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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MANAGER

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

for the year ended

30th June 1959

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ANNUAL REPORT 1958/1959.

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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY 1958 TO 30TH JUNE 1959.

To the Mayor and Councillors of
the City of Johannesburg.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department for the period 1st July 1958 to 30th June 1959.

A. IMPORTANT EVENTS:-

1. NATIVES.

(i) CLOSING OF URBAN BEERHALLS AND OPENING OF BEERGARDENS IN TOWNSHIPS.

The year could very well be known as the year of the beerhall crisis because it was during this year that the closing of the urban beerhalls which had been threatened for a long time, came to a head. Early in the year, after a fatal attack on a European near the Mai-Mai beerhall on a Saturday afternoon, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development issued a directive that the three beerhalls in the urban area of the City had to be closed by the 16th June 1959. A rush to complete eight beergardens in the South Western Bantu Areas ensued. It was, however, feared that the summary closing of the beerhalls near the centre of the City without any compensatory provision for those patrons working within easy reach of these halls who were used to having beer during their lunch-hour could very well precipitate further trouble.

At first the Minister was adamant, but through the efforts of the Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee the Minister agreed ten days before the beerhalls were due to be closed to grant concessions for three temporary beerhalls to be opened on an experimental basis within the mining belt to the south of the industrial areas of the City. Another six days were taken up by negotiations with the owners of the sites before a start could be made with the actual construction. Only by the super-human efforts of the staff of various Departments was it possible to open all three halls at noon on 16th June, 1959. One of these was closed after a brief period of operation of only eleven days. The other two continue to provide an amenity greatly appreciated by the thousands of patrons. Five of the new beergardens in the South Western complex of Townships were opened between the 25th May and 30th June 1959 and two more were under construction as well as the much larger beergarden (Jabulani).

(ii) WOMEN SUBJECT TO LABOUR REGULATIONS.

New Native Labour Regulations were published on the 9th January 1959 which subjected Native women to the same controls as men. This necessitated the provision of a Labour Bureau for women, which was established at No. 1 Polly Street and was officially opened on the 1st April 1959. Provision for medical examinations at the centre was under way.

Probably owing to the promulgation of these regulations and the increased facilities made available, there was a great increase in the number of women registering for employment. They registered mainly for domestic service as this was almost the only avenue for employment open to them for

which most of them were qualified. The number of requisitions received for employees was, however, still small and it was felt that the implications of the new regulations were not widely known or realised by employers and work seekers, notwithstanding wide publicity given by the press and radio:

By the end of the year approximately 250 persons were being dealt with daily by this section of the Registration branch. Difficulty was experienced in finding employment owing mainly to lack of registration of vacancies and because most prospective employees were married women living under family conditions in the Townships who required work which would enable them to return to their homes in the afternoons, while most employers preferred domestic servants to live in.

(iii) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Determined efforts were made to curb a growing tendency towards lawlessness among Native youths in the Townships. A two-pronged attack was made in the form of -

(a) The Superintendents' Patrol the creation of which was mentioned last year and

(b) the creation of a Youth Employment Section quite separate from the other two sections of the Registration branch and under the control of qualified welfare workers.

(a) The Superintendents' Patrol.

A group of nine Municipal Native Policemen under the control of a Native Sergeant, all hand-picked for their athletic abilities and temperamental suitability, was formed on 26th September 1958 and placed under a European Inspector driving a "pick-up" type of van. The group was attached to the staff of the Senior Superintendent at Moroka to try and round-up young thugs who had formed themselves into gangs. An estimated 100 youths of both sexes between the ages of twelve and twenty-three banded together in two known gangs named the "Black Swines" and the "Pirates" who fought pitched battles with fire-arms, knives, sticks, stones and any type of dangerous weapon they could lay their hands on. "Poachers" were mercilessly dealt with and two houses were set alight when rival gang members took cover in them.

