes:

(i) **Zuurbekom Scheme.**

Approved Natives will be granted freehold ownership of plots upon which to construct their own dwellings to the design and in accordance with plans approved by the Council. This scheme was approved in principle by the Union Government and the Council some years ago but was delayed owing to inability to agree with the vendors of the land. It will unfortunately be further delayed for four to five years pending the establishment of a water-borne sewerage scheme necessary to obviate the danger of pollution of one of the City's water supplies.

(ii) **Dube Scheme.**

Approved Natives will be granted leasehold tenure of plots upon which to erect their own homes to a design approved by the Council. Provision is made for the granting of building loans up to 80 per cent. of the estimated cost of the dwelling, repayable over a 30-year period.

These two schemes will achieve the twofold object of providing the Native with security of tenure and simultaneously relieve the Council and the State of the necessity to subsidise such housing.

With the backlog of housing, plus the continued influx into the City, our present output of building is still inadequate. The very limited supply of building materials and labour is not likely to improve during the foreseeable future. Our Native population now shows signs of exceeding the normal employment needs of the City and there is need to balance these factors. The attack on the housing problem must therefore embrace a twofold plan: firstly the institution of some effective system of influx control, and secondly, the improvisation of some possibly unconventional method of stepping up the output of dwellings to the rate of at least 200 houses per week. This problem, with its national implications, can only be solved in close co-operation with the Central Government. The question is being closely studied by the Department.

The housing question has thus far been considered in relation to the family, i.e. the more permanent or stable section of the urban population. For this group the Council has already acquired or is committed to purchase sufficient land for the next ten years. It remains to consider the housing needs of the tribal Native, who constitutes the bulk of the migrant group.

The Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act imposes on local authorities the obligation to make housing provision for the needs of Natives ordinarily employed within their area for normal requirements. In industrial areas it is impossible to determine this quota. The number of Natives employed during a wave of prosperity is far in excess of those for whom employment is available in times of depression. Provision must therefore be made for a widely fluctuating

number of Native labourers. In a city like Johannesburg there is a constant coming and going between the urban area and the rural areas, representing the tribal or migrant Natives coming to the City temporarily for employment and returning to their homes when they have satisfied their monetary needs.

Hostels for those living under unmarried conditions serve the needs of this group. A unit accommodating between three and four thousand inmates and costing in the vicinity of £75 per inmate can be made self-supporting at a monthly rental to the individual of about 12s. 6d., depending on the cost of the land and the nature of the building. Housing the same labourer under family conditions would need a capital expenditure of at least £700 and involve a subsidy from the Council under the present housing formula of about £10 per year. Hostels therefore appear to provide a practical means of accommodating tribal Natives with the least cost in convenience, happiness and money to all concerned. At the present time there is a deficiency in hostel accommodation of 20,000 beds for males and 2,000 beds for females.

Efforts are being made to acquire suitable sites in close proximity to industrial areas but strong opposition is being encountered from Europeans resident in nearby suburbs.

SQUATTERS.

The deficiency in housing accommodation resulted in several outbreaks of "squatting" in Johannesburg between March, 1944, and December, 1946. The first of these, led and organised by one James Mpanza, formed the prototype of ten subsequent movements of varying sizes.

In each case one or more "leaders" secretly organised a number of persons, predominantly women in the early stages, to take possession of vacant land upon which each individual immediately proceeded to erect a shelter for himself and family with any materials which came to hand. These materials were principally hessian sacking, stretched over a wooden framework, often supplemented by pieces of tin, corrugated iron, canvas or reeds. These materials were subsequently reinforced against the weather by the use of mud bricks. The members of each movement were required to pay weekly fees and charges to their respective leaders.

In the first two or three squatter movements the Council, in collaboration with the Union Government, immediately opened negotiations with the squatter organisers as well as outside Native leaders. Skeleton water and sanitary services were provided free of charge. The first movement was "settled" by mutual agreement between the squatters, the Council and the Government by the construction by the Council of 4,042 temporary breeze block rooms contiguous to the site of the squatter camp at Orlando, using unskilled labour under European supervision. The provision of these rooms plus a water and sanitary service involved the Council in a capital cost of £95,000. A nominal charge of 5s. per room was subsequently made as a contribution towards the cost of the services. The maintenance of this camp results in an annual loss to the Council of £7,725. It was designed to provide the Council with breathing space within which to hasten its building programme. Discussions were opened with the people of Orlando who still complained of the overcrowding in their houses, despite the fact that 4,042 of their sub-tenant families had been provided for in the breeze block rooms. Representatives of the Council promised a mass meeting of the people convened by their Advisory Board, that a building plan would be produced within a month which would include the provision of land upon which approved persons might be permitted to build their own dwellings. Within a week of that meeting and whilst discussions were continuing, one Kumalo organised and led out another big squatter movement, which finally settled near the Communal Hall, Orlando.

During negotiations with this group, another group, organised by Abiel Ntoi of Pimville, trekked across from Pimville and took possession of certain new houses in course of construction at Orlando West.

At this time (early in 1946), the emphasis of the negotiations with the self-appointed squatter leaders as well as with other Native leaders changed from complaints about inadequate housing to claims for freehold ownership of land, better political representation and so on. In short, the Native leaders merged the City's housing deficiency with the general political and economic disabilities of Natives. Squatting was presented to the Native people as a crusade to remove such disabilities. News that land would become available spread into the country and attracted a number of adherents from outlying districts. The squatter movement attracted the less law-abiding elements of the Native population and, as the movements followed one another, they were marked by a crescendo of lawlessness and a growing spirit of defiance and antagonism to

constituted authority. The leaders of the original Mpanza movement in 1944 were in some trepidation regarding stern action by the authorities. When the feared reaction failed to materialise and peaceful negotiations were followed by the provision of accommodation of the squatters in breeze block rooms at a very nominal charge of 5s. per month per family, the prestige of the leader of the movement was enhanced and he was hailed by the squatters as a public benefactor, particularly in view of the priority in housing he secured for those who participated in the demonstration. Many of those who registered their names for housing on the Department's waiting list and failed to join the squatters, considered themselves prejudiced by this result. Subsequent movements were characterised by an increasing degree of violence and by disrespect for constitutional methods. The machinery set up by the squatters to exercise some degree of control over the camp quickly came to be used in forcing the will of the leaders both on the inhabitants of the camp and on visitors thereto. There were numerous cases of floggings, imprisonments, ejection of offending members for non-payment of fees and charges to the leaders and for disobedience to the wishes of the leaders. Cases were reported of the burning of shacks and the imposition of "judicial fines" on offending members of the camp. Even European newspaper reporters were the subject of punishment and European officials were warned not to enter the camp without permission from the leaders.

In March, 1946, the action of the Municipal authorities in demolishing, after warning, shacks newly erected in defiance of instructions to the contrary was followed by a riot resulting in the death of a police-boy and a squatter. The attitude of the Natives concerned was no doubt encouraged by certain political and other European interests, as well as by international events; possibly by misinterpretation of the declarations of the Atlantic Charter; the criticism of South Africa at U.N.O.; the wave of violence in India and elsewhere.

In April, 1946, the Kumalo and Ntoi squatters were by agreement between the Union Government and the Council established at Jabavu. They numbered approximately 1,700 families. The terms of the settlement were that each family who could satisfy the authorities of a prescribed period of employment in the City was allotted a small site upon which he was permitted to build any type of structure he pleased. The camp was provided with water and sanitation and administered by the Council in the normal way. The squatters first erected hessian shelters on the sites and quickly replaced them with more durable materials, principally raw brick and corrugated iron. Within three months further outbreaks of squatting took place at Volkshaven, Zuurbekom, Pimville, Western Native Township and Alexandra. The camps other than those at Pimville and Alexandra were dispersed by the authorities in the early stages, before they had established themselves.

The Pimville squatters, led by one Oriel Monongoaha established themselves on open ground within the Pimville location. Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court designed to secure their removal resulted in their transference to Orlando West, where Oriel was joined by one Komo, and they jointly established the "Tobruk" camp of roughly 8,000 families, on a site about a mile square and without water and sanitation.

Almost simultaneously, one Baduza established a substantial camp at Alexandra Township, outside the Johannesburg Municipal area. Under the claim that they were ordered to move by Government officials, Baduza transferred this camp to Orlando, whence he was removed by the Municipal authorities under an Order of Court, and returned to Alexandra Township in December, 1946.

The camps of Tobruk and Alexandra quickly grew to an unmanageable size. After lengthy negotiations between the Union Government and the local authority it was decided to establish the Moroka Emergency Camp, somewhat on the pattern of the former Jabavu camp. By this time (May, 1947) another substantial camp had been established by Kumalo on Albertynville, beyond the Municipal limits.

The continued influx of Natives into the City had resulted in overcrowding accommodation in the slum areas, in locations, in Alexandra Township and in Kliptown, with an overflow into the peri-urban area around the City. The national resources of building materials and skilled labour were inadequate to meet the immediate housing needs of the Native population of the City, although all materials procurable continued to be used in building. It was necessary in establishing the Moroka camp not to unduly interfere with building in progress. Only after some months was it possible to obtain the essential materials to reticulate this camp with water and provide a skeleton sanitary service. Small sites 20ft. x 20ft. were pegged and imposed over the approved township layout of Moroka village, which provided building plots of 50ft. x 100ft.

The Moroka Emergency Scheme was aimed to provide sites upon which every approved family might erect any reasonable type of structure under controlled conditions. The Council undertook to progressively provide such social amenities (in addition to water and sanitation) as streets, public buildings, clinics, recreational facilities, shops, butcheries, milk depots, etc. The stand rent was originally fixed at 15s. per stand per month and subsequently reduced to 10s. per stand per month, with retrospective effect. The camp was finally established and populated between May and July, 1947, and was administered under Regulations promulgated under War Measure No. 31 of 1944, as amended by War Measure No. 18 of 1947. The Council continues to provide social amenities on a progressive scale as materials become available. A police station and a number of shops, butcheries, dairies, schools, administrative offices and a temporary clinic have already been established. Governmental, religious and private agencies have been granted sites for the erection of schools, post office, health centre and churches. The total population of the camp is now 62,000.

Under the Regulations governing Moroka Emergency Camp machinery is provided for the election of an Advisory Board and provision is made for the regulation of trading and the allocation of shops and trading sites. By the middle of August, 1947, the first shops were nearing completion and tenants were selected in strict accordance with the Regulations. In the meanwhile a number of illegal traders had established themselves and these were warned that after the opening of the shops they must discontinue their activities, which were carried on in danger to the public health of the population. On the 30th August, 1947, whilst the successful traders were moving into their new shops, a riot took place, instigated by certain of the unsuccessful traders. The ostensible aim was to demolish the new shops and drive away their tenants. During this riot, three young Police constables, who had been sent to investigate the reported disturbances, were murdered. Dr. E. H. Ashton, the Department's Senior Welfare Officer, assisted by Michael Hlope and Corporal Sidwell Nthako, very courageously went to the aid of the mortally injured constables and transferred them to hospital. The three members of the staff mentioned were, by resolution of the Council, each presented with an inscribed watch and Dr. Ashton was, in addition, granted a Certificate under the Seal of the Council. This was presented by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor G. B. Gordon.

In October, 1947, a Commission, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Fagan, was appointed to enquire into the causes of the riot. The report and findings of that Commission have only recently been tabled in Parliament. It is understood that the basic cause of the riot is ascribed to the inadequacy of housing. Those who instigated the riot were criminally prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

NATIVE LAWS COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

In 1946 the Government appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice H. A. Fagan, K.C., to

- (a) Enquire into the operation of the laws in force in the Union relating to Natives in or near urban areas;
- (b) The Native Pass Laws;
- (c) The employment in mines and other industries of migratory labour; and
- (d) To draft such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

The appointment of this Commission provided recognition of growing dissatisfaction with the political, social and economic conditions under which Natives live. There has recently been increasing deterioration in the relationship between the different racial groups comprising the South African community. In Johannesburg racial animosity is accentuated by the rapidity of immigration which has swamped the housing and social amenities available. Natives now outnumber all other groups combined and are perhaps worst affected by this process. The local Native population comprises all grades, from the newly arrived primitive illiterate tribal Native to the most highly educated and cultured professional man. The needs and demands of this diverse group vary to greater limits than amongst any other section of our community. The rapidity with which Natives are becoming urbanised and assimilate European education and customs is largely responsible for the difficulty they find in adjusting themselves to the urban environment. When this situation is complicated by a gross inadequacy of housing it is not surprising that the educated urban Native is often to a provocative extent unbalanced, both in words and conduct.

The appointment of the Fagan Commission was most opportune and served as a safety valve by providing a forum for all sections of the population to express their grievances and aspirations, with hope for improvement in the future.

The appointment of the Commission also had the effect of suspending decisions by the City Council on a number of important matters, of which the following are examples:

(1) Control of Influx into the City.

In September, 1945, the Union Government formally offered to transfer to local authorities, on certain conditions, the administration of the registration of service contracts (other than mine labourers) as well as the revenue deriving therefrom. Local authorities on the Reef had some years previously pressed the view that the assumption of these powers by large local authorities would facilitate efficient Native administration within their areas, provide some control over Native immigration, and, incidentally, relieve their overburdened Native Revenue Accounts with the fees accruing from the registration of service contracts.

One of the recent grievances often expressed by Natives is the restriction imposed on their movements from place to place and the necessity for them to carry a "Pass." In view of strong agitation in this direction the Council was reluctant to accept the Government's offer and assume control of the registration of service contracts (which are often erroneously called a "Pass") until future Government policy was clarified. The acceptance of the offer would, in Johannesburg, involve the Council in a capital outlay of nearly half a million pounds. It was realised, moreover, that migration of Natives from rural to urban areas is due to certain social and economic factors of national implication, beyond the jurisdiction of local authorities, and the taking over of the administration of service contracts could not by itself provide adequate influx control.

(2) The Financing of Housing.

The high incidence of poverty amongst Natives makes essential the subsidisation of most housing provided for them. Johannesburg has immediate need of 45,000 dwellings, likely within the next five years to increase to 62,000, which will then involve subsidy by the Council of approximately £800,000 a year. Such financial implications of Native housing create concern and raises the question of revising the housing formula and the respective responsibilities of the State and the local authorities.

(3) Political Representation.

The only form of representation available to the urban Native is the Advisory Board system, established by the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 with subsequent amendments. The system has served a useful purpose, but with the rapid advancement of the urban Native it no longer satisfies the aspirations of the Native to play an effective part in his own local government.

It is probable that better relations between local authorities and their Native citizens could be established and maintained by creating a body that has some defined financial and executive responsibility for the government of exclusively Native location areas.

The report containing the findings and recommendations of the Commission was published in the early part of 1948. Before the then Government could formulate policy in regard thereto the General Election of May, 1948, returned a Nationalist Government, details of whose policy are still awaited.

HEAD OFFICES.

In September, 1942, the Department's Head Offices were established on the fourth and fifth floors of His Majesty's Buildings, Eloff Street. With the return of men from military service it was impossible to accommodate the staff in these offices and additional space was found at Standard Buildings in Joubert Street. The accommodation was still short of requirements and it was necessary to convert a number of dormitories at Wemmer Hostel into offices. The Head Office staff is still overcrowded and their dispersal over three widely separated centres is not conducive to efficiency.

In considering new Head Office accommodation, consideration was given to the desirability of centralising all authorities engaged in Native administration. Agreement was reached with the Union Government, the Agent for the High Commission Territories, and the Representative of the Nyasaland Government and Labour Officer for Northern Rhodesia, on this proposal.

In May, 1948, the City Council purchased a block of land, in extent $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, situate between Delvers, Anderson, Polly and Melrose Streets, City and Suburban. Plans are now in hand to design a suitable building for this site. It will include accommodation for the Chief Native Commissioner and Director of Native Labour, the Native Commissioner, the Chief Pass Officer, the Agent for the High Commission Territories, the Nyasaland Government Representative and Labour Officer for Northern Rhodesia, in addition to the Non-European Affairs Department of the City Council. Garage accommodation will be provided in the basement and space will be provided for a bus stand for non-European routes serving Alexandra and Western Native Township. It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation in three to four years' time.

KAFFIR BEER.

The local authority exercises a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of kaffir beer.

The Central Brewery, which was erected as a temporary structure in December, 1937, is working to full capacity, producing on an average 10,000 gallons of beer per day.

Year ending June, 1945.

Cash Receipts	...	£215,564	0	9
Profit	...	£121,971	13	5

Year ending June, 1946.

Cash Receipts	...	£125,595	6	11
Profit	...	£57,365	15	7

Year ending June, 1947.

Cash Receipts	...	£204,031	4	9
Profit	...	£47,970	15	7

Year ending June, 1948.

Cash Receipts	...	£274,500	0	0
Profit (Estimated)		£113,210	0	0

In terms of the law "kaffir beer manufactured by an urban local authority may be sold, supplied and consumed in no other premises than an eating house established and controlled by the local authority and approved as to its design, dimensions and situation by the Minister."

Owing to the need of giving priority to the construction of dwellings, the four beerhall/eating houses are temporary wood and iron structures which it is hoped will be transformed into restaurant/beerhall/social centres when building conditions permit.

After many requests from the Native community for the legislation of home brewing and after considerable negotiation and controversy, the Committee in September, 1945, recommended that home brewing be introduced for an experimental period of one year.

This recommendation was negated by the Council at its meeting on 25th September, 1945. Thereafter, representations were made by the Native community to the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs urging him to override the decision of the Council and to exercise his powers under the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1945, to allow the domestic brewing of beer. Consequently the Minister appointed a commission to enquire into the matter. A report was received in November, 1946, from the Native Commissioner to the effect that the Commission was unable to recommend the introduction of domestic brewing.

As a result of recent representations by the Native Advisory Boards, the question of "home brewing" has again come under consideration and the Manager, Assistant Manager and two members of the Advisory Boards have been authorised to undertake an enquiry into conditions of control of home brewing in Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg. This question is now receiving consideration.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.

That part of the Department's activities concerned with the welfare of non-Europeans is entrusted to a section of specialist staff known in the Department as the "Welfare Branch."

The Welfare Branch has grown very considerably in the last four years. For some years the Native Welfare Section was grossly understaffed but latterly the position has somewhat improved as the staff has grown from two Europeans and two Natives in 1944 to three Europeans and seven Natives in 1947/48.

The tremendous case-load has accordingly been reduced to more manageable proportions and more thorough work can now be done. The Branch is, however, still understaffed.

The Coloured section is severely handicapped by lack of staff. The development of the other sections has progressed with the appointment of additional staff.

The Department has adopted the policy, particularly in welfare work, of appointing non-Europeans wherever possible and their present proportion of 24 Europeans and 44 non-Europeans testifies to this position.

Research.

Up to 1940 the Department had a Research Officer who did valuable research and published a number of papers. One of these, Miss Janisch's "A Report of African Income and Expenditure in 987 Families in Johannesburg," published in 1941, was largely used by the Commission appointed to enquire into the operation of bus services for non-Europeans on the Witwatersrand and the districts of Pretoria and Vereeniging.

The estimates of average income and expenditure of the Johannesburg Native families, originally made by Miss Janisch, were brought up to date by the Bus Commission and since then have been generally accepted for purposes of estimating the economic position of Natives on the Rand. They have been widely quoted in wage discussions and negotiations.

Owing to lack of staff, no further research has been done since then. *Ad hoc* investigations and reports have, however, been made from time to time. In 1946/47 the Department was responsible for preparing the Memorandum on Native Wages, which served as the basis of discussion during the arbitration proceedings between the Transvaal Municipal African Workers' Union and the City Council. In 1945/46 it co-operated with the Municipal Social Welfare Department in a "Begging" Survey. In 1948 a comprehensive memorandum on the problem of coffee carts in Johannesburg was prepared.

In January, 1948, two full-time Research Workers were appointed; one European and one Native. They are engaged on a sociological survey of Orlando with a view to determining the size and composition of urban Native families. This is the first time a survey of this nature has been attempted in South Africa.

Native Welfare Section.

	1944/5	1945/6	1946/7	1947/8
(1) Statistics.				
People	9,061	9,177	6,007	11,015
Cases	3,309	2,375	4,786	9,472
New Cases	2,429	1,304	1,861	1,955
Meetings	76	60	48	87
(2) Classification of Cases.				
Old Age Pensions				
(Qualified)	1,429	976	446	248
Invalidity and Blind				
Pensions (Qualified)	90	210	154	181

NOTE.—The small figure shown for 1944/5 is due to the fact that Invalidity Pensions were only started late in the year.

	1944/5	1945/6	1946/7	1947/8
Poor Relief:				
New	—	65	113	193
On Roll	114	402	363	637
Maintenance Grants	—	—	75	67

NOTE.—During the years 1944/5 and 1945/6 these were under the supervision of the Child Welfare Society. The Native Section merely recommended new applications that they had investigated.

Until 1947 no detailed figures of cases which did not qualify were kept.

Old Age Pensions.

On 1st September, 1944, the Union Government extended the Old Age Pension Scheme, hitherto confined to Europeans, Coloureds and Asiatics, to Natives.

In terms of the amendment of Section 1 of Act 22 of 1928 by Section 2 of Act 48 of 1944, every Native is entitled to receive an Old Age Pension if he or she satisfies the Secretary for Native Affairs or his authorised nominee that his or her application for a Pension falls within the provisions of the Act. The conditions laid down for the authorisation of such grants are:—

- (1) That the applicant is of the required age (60 years for females and 65 years for males). Males applying for a Pension must produce a Certificate of Exemption from tax.
- (2) That he or she has lived in the urban area for a continuous and minimum period of five years.
- (3) That his or her income is not more than 10s. per month, excluding the Pension.
- (4) That he or she has no assets (cattle, land or stands).
- (5) That he or she is a Union National and born in the Union.

The Pension is £1 per month in cities, 15s. per month in towns and 10s. per month in rural areas. No cost of living allowance is paid in respect of these Pensions.

All applications from Natives residing in the Municipal area of Johannesburg (including townships and suburbs) are investigated by the Native Welfare Section, who send in their recommendations to the Native Commissioner, whose decision is final. All payments of Pensions are made by Officials of the Union Native Affairs Department and the cost is borne by that Department.