"Benzine parties" in which the vapour of the fluid poured on pieces of rag or material was inhaled, causing a drunken stupor, were a common feature which lead to all types of orgies resulting in rape, robberies and murder committed on trains, in taxis, in the vicinity of shops or in dark lanes and streets, on all nights of the week, but especially on Fridays and month-ends when many victims were robbed of their pay packets. Others teamed up with "shebeen queens", molesting customers and exacting "protection money" from the "queens". By the end of the year 192 Natives had been arrested and handed over to the South African Police to be charged with being in the area without permission.

Action was taken against vagrants and 1,662 persons were arrested and handed over to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner to be dealt with. One of these was the alleged leader of the "Russians", an adult gang of ruffians. The leader had been in the area illegally for seven months after two

previous deportations to Basutoland. He had not worked since 1940 and had previous convictions for theft, public violence, assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm and for being in possession of unlicensed fire-arms. He was again declared a prohibited immigrant and deported after serving a term in gaol.

Eight fire-arms were recovered and also a large number of dangerous weapons such as two-edged hunting knives, pieces of steel sharpened to a razor edge on both sides, pangas, tomahawks, loaded sticks, bicycle chains and knob kieries for which 172 Bantu were charged by the Police.

On one occasion a patrol raided a house where a "benzine party" was in progress and apprehended sixteen youths and nine young girls and found eighteen sharpened pieces of steel and knives in their possession.

The European Inspector was commended by the Council for his work and two of the constables were awarded medals - one silver and one bronze for outstanding bravery and devotion to duty when engaged in running fights with gangsters. Originally the policemen were dressed in regulation dress and issued with riot sticks and wicker shields. The van and uniforms proved to be more of a liability in the work. Eventually the van was used only to transport the policemen to and from pre-arranged spots and to collect arrested persons while the uniforms of policemen on patrol duty were replaced by civilian clothes. Within six months the patrol was increased to twelve policemen under the European Inspector and two N.C.O.'s and a Bantu clerk to handle the office work.

(b) The Youth Employment Section:

Juveniles were dealt with by a section of the local labour bureau. 9,805 Registered for employment and 5,394 were placed in employment. It was, however, decided to enlarge this section and to appoint social welfare workers who would be better able to deal with their specialised problems.

(iv) RECREATION

(a) Orlando Stadium:

A sports stadium regarded as one of the finest in the country, was completed at a cost of £36,000 and opened by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, the Hon. Mr. M.D.C. de Wet Nel on 2nd May 1959. The stadium was planned as part of the 1956 festivities and the building was made possible with a contribution of £21,000 by businessmen and individuals in Johannesburg and £15,000 by the City Council as part of the City's contribution to the Native people of the City.

It is a multi-purpose stadium consisting of an Olympic Standard athletic track, cycle track and a sports field, mainly used for soccer and basketball, but available also for cricket, rugby and other games. It can be used at night for boxing tournaments, etc. A grand stand to seat approximately 700 persons and providing change rooms, equipment rooms, showers and a committee room, forms part of the stadium.

(b) Uncle Tom's Hall:

A hall with seating accommodation for approximately 600 with stage and dressing rooms was completed during the year at a cost of £21,000 as part of the City's gift to the Native community during the 1956 festivities. It was named by the Native community after one of the Department's officials (Mr. Tom Nicholas) who had rendered sterling service to the community for many years.

(v) INFORMATION OFFICER : APPOINTED.

An Information Officer was appointed at the beginning of March 1959 to interview the growing number of overseas visitors wanting to see the Manager in connection with Native Administration in Johannesburg; to show them the South Western Native Townships and generally to relieve the Manager and other senior officials of the pressure of discussing with tourists an increasingly interesting overseas talking point.

A total of 286 persons was interviewed and conducted through the Townships, 116 of whom were from overseas. Of these overseas visitors, 65 could be classed as important or very important persons in charge of publicity media, i.e., press, radio and television, and 170 were local students who were taken in five different groups varying between 25 and 60 per group. Close liaison was established with the press and radio news divisions and a considerable amount of favourable publicity, both local and overseas, was obtained on what the Council was doing for its Native population.