With the advent of the squatters in Johannesburg, there was a large influx of elderly Natives who came to Johannesburg for the sake of higher Pensions paid in the city in comparison to rural area rates. Investigations of these cases had to be very carefully made and all new applicants must now produce some written proof of their five years' continuous residence in Johannesburg. Such proof is sometimes very difficult to obtain and reference must be made to the Pass Office, Superintendents' Records and Church membership. It has been found that a number of people already in receipt of a Pension in one township apply for a Pension in another township. Many applicants in Moroka were found to be in receipt of Pensions in Orlando, Alexandra and Sophiatown. In the first quarter of 1948, out of 96 applications for Old Age Pensions in Moroka/Jabavu, only 12 qualified.

Assessment of Age.

Men must produce an exemption from Poll Tax. This proves them to be old enough for a Pension. It is very difficult to assess the age of women as they do not pay tax and very seldom have birth certificates.

Extra Union Natives.

Natives born in Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland must produce proof that they have lived in the Union for a continuous period of at least 15 years, and that they have lost all contact with their country of birth.

Invalidity Pensions.

Invalidity Pensions for Natives were started on the 1st April, 1945. The same residential conditions applying to Old Age Pension applicants are insisted upon when recommending an Invalidity Pension. All applicants have to be examined by the District Surgeon who assesses their percentage of disability. Those whose disability is assessed at over 50 per cent. qualify for a Pension of £1 per month in cities, 15s. per month in towns and 10s. per month in rural areas.

Blind Pensions.

Applicants for Blind Pensions must also be examined by the District Surgeon to decide whether the applicant is unable to earn a living owing to defective vision. Applicants for Blind Pensions who are under the age of 30 and intelligent enough to benefit by training are sent to Ezenzeleni Blind Institute for Natives. Invalidity and Blind Pensions are also paid by officials of the Government Native Affairs Department.

Poor Relief.

Poor Relief in the form of food parcels, rent payments and small cash grants are made to destitute Natives who do not qualify for any of the permanent Pensions and are only in need of temporary assistance. The most usual cases are those where the husband is ill and temporarily unable to support his family. Such cases are investigated and kept under close supervision by the Native Welfare Section. Temporary assistance is also given when a Mother's Grant case is awaiting payment, or when a case of destitution is awaiting repatriation. Assistance is very seldom recommended in a case where the head of the family is out of work as past experience has shown that in such cases efforts are not made to find work as long as assistance is continued.

Maintenance Grants.

During the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 the Child Welfare Society was in charge of all Maintenance Grant cases. The Native Welfare Section investigated and recommended cases to the Child Welfare Society. In 1946 this section took over the supervision of all Maintenance Grant cases in the Municipal area of Johannesburg. At the time these grants were paid by the Union Department of Social Welfare. In 1947 the administration of Maintenance Grants was transferred to the Union Department of Native Affairs.

At the beginning of 1948 these grants were once more transferred from the Native Affairs Department to the Union Social Welfare Department. Owing to the shortage of staff the Native Commissioner was unable to cope with all the cases referred to him with the result that none of the grants applied for in the latter part of 1947 and the early part of 1948 received consideration. Food parcels were therefore given to all families whose grants had either not yet been paid or had lapsed and not been renewed.

Recreation Section.

The Recreation Section has grown considerably. In 1944 it consisted of two Native Sports Organisers and at present consists of eight Europeans and nine non-European Sports Organisers. The increase in staff has permitted intensification of the work and broadening of activities.

The aim of the Department is not only to deal with sports and physical recreation but to encourage the development of all types of leisure-time activities and of adult education. Extension of the work was dependent on the appointment of a Recreation Officer—this was made in June, 1946. The first duty of this officer was to conduct a survey of recreation facilities in Johannesburg which were found to consist of:—

Football Fields (one enclosed)	...	...	...	...	31
Basketball Courts	...	...	...	...	10
Tennis Courts	...	...	...	...	14
Cricket Fields	...	...	...	...	4
Swimming Baths (Wemmer Compound not open to public)	...				1
Rugby Fields	...	...	...	...	2

Private organisations such as the Transvaal Association of Boys' and Girls' Clubs and the Y.M.C.A., Pathfinder Scouts and Girl Guides were endeavouring to provide various club and other activities but were handicapped by lack of personnel, funds and accommodation. The first essential was the provision of grounds, halls and other facilities where recreational activities could be organised. In view of building restrictions little could be done in the way of providing halls, etc. Nevertheless some progress has been made and considerable work has been done in the provision of sports fields, as the following summary shows:—

Buildings.

Jubilee Social Centre: The Council accepted the tender of Messrs. J. H. Cuyler (Pty.), Ltd., for £47,094, on the 30th July, 1946, for the erection of the Jubilee Social Centre which was completed early in 1948. It incorporates a basement to serve as a food- and fruit-storage and distribution centre in connection with the food distribution scheme, a ground floor which includes a restaurant, a recreation room, library, clinic and offices for the Employment Bureau, and on the first floor, classrooms and offices for the Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Work, and Assembly Hall, and a flat for the Superintendent of the Wemmer Native Men's Hostel. The Assembly Hall and two of the classrooms are used outside school hours for night schools, concerts, meetings, physical training, etc., and have already proved most valuable. One of the basements not yet required for the food distribution scheme provides accommodation for a boxing club.

This building was erected to commemorate the City's Golden Jubilee.

Denver: A large Games Hall was included in the Denver Men's Hostel, which was completed at the end of 1946. This includes some small games rooms and a small canteen. These have been placed at the disposal of the Y.M.C.A. which organises various club activities and a canteen, as well as a large night school, held in one of the bicycle sheds. In co-operation with this Association, the Department organises weekly cinema shows, boxing competitions, displays and choirs.

Orlando, Orlando West and Western Native Township: In 1947 the Council approved the purchase of four huts from the Government which had been used in connection with the proposed rationing scheme. Those in Orlando and Orlando West were immediately converted for use as Youth Centres and have been in continuous service for almost a year. The two huts in Western Native Township had to be moved as they were unsuitably located. There were considerable delays but the work was practically finished by the end of June, 1948.

Polly Street: In 1947 the Council approved the conversion of premises in Polly Street, hitherto used as a temporary Native men's hostel, to a social club. Renovations and alterations had not been completed by the end of June, 1948. Part of these premises are being made available to the Transvaal Association of Boys' Clubs and the rest will be organised as an adult education centre.

General.

Plans have been prepared for community centres in Orlando, Orlando West and Pimville but, owing to diverse difficulties, none have as yet been implemented.

Sports Fields: On 8th July, 1947, the Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Rand Earth Works, Ltd., for the construction of sports fields near Pimville. These consist of one large field and athletic track and three other fields for rugby, football, softball and hockey, etc. Their construction is nearing completion. It is intended to grass and fence them. Nine tennis courts are being built in the same place by Messrs. Murray & Company under the contract agreed to by Council on 30th March, 1948. Plans are being prepared for further amenities such as club-houses, change-rooms, etc., and ultimately a swimming bath and other sports facilities.

On 24th February, 1948, Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Rand Earth Works, Ltd., for the construction of a large sports field in Moroka—work is proceeding.

Plans are being prepared by the City Engineer for a sports field and tennis courts in Orlando, Orlando West and Western Native Township and at Denver Hostel. Tenders were invited for the construction of four tennis courts in Orlando West in June, 1948. Work on the other plans is proceeding.

The layout of one field in Orlando West has also been planned and a new field intended for the use of school children in Orlando, below the Communal Hall, is being levelled by dumping. The establishment of sports fields on an extensive slimes dam, adjacent to Eastern Native Township, and at Moroka, is intended, but owing to staff shortage no plans have as yet been prepared.

Tenders have been called for the repair and resurfacing of all courts in the Native townships.

Council approved the establishment of children's centres in Eastern Native Township, Western Native Township and Orlando (three centres). Delivery of the equipment is still awaited.

On the 27th April, 1948, Council resolved that the Wemmer ground should be used as a parking area on weekdays, but should revert for use as a sports ground for the weekends. As the ground was extensively used during the week by school children it was also resolved that a field be laid out on the top of a mine dump, south of the Indian and Coloured sports ground, City and Suburban, and that adequate wash and change-rooms should be provided. Access paths and roads have been constructed and the top of the dump levelled, and the rest of the work was commenced at the end of June.

The dumping of refuse has been carried on for some years in the large waste area, adjoining Western Native Township. Part of this has now been levelled sufficiently to permit its use as a football ground and, early in 1948, two temporary sports fields were established there.

In January, 1947, the trustees of the Bantu Sports Club offered the Council the Club property for the establishment of a sports stadium. After considerable discussion and negotiation this offer was accepted by the Council on 25th May, 1948, for the sum of £150,000, subject to the consent of the Administrator and the Minister of Native Affairs and also subject to the following conditions:—

“The City Council shall give an undertaking in writing to the trustees that it will not utilise the said property other than as a Bantu sports ground and recreation centre or dispose of it unless the City Council has first provided other ground of at least the same extent, easily accessible and suitably laid out with at least equivalent facilities to meet the needs of the Africans with special regard to the needs of those working and living in the central area of Johannesburg. It is understood further that such alternative ground shall not be established in a Native township.”

The purchase price is to be kept in trust by the sellers and utilised for the purpose of Native social welfare work generally. Plans have been prepared for the development of these grounds, but as the necessary consent of the Administrator and the Minister had not been received transfer had not been effected by the end of June, 1948.

Activities: During 1944/46 the Department organised the following activities:—

- Children's sports and games.
- Tribal dances.
- Film shows. (One cinematographer and one 35 mm. projector).
- Police drill competition.

Since that time there has been considerable extension of activities organised by the Department, both in scope and variety. During the 1948 season, 130 football teams (boys) were competing in the Inter-Schools League with 1,780 children competing and 169 basketball teams (girls) with 2,060 children competing. One sports organiser was elected as Secretary of the Johannesburg Bantu Football Association and as such is responsible for organising the activities of 202 teams per week.

Boxing and physical training clubs have been started in the townships and hostels and up to the end of June, 1948, there were seven such clubs with 300 members. The first Municipal Non-European Boxing Championship, which it is hoped will become an annual event, was held in June, 1948, at the Denver Native Men's Hostel. Seventy boxers competed and a high standard of boxing and sportsmanship was displayed. Other games such as rounders, softball and tennikoits were introduced at the Clubs at Orlando and Moroka and are proving popular. An exhibition of American basketball was staged at the Denver Men's Hostel in 1948. A tennis league for clubs in the Municipal area was started in 1947; five clubs have joined with a membership of 270.

An Annual Police Drill Competition was held in April—seven teams were entered in 1947, and 21 Municipal teams and one from the South African Railways in 1948. The last two competitions were followed by athletic meetings, boxing tournaments and tribal dances. Two inter-schools athletic meetings are also arranged twice annually, one in Orlando and the other at Wemmer. The former includes a soap-box derby and donkey derby and both include cycle races.