A start was made on the writing of a small brochure on the housing achievements for Natives.

The Manager and other senior officials continued to interview, and occasionally accompanied visitors who either specifically asked for such interviews or who were judged to be of sufficient importance. Among those so taken was Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery.

(vi) TRANSPORT : FACILITIES IMPROVED.

The acute transport problem for the inhabitants of the Site and Service and slum clearance areas was relieved considerably by the opening of the new extended railway line from Phefeni Station in Orlando West to the most outlying areas to the West at Naledi, on the 1st January 1959. The necessary extensions to New Canada Junction to cope with the vastly increased traffic and the building of Westgate Station in West Street and a loop connecting this station with the main Faraday/Booyens line cost the South African Railways nearly £8-million. When additional small improvements to this line were completed later during the year it was claimed that it would be possible to run a train every two minutes in each direction during peak periods.

2. COLOURED:

For the first time since 1956 the Council was again able to devote some thought to relieving the desperate housing need of the Coloured community.

A start was made with the building of 60 double storey two- and three- bed roomed flats in Coronationville, at a cost of over £74,000. Although virtually only a drop in the ocean in view of the thousands of Coloured families living under appalling slum conditions within the city as well as in places like Sophiatown and Newclare the extra accommodation was a boon.

Early during the year under review, the Council started negotiations for the acquisition of 1,315 acres (621 morgen) of the historic farm Langlaagte No. 224 for Coloured Housing purposes.

As a preliminary the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs was invited in September 1958 to inspect the area and later during the same month a public inquiry was held by the Group Areas Board into the suitability of the land as an area for Coloured housing. A few months later information was received that there was a likelihood that the area would be proclaimed for Coloured occupation provided the requirements of the Mining Commissioner could be met.

In May 1959 the land was formally offered to the Council by the owners at approximately £157,500. It was stated that the Mining Commissioner was prepared to release 408 acres almost immediately for building purposes, on which approximately 2,000 families could be accommodated.

Action was taken under the Slums Act against owners of 183 slum properties in Newclare. Strenuous opposition is encountered.

3. ASIATICS:

The Council created two university bursaries valued at £300 per annum each for Medicine and Social Science and two secondary bursaries for four years at £60 per annum each.

B. PROGRESS OF MAJOR SCHEMES:

NATIVES:

(i) FINAL CLEARING OF MOROKA SLUM:

During the year the Department was able to strike a number of telling blows in the process of slum clearance which was started two years previously. During the last few days of June 1959 the last family was removed from the Moroka Emergency Camp which was established nearly thirteen years previously to house the many thousands of families who were squatting on various pieces of open land as a result of post war industrialisation.

During the latter part of September 1958 more than half of the 10,000 families who still lived in Moroka at the end of the 1956/57 year had been moved. Fortunately the initial reluctance to move had been overcome and converted into over-enthusiasm and the Department had to apply a brake. In three months before the end of 1958 more than 3,100 families were moved and by the end of February 1959 only 13 families remained.

(ii) SHANTYTOWN CLEARANCE PROGRESSING.

Similar to Moroka, gigantic efforts were made during the year to clear the oldest of the two squatters camps, i.e., Shantytown - which came into being early in 1944 also as a result of industrial development. At the end of 1958 only 1,000 of the original 4,042 families were still in occupation of the breeze block shelters. These were reduced to 436 at the end of the year under review. They consisted mainly of widows with children and very limited incomes. Every effort was, however, made and every avenue explored in an effort to have this slum also cleared as soon as possible. The final clearance of this area should be achieved next year.

(iii) EASTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP.

Considerable progress was made with the rehousing of backyard shack dwellers and sub-tenants in this township. At the end of the year under review 162 shacks had been demolished and the occupiers of the others

all moved to the South Western Native Townships, resulting in a decrease of 500 in the population of this Township. Other sub-tenants were registered for new houses in that area.

Ten new houses were completed on the only remaining vacant sites in the township, bringing the total to 627.

(iv) PIMVILLE:

This left the Department with only one slum to be cleared, i.e., Pimville, where a survey was in progress to establish the number of families to be rehoused. At the same time the Department continued with representations to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to move the Mentz line further to the East so as to incorporate the surrounding area into the South Western Native Townships complex.

(v) WESTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP:

A start has also been made with the planning of the removal of the estimated 2,300 (14,838 persons) families living in Western Native Township. It was intended to move those of the Nguni and Sotho groups to the new Moroka while those of the "others" group would be moved to Chiawelo Extension No. 2 both of which were actively being planned.

(vi) "LOCATIONS-IN-THE-SKY" CLEARANCE:

The housing of the Native men who had to move from the premises they occupied in the so-called "locations-in-the-sky" was carried a step further with the building at Jabulani in the South Western Townships of a hostel to accommodate approximately 4,300 persons. Improvements in design had been effected and the residents would be housed two and four to a room instead of eight as in the other barrack type hostels recently completed. For the added privacy they would be charged 2/- a month more.

Tenders were accepted for the building of a multi-storey hostel to house approximately 3,000 men next to Eastern Native Township.

Negotiations in connection with the provision of hostel accommodation for the thousands of female domestic servants living on top of the many flat buildings were in progress.

C. ROUTINE WORK:

1. POPULATION:

The total Non-European population of greater Johannesburg (i.e., inclusive of the Natives Resettlement Board's and the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board's areas), was estimated at 807,400 consisting of 725,400 Natives, 50,400 Coloureds and 31,600 Asiatics, giving increases respectively of 41,000 Natives, 2,400 Coloureds and 2,000 Asiatics. Details are given in Schedule A

2. HOUSING:

The explosive building programme which started in March 1954 (when the Council changed its policy regarding the building of Native houses and created the Housing Division to do the building departmentally) and had been accelerated tremendously by the housing loan of £3,000,000 by the mining houses, continued during the year. More than 9,000 houses were completed, bringing the total number of Council built houses to 45,854 of which nearly 27,000 were built during the period March 1954 to June 1959 compared with 18,440 built prior to 1954. Details are given on Schedule B.

Rents:

The vexed problem of mounting arrear rents continued to receive urgent attention and a three pronged attack was launched during the year,

A Prosecutor's Office was established within the South Western Native Townships in close proximity to the Magistrate's Court. The number of municipal policemen, appointed to serve summonses was increased, and a new formula was adopted in an attempt to eliminate any hardships in connection with the application of differential rentals in sub-economic townships.

This action resulted in a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for rent arrears, a big increase in the amount of rents collected and a reduction in the total amount owing. However, it also resulted in considerable public criticism of the Council and the Department for what was called "harsh" action. Details of rent arrears are reflected in Schedule C.

3. FINANCIAL:

The income and expenditure for both the Native and Coloured Branches are given on Schedule C. The net deficit on the Native Revenue Account transferred to the General Rate Fund was the lowest for many years, i.e., £121,530 which compared favourably with the loss in 1946 which then stood at over £180,000. The loss on the Coloured and Asiatic section was slightly higher than in previous years. Total capital outlay for Natives reached the £18-million mark and for the Coloured and Asiatics came to over £1,119,000 compared with a joint total of £12½-million in 1956/57.

4. TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION:

With the rapid growth of the Site and Service and Slum Clearance schemes administration problems increased proportionately and the staff had to be increased to cope with the work. The increase in Township staff is reflected in Schedule D,

5. RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:

The re-organisation of the branch reported on last year was satisfactory and only a very few adjustments remained to be made.

(a) RECREATION:

The staff of this section consists of a Recreation Officer, with two European assistants, 20 Native Sports Organisers and two Europeans in charge of the swimming pool plus various supplementary staff. Owing to the lack of trained Natives who could be appointed as sports organisers the section arranged a successful course for prospective employees in conjunction with the Jan Hofmeyr School for Social Science.