Early in 1947 a start was made in organising choirs in Orlando and Western Native Township with part-time conductors. This experiment was unsuccessful as the sense of responsibility of the conductors was not marked. Nevertheless thanks to their efforts and more especially to those of the Department's fulltime organiser, fourteen choral groups were inaugurated and by the end of June, 1948, seventeen were holding regular practises with a membership of nearly 500. One of these groups won the Stewart and Lloyds Trophy in the Inter-Provincial Basuto Choirs' Annual Competition. Several of them, together with the Music Organiser, frequently broadcast on the S.A.B.C. Non-European programme. Before the war an Annual Bantu Music Festival was held in Johannesburg and was becoming a music festival of some renown. An attempt was made to revive this in December, 1947. For various reasons this was not a success, but a second festival is now being planned for October, 1948. The Festival Committee consists almost entirely of Africans with the Recreation Officer and the Music Organiser on its executive committee. Considerable interest is being displayed by members and concerts and recitals have been organised to stimulate interest. A wide variety of music is being provided, as the following list of functions indicates:—

March, 1948:

Gramophone Recital—Folk Music.

April, 1948:

Recital by Amsterdam String Quartet.

May, 1948:

11th—Cello, Violin and Piano Recital.

29th—African Concert, Western Native Township.

June, 1948:

15th—Films on Music.

29th—Concert by Mr. Rupert Stoutt and his Singers.

Through the enthusiasm of the Director of Music and officials of the City Engineer's Department, a full brass band has been formed at the City Deep Compound of the City Engineer's Department under the leadership of Mr. M. Rowe. This band gave its first performance at the Police Drill Sports day in April, 1948. Provision has been made in the forthcoming Estimates for hiring this band to give performances in the Native townships and hostels and also for the formation of a similar band in Orlando.

Cinemas: During 1944/46 cinema shows were given with a 35 mm. projector in some of the Native townships and in the Electricity Department's Compounds. In December, 1946, this projector was changed for two 16 mm. projectors, as a fairly good range of entertainment films was being produced in this size and especially as almost all educational films were available only in this size. The number of shows given has steadily increased. In 1947 two more projectors were acquired and cinema shows were given in the City Engineer's Department Compounds and compounds of private industrialists, such as Pretoria Portland Cement Company and Haggie, Son & Love. Four circuits have now been organised, showing at twenty-four different places to audiences of 21,000 per week. Most of these shows have to be given out of doors for lack of suitable halls. The fact that so many people attend them in spite of the cold and other disadvantages, indicates that they are helping to satisfy a basic need. No shows are being given at Western Native Township at the request of the Advisory Board. The Orlando and Pimville Boards made similar requests but, in 1947, the Pimville Board agreed to shows being given. The Orlando Board did the same in 1948, on the condition that shows for children were separated from those given to adults and were held in the afternoon. This necessitates the blacking out of the halls and as soon as this has been done shows will be started.

A serious attempt has been made to improve the quality of the shows but this is proving difficult—one reason is that the standard of commercial films provided leaves much to be desired, another is that as the great majority of the audience is illiterate or knows little English dialogue films are not popular and pictures of the cowboy type are consequently preferred. Practically every programme is augmented with educational and interest films, specially obtained

from the Film Libraries of the Union Education Department, Pecten, General Motors, Canadian and British Information Offices, Red Cross and others. The Department's thanks to these bodies for the loan of the films is gratefully recorded.

The Cinema Section has given a few special shows for the staff of the Vocational Training School and Bantu Music Festival Committee and has provided facilities for gramophone recitals and public address by microphone, etc.

Women's and Girls' Activities: Thanks to the generosity of private donors the Department was able to facilitate the erection of a breeze block building in Jabavu for use as a play centre. With the concurrence of the Medical Officer of Health this was run as a play centre for over 100 small children. Three meals a day were provided and the centre was run somewhat on the lines of a day nursery school. The Public Health Department kindly agreed to take the centre over from the 1st July, 1948, as the first day nursery for Non-Europeans to be run by that Department in Johannesburg.

This opportunity should be taken to express the Department's deep appreciation to Mrs. Mavuso for her public spiritedness in starting this play centre in her own house in May, 1947, and for the unselfish service she has given ever since.

Red Cross and adult education classes have been started at Jabavu, Moroka and Pimville. Girls' clubs have been started at Western Native Township, Orlando West No. II and Jabavu, in co-operation with the Girl Guides Association. Training is given to Guides to become Girl Guide leaders and 80 Sunbeams and 60 Girl Guides are being prepared for enrolment.

Adult Education: As a result of several meetings held in 1946 in order to bring about co-ordination and improvement of adult education work among Non-Europeans, the Recreation Officer was nominated by the Department as its representative on the "Johannesburg Central Committee for Non-European Continuation Classes" and has acted as Secretary since 2nd November, 1946. This night school work has grown to the extent that there are now 25 schools with 81 African teachers, approximately 20 European teachers and 2,251 pupils in Johannesburg Municipal hostels, townships, hospital compounds and other places.

As this Committee was intended to be only a part of a wider scheme for adult education, further attempts to set up an "Adult Education Committee" resulted in the election by a gathering of representative bodies, of an Executive with the Recreation Officer as acting Secretary. This Committee is attempting to obtain financial support and official backing from Union, Provincial and Municipal authorities. It is hoped that in the near future some practical results will be seen.

Coloured Welfare Section.

This section controls and administers two Coloured sub-economic housing schemes in Coronationville and Noordgesig.

Coronationville was established in 1939 for the better class Coloureds and 250 houses were built. On 14th May, 1945, a tender for the erection of an additional 100 houses was accepted by the Council, but rejected by the Government owing to the high cost of the scheme. On 27th August, 1946, new tenders for this number of houses were accepted and all these houses were completed and handed over by March, 1948. In 1947 further contracts were placed for 151 houses. Building was still proceeding at the end of June, 1948—it was expected that the houses would be finished by the end of the year. When these houses are finished the township will be complete so far as dwellings are concerned. There are still a few vacant stands, some of which it is proposed to use for the erection of flats and hostels. On 14th November, 1946, the Non-European Affairs Committee approved in principle of the erection of two hostels to house 100 single men and women respectively, and one block of flats for young married couples or childless couples. Plans for these hostels are now being prepared by the City Engineer.

A Non-European hospital with 300 beds was built in 1943 by the Transvaal Provincial Council. A large site next to this was granted to the Hospital Board in 1943 for a Non-European Maternity Hospital. Owing to the high tender prices received in September, 1945, the Hospital Board was unable to proceed with the building of this hospital.

In 1941 the Administration of the South African Railways notified the Council of its intention to expropriate a strip of land on the southern boundary of the township and to acquire the buffer strip between Coronationville and Crosby on which a wireless station had been built in 1945. This involved certain minor alterations to the township layout. Negotiations proved protracted but finality was reached on most points by the end of June, 1948. It was not possible to provide recreational amenities until finality was reached on these negotiations.

Noordegesig was established in 1941 with 350 houses. This township was intended for the poorer section of the Coloured community and also for those Coloured men who had married Native wives. A few Native families who were living in shanties among the Coloured people and passing as Coloureds were housed there in 1941 and were allowed to remain.

On 23rd October, 1945, Council accepted a tender from Messrs. Interlock Construction Company for the erection of 250 two-roomed houses. Unfortunately the Contractor went insolvent towards the end of 1946, leaving 134 houses in various stages of completion. Further building was delayed until after 24th June, 1947, when the Council accepted a tender from Messrs. Anderson Housing Company for the completion of the previous contract. Work was still proceeding at the end of June, 1948, and the first batch of houses was expected to be ready by September, 1948. On 30th April, 1946, a contract for 253 houses which had been accepted by Council with Messrs. Interlock Construction Company was not proceeded with owing to that Company's difficulties.

The slow progress made with Coloured houses, especially for the poorer section, is most disappointing. A measure of the need is that by the end of June, 1948, over 1,000 families had applied for houses in Noordgesig and 950 in Coronationville. The number of houses falling vacant between 1st July, 1945, and 1st June, 1948, was 17 in Coronationville and six in Noordgesig. Thus, including 100 houses built in Coronationville in 1947, only 123 families have been housed. Most of these families had applied as far back as 1939/42, only very few houses having been given to subsequent applicants who were entitled to ex-serviceman or other special priority. A tribute should be paid to the Coloured community for the patience with which they have accepted this unsatisfactory position.

Analysis of the financial position of applicants and of other residents of the township shows that an appreciable number can afford to pay an economic rental (about one-fifth of the old residents in Coronationville). A private township Protea was started in 1946 and proclaimed in November, 1947, where Coloured persons could acquire their own property. This township should prove most valuable from the point of view of Coloureds who can afford their own houses, but at present not many people have taken advantage of it owing to its distance from Johannesburg.

On the 30th April, 1946, Council approved the compulsory purchase of Volkshaven which had already been surveyed and reserved for Coloured persons and which could be made available to Coloured persons. Its purchase was financially approved on 27th August, 1946. The redesigning and reconstruction of the township is necessary. Preliminary plans have been prepared by the Council's Town Planning Consultant, Col. Bowling. Another way of meeting the demand for economic housing is the building of flats and hostels in Coronationville.

Coloured persons are not legally debarred from acquiring land in Newclare, Sophiatown and Albertsville. The former two are already overcrowded and the latter falls within the area set aside for European occupation under the Western Areas Scheme so that many who would like to buy and build there feel that their tenure would be insecure. In spite of this a number of Coloured and Indian families have bought property there.

Apart from the building of additional houses there has been little development in Coronationville. The township was seweraged, original roads tarred and street lighting installed when the first houses were built in 1939. The Government built a fine primary school in 1941. An ante-natal clinic was established in 1944. No permanent office accommodation and no communal centre have yet been provided. All meetings and functions of a public nature have to be held either in the school hall or in a church hall. The Department records its sincere appreciation to the school authority and to the Methodist and Anglican churches for the use of their premises. Plans for a community centre were prepared in 1947 but there was considerable delay in furthering these, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a building permit. A permit has now been granted for administrative offices and club rooms (but not for the main hall) and it is hoped that tenders will be called for during 1948.

No adequate provision has yet been made for sports and recreational facilities in the township. A single tennis court was built some years ago and is in bad repair. Early in 1948 the Council made a grant of £250 to the Cape Coloured School to enable them to build two tennis courts on condition that they were made available to the general public until public courts had been provided. A small children's playground with swings, roundabouts, etc., was established in 1947 and completed in 1948. The residents raised £50 by various means in order to build a small youth centre and many offered their voluntary services for its construction. Unfortunately the Council had not seen its way clear by the end of June, 1948, to enable them to build this centre. A plan for the construction of a football field and an additional tennis court is in course of preparation.

The general conditions at Noordgesig are not as good as Coronationville. Sewerage reticulation of the township was completed by June, 1948, and work is proceeding in connecting up the houses. Roads, with the exception of the main road to Orlando, are in very poor condition. The City Engineer's Department is making a comprehensive survey of the whole Noordgesig/Orlando area, with a view to putting the streets in proper order, but this will not be completed for some time. There are no street lights. Although the reticulation of the township has been requested it is unlikely that this will be done for some time.

Fencing of the existing houses was commenced in June, 1948. Two tennis courts were built in June, 1946, and have proved a success. There are no proper sports fields and games are played on the vacant school site. Plans for a sports arena have been completed and tenders were called for in June, 1948, so work on these should start towards the end of the year. A nursery school was opened in October, 1947, by the Johannesburg and District Cape Coloured Welfare Society in a house converted by the Council. There is no proper hall and all social and public functions have to be held in a small building erected by the Council for the school or the Ebenezer Church Hall. The Department's sincere thanks are due to the Church authorities for permitting such use to be made of their premises. There are no school buildings. A school of over 600 children is conducted in the Ebenezer Church, the small temporary school mentioned above and a tent. Conditions are most unsatisfactory. A site was granted to the Provincial Council in 1944, but despite protracted negotiations and repeated promises plans for it were still incomplete at the end of June, 1948. Boycott had been threatened on two occasions, but the people were restrained from carrying out this threat by their own sense of discipline and by repeated promises of speedy action.