In addition to the Orlando Stadium with the many facilities mentioned earlier in this report, the following additional facilities were provided during the year; four tennis courts, four club-houses, two each of netball courts, recreation halls, skittle alleys and change rooms at playing fields, an additional children's playground, a dance arena, a gymnasium and a community centre. (Details of recreational amenities can be found in Schedule E).

(i) School Sports:

The Johannesburg area has been divided into six zones for athletic competitions, with section and inter-section competitions. In the inter-school football and netball competitions 583 teams from 79 schools took part. Meetings were held twice per week in each zone for approximately eight months of the year.

(ii) Evening Clubs:

Twenty-seven clubs operated in Council-owned premises. The most popular activities were boxing, weight-lifting, wrestling and judo.

(iii) Boxing:

Two professional boxing tournaments were held at the Orlando Stadium and several amateur tournaments in Council controlled halls. Unfortunately public support for the amateur matches was negligible by comparison with that for the professional tournaments.

(iv) Senior Athletics and Cycling:

Several successful meetings were held under the auspices of the section. Sports organisers assisted with the organisation and the section provided the necessary equipment.

(v) Swimming:

Attendances at the Orlando West Pool dropped by approximately 12,000 to 40,000 paying patrons, owing mainly to the removal of Shantytown and inclement weather during nine of the twenty-nine weekends of the season.

The schools' swimming programme in which 19 schools in the vicinity sent classes regularly for swimming instruction was successful, 760 children attending weekly. Progress and competition among the children was most encouraging, which could be judged from the fact that 280 children competed in the gala held on the 25th March 1959. Approximately 950 scholars attended as spectators. The Mooki Memorial School, the pupils of which were the most enthusiastic and punctual at their lessons, gained most points.

(vi) Cinema Shows:

During the year 928 free cinema shows were given in hostels and compounds under Council control.

(b) CULTURE:

(i) Music:

The most spectacular of the activities were the choirs. There were sections for adults, children, high schools and primary schools. Three sectional assistants (choral organisers) assisted conductors in the formation and training of these choirs of which there were 37 (17) for adults, eight (3) for children, five (4) for high schools and 23 (6) for primary schools. (Comparative figures for the previous year in brackets).

A second class in music theory and appreciation was started in the Jubilee Social Centre early in the year and another one at the Donaldson Community Centre in Orlando at the beginning of 1959. A fourth class was held at the Leseling Mission in Dube. Membership of the four groups totalled 85. The theory classes were the foundation of an orchestra consisting of 9 violins, 1 viola, 1 double bass, 6 clarinets, 2 recorders, a trumpeter and an euphonium and a piano player. All groups rehearsed once a week.

(ii) Drama:

This had been confined to the youth clubs of which twelve groups were assisted by one of the organisers to stage indigenous plays. Towards the end of June 1959 however, a 14 week course for adults was started at the Jubilee Centre with an enrolment of 31, the average attendance being 27.

(iii) Art:

The Art Centre in Polly Street was improved and the average attendance increased during the year. Attendance at the Orlando Boys' Hostel remained at an average of 16 per night and the standard of painting improved greatly.

At the Donaldson Community Centre the attendance increased from an average of two in the first year (1958) to ten during the year under review. Classes were started at the Chiawelo Centre in Moroka during the second half of the current year. Initially attendances were low, owing to lack of transport facilities, but were increasing at the end of the year.

(iv) Bands:

Five brass bands, four for Natives and one for Coloureds with 838 public performances and 100 public rehearsals by the Moroka band which was recently started have established themselves as part of communal life in hostels, compounds and townships. The Native bands participated in the annual Bantu Music Festival Bands Competition at various venues within the Native townships. A music library is gradually being built up and weekly lectures on harmony and conducting classes were a regular feature.

C. WELFARE:

(i) General:

Decentralisation of the work from Head Office to the Townships was introduced. Five new senior Non-European Welfare Assistants were appointed and were attached to the senior superintendencies to supervise the welfare work in their areas. The

actual interviewing and investigating was done by the welfare workers. In addition nine new posts for specialised T.B. work were created because the problems encountered with T.B. sufferers and their families were of a specialised nature.