A Tenants' Committee was formed in 1945 in Noordgesig. It consists of five members elected annually by the tenants. The original provisional constitution was redrafted and considered by the Non-European Affairs Committee in 1948. It has proved a useful link between the Department and the tenants and has facilitated free discussions and exchange of views. The members have felt acutely frustrated by the slow progress that has been made during these years and apparent lack of success of their representations. Their restraint and conduct have, however, been highly commendable. They have done excellent work in endeavouring to settle family disputes and in encouraging a good community spirit among the tenants. The Department's sincere thanks are due to all past and present members of the Committee for their helpfulness.

The formation of a similar Committee in Coronationville was mooted in 1946 but was not pursued. The question was reopened at the end of 1947. The principle of a Tenants' Association was accepted at a public meeting in March, 1948, and a Committee was elected to draft the constitution. This has been done and an Executive Committee of eleven members has been elected.

In spite of adverse conditions the behaviour of the tenants in both townships has been excellent. Many of the original tenants came from the slums and the majority have responded favourably. Generally the houses are well kept and many tenants take an interest and pride in their gardens. Domestic and other disputes are not numerous and interest is taken in various clubs and sporting activities. The recent development of lawlessness and gambling among the youth of the townships is a disquietening phenomenon. Weak parental control, absence of adequate recreation facilities, unlighted streets and unemployment are all contributory factors to the situation. The implementation of the programmes described above and efficient administration can help considerably to remedy the position. During the war years the Civilian Guard did fine work and helped tremendously to combat lawlessness. A small number of Municipal Police in Noordgesig are endeavouring to do the same and are showing a high sense of duty. The Department's tribute should also be paid to them for their efforts to promote a better civic spirit in the township. The problem of unemployment is one of the most serious contributory causes of delinquency.

During and immediately after the war there was little unemployment amongst Coloured people but latterly the position has deteriorated. It is worse for youths and unskilled labourers and those who are engaged in the boot trade. The effects are most noticeable in Noordgesig as the tenants there are mostly from the poorer sections of the Coloured community. Poverty and sickness have been prevalent in that township, especially during the past year—a fact reflected in the rent arrears. About one-fifth of the tenants of Noordgesig were in arrears from one to four weeks and in a few cases over ten weeks. Skilled and semi-skilled workers are in a better position and, as indicated above, nearly one-fifth of the old residents of Coronationville are earning sufficient to enable them to pay an economic rental.

Garden and Vegetable Clubs are encouraged in both townships. Manure, seedlings, seeds and advice are supplied to members of the former. Annual competitions are held, the judging being done in co-operation with the Parks and Estates Department. In 1947 a grant of £20 was voted by the Council in respect of prizes for the competition. The Vegetable Clubs were started in 1947 to encourage co-operative buying of vegetables and to enable members to purchase State-aided products and other commodities in short supply.

Public Assistance.

Coloureds are eligible for the following Pensions:—

Old Age,
War Veterans,
Blind,
Invalidity Grants,
Maintenance Grants,
Family Allowances,
Poor Relief.

The following analysis indicates the number of cases dealt with:—

Old Age Pensions applied for	...	...	...	...	69
War Veterans' Pensions applied for	...	...	...	...	12
Blind Pensions applied for	...	...	...	...	9
Invalidity Grants applied for	...	...	...	...	96
Maintenance Grants applied for	...	...	...	...	70
Cases Registered	...	...	...	...	363
Cases given assistance	...	...	...	...	139
Cases refused assistance	...	...	...	...	125
Cases referred elsewhere	...	...	...	...	26

The number of cases receiving various forms of assistance as at 30th June, 1948, were as follows:—

Poor Relief	...	...	...	...	...	71
Maintenance Grants	...	...	...	...	...	111
(41 taken over from the Child Welfare Society)						
Invalidity Grants	...	...	...	...	...	53
(14 died, 20 lapsed, 9 refused)						
Old Age Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	60
(9 died)						
War Veterans' Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	9
(4 died)						
Blind Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	6
(3 died)						

The Coloured Section is responsible for making all enquiries and recommendations regarding applications by Coloured persons in Johannesburg for various forms of assistance. Applications from Coloured persons in the peri-urban areas of Alexandra, Kliptown and Jackson's Drift are dealt with by the Municipal Social Welfare Department. Recommendations are forwarded to the Union Social Welfare Department for final assessment.

The cost of Pensions and assistance granted is met from Government funds. In the case of public assistance, which is administered by the Municipal Social Welfare Department on behalf of the Government, part of the cost of assistance to these cases, which are not covered by the Government Poor Relief Memorandum, is met from Municipal funds.

The Coloured Welfare Section has built up a sound reputation amongst outside agencies with the result that its recommendations are accepted. Many cases are referred to the Section for report and investigation. These outside agencies take advantage of the experience and knowledge of the Coloured Welfare Section.

The case load is extremely heavy and the Public Assistance Officer deals with approximately 300 cases per month, with the result that it is impossible for him to give the supervision, advice and encouragement to poor relief cases necessary in order to rehabilitate them.

The various rates of Pension and assistance are as follows:—

	Urban (per month)	Rural (per month)
Maintenance Grants	£6 0 0	£4 0 0
Blind Pensions	2 10 0	1 10 0
Invalidity Grants	2 5 0	1 10 0
Old Age Pensions	2 5 0	1 10 0
War Veterans' Pensions: From £2— £3 5s. (No domicile qualifications required)		
Family Allowances (per child from third child)	1 15 0	0 17 6
Maximum income of father, £8 per month; minimum income of father, £3 per month.		

The Commissioner for Pensions and the Department of Social Welfare have ruled that Noordgesig is to be regarded as a peri-urban area so that people living there do not receive urban rates of Pension. Representations have been made from time to time to the Departments concerned for reconsideration of this decision, as to all intents and purposes these people are living in an urban area and are subject to the high cost of urban living. Hitherto these representations have met with no success.

The lack of homes and institutions to deal with special cases of hardship, disability or incapacity makes itself felt. There is one small home for old people, the Eurafican Home in Martindale, run by the Rand Aid Society, which provides accommodation for 43 persons. There are no homes for the chronic sick or for destitute children. Children in need of care are sometimes placed in the Native home run by the Child Welfare Society in Orlando.

A Sheltered Employment Scheme for Coloured Ex-Servicemen is in existence at Crown Mines, but there is no similar institution for Coloured civilians.

Housecraft Section.

Clubs.—A number of women's clubs have been organised in the various townships. Members of these clubs are taught dressmaking, knitting and where possible, cooking.

Thrift schemes are encouraged. They have a fluctuating enrolment and attendance, which has recently improved as additional staff make it possible to pay more attention to the members. The following figures give the total membership and average attendance over the last three years:

	Total Membership	Average Attendance
1945/6	194	105
1946/7	221	70
1947/8	234	141

With the extension of the townships additional clubs are being opened; and at June, 1948, ten clubs were in existence. It is noteworthy that the best response is received from Orlando West, Moroka and Jabavu. Annual competitions are held to display the handiwork of members which reveals a high level of competence.

Instruction is regularly given to the women students at the Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Work in domestic science. This instruction is not intended to turn the students into teachers, but to give them a general knowledge of cookery and needlework so that they can give practical help to the women with whom they will come in contact in the course of their welfare duties.

Food Distribution.—During the last two years, which have been marked by a food shortage, the Housecraft Section has had to undertake new duties at the expense of activities previously carried out. In the middle of 1946 at the height of the mealie meal shortage, the Government made mealie meal available to the Municipal Social Welfare Department. Some of this was taken over by this Department for distribution in the Native townships and hostels, through the Superintendents' offices. Up to June, 1947, 7,500 bags were distributed in 7 lb. bags. Representations were continually made to the Controller for the granting of increased quotas to traders, especially to new traders who could not obtain official recognition under the existing formula. These requests were eventually acceded to and, with improving supplies, sufficient mealie meal was being supplied to the traders to enable the Department to cease its distribution in the first half of 1947.

Shortages of sugar and soap were also experienced. The Transvaal Sugar Exchange was unable to increase traders' quotas in Orlando to meet the influx of people in that area and could not give quotas to new traders in that area and in Moroka and Jabavu. It was prepared, however, to allocate a limited amount of sugar to the Department for distribution to approved traders. These allocations commenced in August, 1946, and are still continuing. By June, 1947, 3,112 bags had been distributed in this way and by the end of June, 1948, 9,301 had been distributed. The sugar is distributed to the traders for resale and is not sold direct by the Department. By June, 1948, the general position showed signs of improvement although the Department still continued this service.

In view of the soap shortage Messrs. Lever Bros. kindly undertook to supply the Department with limited stocks for allocation to traders in Orlando West, Moroka and Jabavu, for retail by them to the public. In 1947/8, 605 cases of soap were distributed in this way.

In July, 1947, supplies of margarine were made available to the Municipal Social Welfare Department by the Government for distribution. The Housecraft Section undertook this distribution in townships and hostels. Representations were made to the food authorities to the effect that Native areas could be regarded as almost entirely sub-economic and, as margarine was intended for the sub-economic sections of the community, the Native traders should be allowed to distribute this commodity under supervision. This request was refused and the Department has undertaken to sell margarine direct. The sales were started in July, 1947, and rose steadily during the following four months. When the control on butter was lifted in October, 1947, sales began to drop sharply until, in January, 1948, a level was reached at which sales have remained more or less constant. During 1947/8, 36,505 lbs. of margarine were sold.

Fruit and Vegetables: Ex Native Trust Farms.—During the past four years there has been a general decline in the amount of produce received from the Native Trust Farms for distribution in Johannesburg. This is due partly to difficulties in organisation and partly to the Department's reluctance to compete with established Native traders. During the early part of 1948 discussions were held at a meeting of the Joint Native Advisory Board with representatives of the Native traders from different townships and representatives of the Government Native Affairs Department. Ways and means of increasing the amount of produce consigned to Johannesburg from the Native Trust Farms and of distributing it to the mutual benefit of the producer and consumer, without detriment to the legitimate business of established traders, were discussed but no finality has yet been reached. The value of the produce distributed decreased from £2,072 in 1946/7 to £1,402 in 1947/8.

Advantage was taken of occasional gluts on the Newtown Market to distribute food at very low prices. These opportunities have progressively reduced in the last three years as export facilities improved, e.g.:

					Grapes (Half-lugs)	Oranges (Pockets)
1946	...	...	...	...	19,243	35,539
1947	...	...	...	...	7,501	1,358
1948	...	...	...	...	601	Nil

Other commodities such as potatoes, eggs and tomatoes have also occasionally been distributed when conditions were favourable.

School Feeding Schemes.—Officers of the Housecraft Section have for the last two years been supervising the holiday children's feeding schemes in Orlando and Orlando West and latterly in Moroka and Jabavu. In Moroka and Jabavu they have also undertaken the supervision of the normal school feeding. The number of children being fed has increased from 300 per day in May, 1947, to over 2,900 children per day in June, 1948. The accounts are audited by the Senior Accountant of the Department.