These measures resulted in greater efficiency and gave the Non-European social workers greater responsibilities in the service of their own people.

A total of 23,139 cases was dealt with during the year affecting 34,000 persons of which 2,123 of the cases were new and 9,000 visits were paid to the homes of the cases involved. There were 6,055 cases of T.B. of which 256 were new, and 319 families needed poor relief and at the end of the year 97 families were still being so assisted. The comparative figures for the preceding year were 1,920 new cases of which 103 needed poor relief and 133 families were being assisted at the end of the year. Current rent for 329 families and arrear rents of 97 families were remitted at a total cost of over £2,400.

The increase in welfare and poor relief cases must be attributed to a large degree to the slum clearance schemes. Although many of the needy families were housed in sub-economic homes in Jabavu and elsewhere the rent payable was higher than the negligible amounts they used to pay in the slums while wages did not increase proportionately.

A small number of families whose circumstances made them ineligible for poor relief but who were found to be unable to manage financially was assisted from the Non-European Affairs Department Welfare Fund. Thus 34 families received grants of up to £5 per month until they were fully rehabilitated and small sums were given in cases of emergency, while blankets were bought by the fund for distribution to needy cases.

A special effort was made to collect clothing for needy families at the onset of winter. Appeals were made through the press with heart warming response. Donations came from as far afield as Roodepoort and Germiston and the quality of donations was much better than previously. Blankets and £430 in cash were also donated.

Trust accounts were operated on behalf of organisations such as the Governor-General's War Fund, the B.C.E.S.L., firms and individuals who have requested the branch to administer monthly grants to specific cases. By the end of the year 30 such accounts were being operated.

(ii) New Canada Rail Accident:

Following the rail accident near New Canada station on the evening of the 26th June 1958 reported last

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year, a fund was started to which £2,318 was contributed. The welfare section administered the fund and paid out £1,701.18.0 in amounts varying from £8 to £20 per month to the fifteen families affected.

(iii) Care for the Aged:

The Native people in general make provision and accept responsibility for their aged. However, owing to the high demands made by urban living many families found themselves in dire financial straits and were becoming increasingly less able to cope with all the family responsibilities. The only institution for Native aged was the Bantu Refuge Home in Germiston. The need for an institution to provide for aged persons in Johannesburg became apparent and the first feelers for Government approval were put out for such a home in Orlando.

(d) REHABILITATION:

The Sheltered Workshop in Orlando East which provided training and employment for disabled persons who were unable to work on the open labour market, continued with its work and employed 76 persons (40 men and 36 women). During the year nineteen new cases were accepted, ten men were discharged, two men died and one was placed in permanent employment elsewhere. This person was one of the few accepted at the workshop who was able to hold his own on the open labour market after a period of training as a cobbler and the fitting of a Government supplied artificial limb. The vast majority of the cases admitted to the workshop are, however, terminal cases who will never be able to earn a living elsewhere.

The Council provided the building and paid the salaries of four members of staff while the Cripples' Care Association of the Transvaal paid the salary of the cobbling instructor and provided money for two light meals a day. The staff was responsible for finding markets for the articles produced. Generally the women did sewing - hand and machine - knitting and beadwork, while the men did weaving and shoe repairing, the type of work depending on the disability of the person concerned. All, except the cobblers were employed on a piecework basis, the cobblers being paid hourly. Some earned as little as 3/4d. a month while others were able to earn £9 a month or more.

Sale of the manufactured products presented problems owing to the absence of suitable means for display. However, through many contacts, exhibits at functions of certain schools and women's organisations, lectures, publicity pamphlets, etc. the staff managed to keep the finances of the workshop on an even keel. Expenditure for the year in the workshop section was £1,902 (wages £1,060 materials £842) and income £1,930 and in the cobbling section expenditure £673 (wages £459, materials £219) and income £729.

The premises were crowded and could not accommodate more persons although there was a big demand for admittance.