The Section supervises the catering at the Orlando Vocational Training School.

Food Clubs.—Families in the townships are encouraged to form food clubs for the purchase of vegetables and other commodities in short supply such as sugar, soap, candles, etc. The turnover has increased from £107 per month in July, 1947, to £461 in June, 1948. Shortage of staff and transport has, however, limited the extension of this service. A large group from one club has set up a club of its own. The principle of this development is to be welcomed.

Demonstrations.—In 1944/45 five series of cookery demonstrations for domestic servants were undertaken and met with popular response from both employers and employees. Owing to staff shortages these were discontinued until May, 1948. Another course was started during that month with a regular enrolment of 114.

Noord Street Tearoom.—A small tearoom was started late in 1943 at the Alexandra bus terminus in Noord Street to serve the Natives working in that area with hot drinks, sandwiches, etc. It was enlarged and improved towards the end of 1947. The takings increased slightly from £5,688 in 1944/5 to £5,958 in 1947/8.

Over 2,000 people patronise the tearoom daily.

Denver Restaurant.—On 3rd May, 1946, the Denver Restaurant was opened in temporary premises to provide meals for single male Natives in the new Denver Hostel for whom cooking facilities were then not available. A number of male Natives employed by nearby factories also availed themselves of this service. At the end of January, 1948, this restaurant ceased to be operated departmentally and was leased to a Native, Mr. W. Pela.

Jubilee Restaurant.—The new restaurant at the Jubilee Social Centre was opened on the 3rd May, 1948. During the first month it was extensively patronised, partly due to the closing of several illegal catering businesses run by Natives in the Wemmer Hostel and partly due to the meat shortage which made it difficult for Natives to obtain meat elsewhere.

At the end of the fifth week the takings rose to £439. Thereafter, however, the takings began to decrease as meat became more plentiful and illegal trading recommenced in the hostel. The average takings over the first two months of operation were £301 per week. The average expenditure for that period was £250 per week, excluding cost of light, water and capital charges. These figures represent the serving of 1,400 to 1,500 meals per day.

Not all the equipment has arrived nor has the better class section of the restaurant yet been put into commission owing to the lack of steam cookers and other equipment.

Employment Bureau.

The growth of the work of the Employment Bureau is shown in the table on Annexure "A" (attached).

The greatest increase has been in placements in Municipal work and in commerce and industry. The former has risen from nil in 1944/5 to 4,636 in 1947/8, and the latter from 42 to 1,269 over the same period. The former increase is mainly due to the adoption by the Council on 27th January, 1948, of a policy of recruiting its labour through the Bureau. The effect of this resolution, which is to be reviewed within 12 months from that date, is that the Bureau became officially responsible for recruiting all non-graded Non-European labourers required by the various Departments of the Council. Some Departments actually request the Employment Officer to recruit their labour direct for them; others recruit their labour at the various compounds, from among those Natives who have previously been registered for employment at the Bureau. As only those Natives who can produce evidence that they are resident in the urban area or, if migrant, were previously employed by the Council, are registered by the Bureau. The effect of this policy is that Council is gradually recruiting most of its labour from locally resident Natives and is ceasing to take on migrants. The results of this policy are still awaited; it is hoped it will lead to an improvement in efficiency, as the evidence available at present supports the view that a settled labour population is more efficient than a migratory labour force. Moreover, the giving of preference to the local population will ultimately help improve the position of the local Native population.

The increase in the number of labourers placed in commerce and industry is largely due to the continued efforts of the Bureau to get employers to employ their labour through the Bureau and thus to take only urban Natives. The response latterly has been encouraging and would seem to show that local employers are satisfied with the Bureau's service and with the quality of the urban Natives recruited by the Bureau. The Employment Officer has established and is establishing personal contact with an ever-widening circle of employers, both by personal visits and by telephone. He is meeting with a satisfactory response to his appeals.

As indicated in Annexure "A" very much more labour offers itself for employment than can be satisfactorily placed. This is inevitable at the present time when labour organisation and direction scarcely exist. The class of workers who need some special attention are those who have received a certain amount of education. They are generally unwilling to take ordinary labourers jobs and yet the number of openings for them, where they can use the education or skill they have acquired, is very limited. The position has improved recently, however, owing to the efforts of the Bureau and positions are being found for them in junior clerical capacities, etc.

The demand for domestic servants is steadily increasing, but the supply is not improving appreciably. Urban Natives are becoming more and more reluctant to take up this kind of service. As this directly affects a large proportion of the European population of Johannesburg, it is of interest to note the principal reasons, viz., inadequate transport facilities for Non-Europeans to many of the residential areas; long and often inconsiderate hours of work, and lack of recreational facilities—a lack which is particularly noticeable in those suburbs which are not well served by transport. The ban on alien Natives, which was imposed in 1947, has also had its effect in reducing the number of Natives prepared to do this sort of work. In an attempt to meet this demand, posters advertising the advantages of this form of service have been displayed in the townships and elsewhere and for a time two canvassers were employed in the Native townships. They had some success, but owing to pressure of work and the extension of the Bureau's activities in other directions, they had to be withdrawn at the end of 1947.

The employment position for Coloureds is most difficult and the Bureau has hitherto been unable to place more than a very limited number of Coloured men—13 and 62 respectively in the last two years. The Bureau gives special attention to ex-servicemen, disabled people and others requiring special assistance. This aspect of the work has been reported on elsewhere. In the case of Ex-Servicemen it should be noted that 22 were placed in 1946/47 and 148 in 1947/48. The latter increase was mainly due to the closing down of the Bantu Ex-Volunteers Employment Bureau.

A Medical Examination Centre for Native females, which is conducted by the Public Health Department, is attached to the Employment Bureau of the Non-European Affairs Department at the Jubilee Social Centre in Eloff Street extension. A woman doctor is in charge of this clinic and facilities are available for any Non-European woman seeking employment to be examined. A thorough examination is performed and, if the woman is free from any infectious or contagious disease including venereal disease, she is given a certificate to that effect. If she should be suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form, she is refused a certificate and persuaded to come back for treatment. If the disease is not in a communicable form, but requires treatment for a cure, efforts are made to persuade the woman to attend the Venereal Diseases Clinic session which is held there on Thursday afternoon each week, and employers are asked to give facilities to such servants to attend the clinic.

If any other treatment is required the servant is sent to the out-patient department of the Non-European Hospital. The Medical Examination Centre is run in the interest of both employers and employees and the doctor in charge keeps in close personal contact with employers whose servants require treatment. Apart from the examinations conducted through the Employment Bureau, if any housewife has a Native servant girl who it is considered desirable to have examined, she can arrange accordingly. There is, however, no compulsion and a Native female who goes through the Bureau need not submit to the medical examination.

Annexure "B" (attached) gives details of the number of medical examinations by the Medical Officer and it will be seen that there is a steady increase in the number of persons examined each year and in the attendances at the venereal diseases clinic.

In order to keep a check on the physical fitness of the Native nurses employed by the Council in the Native locations, arrangements exist for the Medical Officer at this Medical Examination Centre to examine all such employees at regular intervals.

Vocational Training Centre.

The Vocational Training Centre was started in 1941. It had the dual aim of providing technical training for Native youths and of combating juvenile delinquency. These two aims were to be combined: the former to provide a means of dealing with the latter. This social aspect of the institution is still maintained and a considerable amount of time is given in the school to wider education, character training and the inculcation of self-respect. At the same time an effort is made to raise the standard of technical education so that the children may earn an adequate living at their trade on leaving school.

During the past four years the school has grown, both in numbers and in the range of its activities. For some years the numbers fluctuated between 60 and 80 and then, in 1947, began to rise steadily. This increase is shown by the following figures:—

1944 maximum enrolment	60—ending with	53
1945	80—	Nil
1946	84—	81
1947	127—	114
1948	160—	160

Originally there were three courses given, i.e. carpentry, building and gardening. The latter was really a prevocational course and included handicrafts and elementary education as well as gardening. Pupil carpenters and builders who are weak in such subjects as English, Afrikaans, arithmetic, etc. are also given supplementary courses in these subjects. In 1944 the number of pupils taking carpentry, building and gardening were 18, 16 and 26 respectively. In 1947 an additional course in tailoring was started. At the end of June, 1948, the number of pupils taking these courses were as follows:

	First Stage	Second Stage	Third Stage	Fourth Stage	Total
Builders	42	5	11	2	60
Carpenters	33	7	7	1	48
Tailors	17	10	6	—	33
Pre-vocational	19	—	—	—	19
	111	22	24	3	160

The large number in the first stage indicates growing interest in the school and satisfaction with the instruction given. Latterly there has been a marked improvement in the relations between the school and the residents of the surrounding townships, which is to some extent due to their realising that the school exists for their benefit and that some advantage is to be gained from the training offered. The low number in the higher stages of the different courses is partly due to the small enrolment two or three years ago and partly to a fairly high rate of wastage due to difficulties experienced in placing boys in employment at the end of their training. These difficulties are very real in view of the restrictions placed in the way of employment of Native builders and carpenters and the fact that Council does not employ Natives in these capacities. There are at present only a limited number of openings with private builders in the peri-urban areas or with the Transvaal Education Department which is building Native schools with Native labour. Consequently many boys who have received training at the school have to be content with jobs as errand boys, etc. During the summer of 1947/8 the Department was able to supervise the building of a school in Moroka and a playcentre in Jabavu by trainees from the School. This has encouraged the pupils and the parents considerably. It is hoped to develop this aspect of the work still further. The Non-European Affairs Committee has authorised the erection of a new library in Orlando by pupils of the school. Further developments are also hoped for in the proposed Dube Township, where Natives will be able to do their own building. It is found that the boys at the end of two or three years' training at the School are tolerably competent but need supervision by an experienced foreman—otherwise their work tends to become inefficient and slow. In the case of tailors it is hoped that those who have completed their training will be able to earn a living in the townships making and repairing clothes.

Admission to the school is free and no minimum standard of education is laid down. The standard required, however, is being tacitly raised and preference is given to applicants with Standard VI qualification. Pupils are given two meals a day and overalls. All new pupils are medically examined on admission and are regularly weighed thereafter.

Sports have recently been introduced, the most popular being football, tennis, tennikoits, boxing and, recently, softball. The boys have themselves levelled off a football field and have almost completed a double tennis court.

Practically all the buildings of the school have been erected by the pupils. During the last two years the pupils have built teachers' cottages in breeze blocks with roofing of corrugated asbestos. Four cottages have been completed and one is still in the course of construction.

The school is regarded by the Transvaal Education Department as a special type of primary school with manual and industrial training. The salary of the Principal is paid in full by the Provincial Administration but no other assistance is given. The Department's aim is that the school should be fully recognised as an industrial one. With this end in view the Union Education Department was invited to inspect it early in 1946. It was satisfactorily reported upon but did not comply with certain educational requirements, one of which was that the number of hours of instruction in industrial subjects did not come up to the minimum prescribed by the Education Department. It was scarcely possible to conform to this requisite minimum without curtailing other forms of training to which reference has been made, unless the pupils board at the school.

The Non-European Affairs Committee accepted the principle of providing hostels in December, 1946. Plans for a hostel have now been approved and working drawings are being prepared.

Home Gardening.

For some years the Department has been distributing seedlings from the Orlando farm without cost to the tenants in the Native townships. This service did not meet with great success, as few of the tenants had any horticultural knowledge and were further handicapped by lack of manure and water.

Early in 1946 a letter from the Secretary for Native Affairs was received, urging all urban authorities to encourage tenants in Native townships to grow vegetables in order to supplement the country's food supplies which were becoming alarmingly low. In response the Department reorganised this service and in August, 1946, introduced a "Home Gardening" scheme. Garden Clubs were formed in Orlando and Pimville and a Native Demonstrator was appointed. He started a demonstration plot in Orlando West, showed Club members how to cultivate their gardens and distributed seeds and seedlings. A Scotch-cart load of manure was also supplied to each member. The scheme was supervised by the Farm Manager with the assistance of the township superintendents. A membership fee of 5s. was charged.

At the end of the 1946/47 season 40 members had joined from Orlando West and 20 from Pimville. These two areas were chosen as conditions there were favourable to gardening, as water was laid on and people had displayed great keenness and had started small gardens in spite of the steep slope and, in some cases, the rocky ground. The general response was so encouraging that in 1947 three graded posts were created for Native Demonstrators and the scheme was extended to Orlando West and Eastern Native Township.

By the end of June, 1948, there were 210 members of the Gardening Clubs. During the year, in addition to manure, seedlings and advice, members were also supplied at cost with hose-piping and the necessary connections and fittings. Three thousand feet of hose-piping was sold and the following seeds and seedlings were supplied:

Seeds supplied to Clubs:

Beans (Broad)	Maize
Beans (Canadian Wonder)	Cabbages
Peas	Carrots
Onions	Beetroot
Spinach	Cauliflower
Lettuce	Turnips
Tomatoes	Hubbard Squash
Pumpkins	

Seedlings supplied to Clubs.

	Coloured Townships	Native Townships	Total
Cabbages	12,000	17,000	29,000
Cauliflower	2,000	1,000	3,000
Onions	10,000	20,000	30,000
Tomatoes	15,000	15,000	30,000
Spinach	5,000	1,000	6,000
	<u>44,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>98,000</u>

One competition was held in 1947 and two in 1947/8 for summer and winter gardens respectively. There were 80 entrants for the summer competition and 50 for the winter. All of these were successful and a high standard of gardening was attained, especially in summer. Tenants are still unconvinced about winter gardens, but this year's competition may improve this attitude.

The majority of Club members have grown sufficient vegetables to supply their households for six months or more in the year. The value of the scheme can be measured not only by the monetary benefits that accrue to the members of the Garden Clubs but in the healthy activity of gardening and improved outlook. It is most noticeable that in those areas where the Clubs have been operating and where water is laid on the tenants are taking great interest and pride in their gardens and have greatly improved the appearance of the townships. Due to the influence of keen gardeners, not all of whom are Club members, the streets have been practically transformed and in Orlando West and the new parts of Pimville there are sections where almost every plot is being cared for.

Royal Visit.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, visited Johannesburg on 1st and 2nd April, 1947. Special facilities were provided along certain routes to enable Non-Europeans to get a view of the Royal Visitors. In addition, the Royal Party visited Orlando on 1st April and spent a few minutes in the township listening to Native songs. Natives from all over the city were concentrated at Orlando for the occasion. On 2nd April special facilities were provided between Western Native Township and Sophiatown for the Non-Europeans to obtain a priority view of the Royal procession.

The Non-European people are amongst the most loyal of His Majesty's subjects, and whilst they appreciated the facilities provided, there was disappointment that it was not possible to arrange a special function at which privileged members of the Non-European community might have had an opportunity of being presented to our Royal visitors.

Illegal Trading.

During the period under review there has been a marked and progressive increase in the number of illegal traders, both in the locations and in various parts of the City. In the locations alone a survey discloses the following number of unauthorised, unlicensed traders:

Grocers	455
Butchers	100
Greengrocers	103
Milk Shops	51
Fish and Chip Shops	20
Vetkoeks	18
Maheu	11
Wood and Coal	98
Sundry	35
	<u>891</u>

Facilities granted for the legitimate exercise of the various trades mentioned total 326 and plans have been drawn to increase the number. It is considered that the available facilities are sufficient to meet the reasonable needs of the population they serve, but additional facilities are being created in response to Native request.

A regrettable feature of illegal trading is the attitude displayed by the majority of these illegal traders to any form of regulation and control. Many display a militant attitude and threaten violence against any officials attempting to curb the practice. More than a third of the illegal traders deal in contaminable

foods and the conditions under which they carry on their trade constitute a threat to public health.

Many of the illegal traders established themselves in the recent past when they appeared to be able to secure supplies of goods which were either not procurable or in very short supply. This fact, together with the fact that they paid no licences or rentals, put them in a very favourable position as compared with the recognised licensed traders who keenly resent the activities of their unlicensed brethren.

Legislation to meet the situation appears to be inadequate and efforts are being made to cure this difficulty.

Financial.

The following figures summarise the financial aspect of the Department's activities for the years stated.

	1944/45	
	Income	Expenditure
Native Townships	£78,392 1 10	£169,138 18 4
Native Hostels	48,748 19 5	58,998 12 5
Orlando Sub-economic	45,907 10 2	69,503 19 1
Orlando National Housing	—	—
Moroka	—	—
Shelters	—	—
Pimville Sub-economic	74 6 3	—
Coronationville	5,655 11 4	14,092 12 5
Noordgesig	5,541 4 9	9,048 17 10
Prospect	—	3,996 15 2
Claremont	55 10 0	189 12 0
Other	279,929 2 7	185,636 7 1
Totals	£464,304 6 4	£510,605 14 4
	1945/46	
	Income	Expenditure
Native Townships	£77,143 13 10	£184,056 14 4
Native Hostels	50,813 13 1	67,794 8 1
Orlando Sub-economic	45,942 0 2	77,317 18 8
Orlando National Housing	3,946 10 2	2,608 12 2
Moroka	—	—
Shelters	11,094 2 4	26,722 14 11
Pimville Sub-economic	2,998 0 3	3,295 1 1
Coronationville	5,677 15 4	15,677 13 6
Noordgesig	5,647 0 2	11,055 4 4
Prospect	—	3,996 15 2
Claremont	55 10 0	661 17 10
Other	215,976 13 3	168,615 8 11
Totals	£419,294 18 7	£561,802 9 0
	1946/47	
	Income	Expenditure
Native Townships	£80,249 11 9	£201,434 11 10
Native Hostels	62,383 2 10	80,448 9 7
Orlando Sub-economic	46,215 10 0	84,591 12 11
Orlando National Housing	45,618 3 11	57,573 2 2
Moroka	6,954 15 0	17,814 11 6
Shelters	12,213 3 8	29,952 5 8
Pimville Sub-economic	—	—
Coronationville	5,961 3 6	17,832 7 11
Noordgesig	5,796 2 3	16,021 17 1
Prospect	—	3,996 15 2
Claremont	55 10 0	1,799 15 8
Other	323,867 6 11	288,099 4 1
Totals	£589,314 9 10	£799,564 13 7

	1947/48	
	Income	Expenditure
Native Townships	£84,175 11 0	£243,844 9 10
Native Hostels	66,312 6 8	98,261 18 11
Orlando Sub-economic	45,952 1 11	90,186 14 8
Orlando National Housing	44,356 19 10	50,035 6 0
Moroka	54,675 8 3	64,836 7 0
Shelters	13,201 13 8	30,889 0 2
Pimville Sub-economic	3,544 16 0	4,499 18 2
Coronationville	8,041 18 0	22,981 10 4
Noordgesig	5,689 15 6	13,581 19 10
Prospect	—	3,996 15 2
Claremont	55 10 0	3,353 17 5
Other	456,172 11 1	284,073 7 8
Totals	£782,178 11 11	£910,541 5 2

Statistics.

Annexure "C" (attached) sets out statistics relating to the Native Locations administered by this Department.

Thanks.

Since assuming office the history of the Department might best be described as a succession of crises. The underlying cause of these was the grave shortage of accommodation in relation to the overwhelming influx of Non-Europeans into the City, attracted by the expansion of industry. The disorganisation of essential and social services, complicated by the succession of squatter outbreaks, has demanded long and anxious days and nights, not only from members of the Department's executive staff, but also from the Chairman and members of the Non-European Affairs Committee, as well as from other members of the City Council and Heads of the various Departments with whom it has been necessary to co-operate. To one and all the Department records its appreciation and sincere thanks.

To the Deputy Manager, Mr. W. J. P. Carr, and to all members of the staff your Manager records his thanks, with acknowledgment that their loyalty and painstaking attention to their work have made possible the efficient fulfilment of the Department's functions.

It is gratifying to record the sympathy and practical help rendered to the Department at all times by the Secretary for Native Affairs, his local representatives, the Chief Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, District Commandant, Officers and men of the South African Police.

In conclusion the Department would also express thanks to the members of the Native Advisory Boards and to the Advisory Councils of Coronationville and Noordgesig for their co-operation and help in administering the Department during one of the most difficult periods in our history.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. I. VENABLES,

Manager.

September, 1948.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT

Year	Number Registered		MALE							FEMALE			
	Male	Female	Enquiries from Employers			Placed			Total	Enquiries from Employers	Placed		Total
			Domestic	Municipal	Commerce and Industry	Domestic	Municipal	Commerce and Industry			Domestic	Commerce and Industry	
1944/5 ...	1,144	566	—	—	—	300	—	42	342	1,702	401	—	401
1945/6 ...	1,558	700	1,073	—	414	378	217	346	941	1,568	367	3	370
1946/7 ...	2,954	848	1,454	948	441	427	973	412	1,812	1,911	439	—	439
1947/8 ...	12,940	821	1,604	4,606	1,259	418	4,636	1,269	6,323	2,335	478	10	488

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—MEDICAL SERVICES, 1944-1948.

Year	Referred By		Total	Fit Certificate Given		Suffering From				Routine W.R.			Repeat W.R.			V.D. Clinics		
	Bureau	Mistress		Bureau	Mistress	Cont. V.D.	Cont. T.B.	Other Cont. Diseases	Other Diseases	+V.E.	?	-V.E.	+V.E.	?	-V.E.	First Visit	Re-visit	Total
1944/45 ...	421	1,634	2,055	412	1,588	7	—	6	54	204	77	782	35	64	196	113	608	721
1945/46 ...	852	1,615	2,467	829	1,449	24	—	4	138	276	128	1,007	75	52	164	101	702	803
1946/47 ...	1,409	1,842	3,251	1,282	1,539	46	—	3	78	295	170	1,464	76	81	165	233	775	1,008
1947/48 ...	1,662	1,484	3,146	1,569	1,109	47	—	3	110	299	260	1,461	85	76	287	129	769	898
	4,344	6,575	10,919	4,092	5,685	124	—	16	380	1,074	635	4,714	271	273	812	576	2,854	3,430

V.D. CLINICS.

1. ATTENDANCES AND DISEASES.

Year	Gonorrhoea						Syphilis						Other V.D.						Not V.D.						Total Attendances		
	First Attendance			Re-attendance			First Attendance			Re-attendance			First Attendance			Re-attendance			First Attendance			Re-attendance			Total Attendances		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1944/45 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	99	1	607	608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	1	720	721
1945/46 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	81	—	696	696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	6	6	—	803	803
1946/47 ...	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	197	197	—	681	681	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	32	32	—	82	82	—	1,008	1,008
1947/48 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	119	120	—	769	769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	1	897	898
	—	—	—	—	12	12	1	496	497	1	2,753	2,754	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	75	75	—	88	88	2	3,428	3,430

2. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS AND RESULTS.

Year	Wassermans				Smears			Injections			Sessions		
	+V.E.	?	-V.E.	Total	+V.E.	-V.E.	Total	+V.E.	-V.E.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1944/45 ...	29	14	65	108	—	—	—	536	509	1,045	—	50	50
1945/46 ...	31	2	30	63	—	—	—	746	689	1,435	—	50	50
1946/47 ...	47	5	39	91	—	—	—	979	934	1,913	—	50	50
1947/48 ...	32	5	8	45	—	—	—	866	802	1,668	—	49	49
	139	26	142	307	—	—	—	3,127	2,934	6,061	—	199	199

STATISTICS.

1. Orlando.

Estimated population, 97,000 (1948).

	June, 1944/45	June, 1945/46	June, 1946/47	June, 1947/48
(i) Illegal Structures Demolished.				
By Location Staff	20	3	12	—
By Tenants, after warning	15	25	82	92
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>92</u>
(ii) Convictions.				
(a) Overcrowding in houses	107	—	17	25
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places	8	—	26	39
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	—	—	—	—
(d) General disturbances	32	—	239	183
(e) Other offences	5,451	—	11,098	9,704
Total	<u>5,588</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,380</u>	<u>9,951</u>
(iii) Rent Cases.				
(f) Number of persons summoned	2,139	1,861	1,552	1,848
(g) Number of ejectments effected	26	8	4	4
(h) Amount realised from auction sales ...	£21/7/6	£1/15/3	£2/12/-	—
(iv) Township Statistics.				
Number of refuse bins	1,233	1,624	1,760	2,456
Number of water taps	—	1,643	2,274	3,199
Number of drains	—	1,290	1,532	1,753
Average monthly water consumption (galls.)	8,370,000	9,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000
Number of houses	6,700	7,299	7,218	8,079
Number of shelters	—	4,042	4,042	4,034
Registered population	49,900	62,010	60,767	66,559
(v) Deaths Registered—Registered Tenants.				
July	32	—	—	—
August	30	—	—	—
September	35	—	—	—
October	33	—	—	—
November	80	—	—	—
December	65	—	—	—
January	51	—	—	—
February	42	—	—	—
March	30	—	—	—
April	34	—	—	—
May	31	—	—	—
June	27	—	—	—
Totals	<u>490</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>610</u>
(vi) Ages at Death.				
Under one year	414	473	627	415
Over one year and under five years	294	263	288	201
Over five years and under ten years	20	—	—	—
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	47	56	48	48
Over twenty-one years	360	429	459	426
Total	<u>1,135</u>	<u>1,221</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,090</u>

(vii) Principal Causes of Death.

(a) Under one year: Enteritis and diarrhoea.

(b) Over one year: Bronchitis and pneumonia.

	June, 1944/45	June, 1945/46	June, 1946/47	June, 1947/48
(viii) Births Registered.				
Births	1,620	2,303	2,190	2,236
Stillbirths	72	108	85	94
Total	<u>1,692</u>	<u>2,411</u>	<u>2,275</u>	<u>2,330</u>

2. Pimville.

Estimated population, 21,000 (1948).

(i) Illegal Structures Demolished.

By Location Staff	—	—	—	1
By Tenants, after warning	12	10	5	3
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

(ii) Convictions.

(a) Overcrowding in houses	—	—	—	—
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places	—	—	—	—
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	—	—	—	—
(d) General disturbances	150	130	120	130
(e) Other offences	3,000	3,500	3,000	3,500
Total	<u>3,150</u>	<u>3,630</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>3,630</u>

(iii) Rent Cases.

(f) Number of persons summoned	20	18	16	127
(g) Number of ejectments effected	—	—	—	3
(h) Amount realised from auction sales	—	—	—	£17/10/-

(iv) Township Statistics.

Number of refuse bins	230	280	280	280
Number of water taps	194	220	246	256
Number of drains	45	45	45	45
Average monthly water consumption (galls.)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,250,000
Number of houses	1,254	1,262	1,262	1,262
Registered population	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000

(v) Deaths Registered—Registered Tenants.

July	6	12	14	18
August	11	8	9	16
September	7	6	13	14
October	10	18	11	10
November	17	16	9	7
December	10	15	20	10
January	14	13	13	14
February	13	9	7	16
March	7	8	4	22
April	7	7	8	19
May	6	8	8	16
June	10	15	13	6
Total	<u>118</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>168</u>

	June, 1944/45	June, 1945/46	June, 1946/47	June, 1947/48
(vi) Ages at Death.				
Under one year	445	447	235	324
Over one year and under five years ...	188	100	180	132
Over five years and under ten years ...	11	103	20	14
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	20	84	110	38
Over twenty-one years	357	260	130	212
Total	<u>1,021</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>720</u>

(vii) Principal Causes of Death.

(a) Under one year: Enteritis and diarrhoea.

(b) Over one year: Bronchitis and pneumonia.

(viii) Births Registered.

Births	382	453	266	516
Stillbirths	47	20	34	25
Total	<u>429</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>541</u>

3. Western Native Township.

Estimated population, 17,000 (1948).

(i) Illegal Structures Demolished.

By Location Staff	22	34	19	22
By Tenants, after warning	13	19	33	37
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>59</u>

(ii) Convictions.

(a) Overcrowding in houses	—	—	—	23
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places ...	84	112	80	1
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	—	—	—	—
(d) General disturbances	184	215	181	126
(e) Other offences	4,373	3,446	3,051	83*
Total	<u>4,641</u>	<u>3,773</u>	<u>3,312</u>	<u>233</u>

* No South African Police figures.

(iii) Rent Cases.

(f) Number of persons summoned	1,900	1,875	1,680	1,560
(g) Number of ejectments effected	1	1	—	3
(h) Amount realised from auction sales ...	—	—	—	—

(iv) Township Statistics.

Number of refuse bins	220	220	220	220
Number of water taps	2,331	2,331	2,331	2,331
Number of drains	2,337	2,337	2,337	2,337
Average monthly water consumption (galls.)	7,400,000	—	—	8,693,500
Number of houses	2,286	2,286	2,286	2,286
Registered population	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

	June, 1944/45	June, 1945/46	June, 1946/47	June, 1947/48
(v) Deaths Registered—Registered Tenants.				
July	6	6	4	—
August	4	11	3	—
September	4	4	7	—
October	8	8	12	—
November	14	7	14	—
December	12	8	5	—
January	8	10	—	—
February	3	7	7	—
March	7	5	5	—
April	3	8	2	—
May	5	4	10	—
June	9	10	5	—
Total	<u>83</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>66</u>
(vi) Ages at Death.				
Under one year	50	52	37	38
Over one year and under five years	29	31	24	17
Over five years and under ten years	—	1	5	2
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	14	13	7	6
Over twenty-one years	57	71	48	52
Total	<u>150</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>115</u>
(vii) Principal Causes of Death.				
(a) Under one year: Enteritis and diarrhoea.				
(b) Over one year: Bronchitis and pneumonia.				
(viii) Births Registered.				
Births	196	243	254	261
Stillbirths	21	18	18	11
Total	<u>217</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>272</u>
4. Eastern Native Township.				
Estimated population, 5,500 (1948).				
(i) Illegal Structures Demolished.				
By Location Staff	—	—	—	—
By Tenants, after warning	—	—	—	7
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7</u>
(ii) Convictions.				
(a) Overcrowding in houses	—	—	—	—
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places	14	21	31	27
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	—	—	—	—
(d) General disturbances	54	53	108	110
(e) Other offences	1,127	1,314	2,402	2,759
Total	<u>1,195</u>	<u>1,388</u>	<u>2,541</u>	<u>2,896</u>
(iii) Rent Cases.				
(f) Number of persons summoned	1	1	2	25
(g) Number of ejections effected	—	—	—	—
(h) Amount realised from auction sales	—	—	—	—

	June, 1944/45	June, 1945/46	June, 1946/47	June, 1947/48
(iv) Township Statistics.				
Number of refuse bins	78	78	78	78
Number of water taps	87	87	87	87
Number of drains	88	88	88	88
Average monthly water consumption (galls.)	831,400	770,600	718,000	806,500
Number of houses	616	616	616	617
Registered population	3,000	3,050	3,100	3,150

(v) Deaths Registered—Registered Tenants.

July	—	1	—	—
August	2	1	—	—
September	2	—	—	—
October	3	2	—	—
November	3	2	—	—
December	1	4	—	—
January	6	4	—	—
February	1	—	—	—
March	3	—	—	—
April	—	1	—	—
May	3	4	—	—
June	2	2	—	—
Total	<u>26</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>

(vi) Ages at Death.

Under one year	29	17	20	16
Over one year and under five years	7	7	2	3
Over five years and under ten years	—	1	1	—
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	2	1	5	3
Over twenty-one years	22	11	18	14
Total	<u>60</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>36</u>

(vii) Principal Causes of Death.

- (a) Under one year: Enteritis and diarrhoea.
 (b) Over one year: Bronchitis and pneumonia.

(viii) Births Registered.

Births	70	75	124	105
Stillbirths	—	—	—	1
Total	<u>70</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>106</u>

5. Moroka/Jabavu.

Estimated population, 62,000 (1948).

(i) Illegal Structures Demolished.

By Location Staff	—	—	6	42
By Tenants, after warning	—	—	12	16
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>58</u>

	June, 1944/45	June, 1945/46	June, 1946/47	June, 1947/48
(ii) Convictions.				
(a) Overcrowding in houses	—	—	—	11
(b) Urinating in unauthorised places ...	—	—	6	10
(c) Throwing refuse in unauthorised places	—	—	—	—
(d) General disturbances	—	—	14	42
(e) Other offences	—	—	76	950
Total	—	—	96	1,013
(iii) Rent Cases.				
(f) Number of persons summoned	—	—	—	1,250
(g) Number of ejections effected	—	—	—	—
(h) Amount realised from auction sales ...	—	—	—	—
(iv) Township Statistics.				
Number of refuse bins	—	—	300	950
Number of water taps	—	—	210	635
Number of drains	—	—	12*	1
Average monthly water consumption (galls.)	—	—	700,000	3,850,000
Number of houses	—	—	—	—
Registered population	—	—	42,500	60,200
			* French drains.	
(v) Deaths Registered.				
Registered Tenants	—	—	34	472
(vi) Ages at Death.				
Under one year	—	—	—	287
Over one year and under five years	—	—	—	147
Over five years and under ten years	—	—	—	34
Over ten years and under twenty-one years	—	—	—	24
Over twenty-one years	—	—	—	112
Total	—	—	—	604
(vii) Principal Causes of Death.				
(a) Under one year: Enteritis and diarrhoea.				
(b) Over one year: Bronchitis and Pneumonia.				
(viii) Births Registered.				
Births	—	—	288	621
Stillbirths	—	—	9	51
Total	—	—	297	672

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