(e) YOUTH SERVICES:

(i) Youth Clubs:

Two more youth clubs were started during the year, bringing the total to fifteen with a membership of 2,030 which was an increase of 666. The attendance figures were very high because only children who proved themselves to be regular attenders at club meetings were allowed to become members. The burden on the staff increased with the increased numbers of members and clubs. Transport problems also increased. The activities remained the same, but the standards have increased considerably owing, inter alia, to the keenness of the children themselves, the interest parents started to display and the enthusiasm it evoked among the staff.

A camp of 130 club members of both sexes was organised on a camping site at East London which proved a great success.

The first youth festival was organised towards the end of 1958 and was such an outstanding success that it has been decided to make it an annual event. Ten trophies were donated for competitions in softball, netball, volleyball, football, drama, singing, square dancing, handywork, physical exercises, and the best essay on camping.

The usual annual Christmas party took the form of a special matinee circus performance on the 22nd December 1958 at Milner Park showgrounds. Bus transport was provided for 2,000 children who were also given sweets, cold drinks and buns.

(ii) Play Centres:

A new play centre was opened during the year next to the Tladi Administrative Offices bringing the total to four. In the other three centres - Morris and Mavis Isaacson and Yetta Nathan, respectively in Mofolo, Jabavu and Orlando West (Elizabethville) - 360 children (last year 294) were given three meals per day. The cost per child was 15/- per month of which the parents contributed 6/-. The balance was collected by a committee of European women. An improvement in the general condition of the children attending the centres was obvious.

(f) WOMEN'S CLUBS:

Slum clearance meant the merging of two clubs in the Orlando/Shantytown area whilst attendances at another in Moroka dwindled considerably. However, a new club was started in the adjoining Dhlamini township.

The clubs were educative, members being taught sewing, knitting and various handicraft while cookery instruction was given to a

limited degree in the few places where facilities were available. Members supplied their own materials bought from the Department at cost, a facility widely used and appreciated. The annual exhibition of the members' work was arranged to coincide with the Youth Festival but was not a success.

The clubs provide a necessary social meeting place for approximately 200 members.

(g) OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR ADULTS.

Three softball teams consisting of ex-youth club members who started to work were formed under the direction of a staff member and a second jazz band which showed great promise was formed. Two voluntary detachments of the Red Cross continued activities with the aid of two European doctors who gave courses of eight lectures each in First Aid and Home Nursing. Over 200 candidates were examined in December 1958 and June 1959.

(h) HORTICULTURE:

The activities of the horticultural section increased considerably during the year. The development of the new Doornkop cemetery and nursery, increased tree planting programme, establishment of lawns and flower gardens at administrative offices, grassing and flower planting at children's playgrounds, etc. were carried out.

Burials increased from 3,903 to 5,547 during the year.

Three new playgrounds for children were completed and eight more sites prepared for planting and grassing during the coming season. Two playgrounds have been prepared for experimental flower planting around the edges.

A start was made with the development of the Mofolo Park area by planting trees as a background to the bandstand and grassing part of the area. The Moroka/Jabavu stadium nearing completion was also grassed.

Approximately 8,000 fruit trees were planted in the front gardens of new houses; and 2,700 trees from the Department's own nurseries were planted in streets and parks. 400 Trees were given to schools to plant in their grounds. Trees, lawns and flowers were also planted in the newly completed beerhalls and beergardens. Unfortunately, trees in streets and public places were still extensively damaged and tree guards suffered heavily from motor vehicles.

6. REGISTRATION AND INFLUX CONTROL.

With the creation of the Youth Employment and Female Registration sections mentioned earlier in this report, the branch expanded its activities considerably.

The effects of the trade recession experienced since the middle of 1958, first affected the branch in August 1958 when a considerable decrease in the demand for labour and a sharp increase in the number of workseekers reporting daily was experienced. This disparity between available labour and the demand continued during the latter quarter of

1958 and the first three months of 1959 with the result that permits to remain in the area were further restricted and workseekers who refused, or were unsuitable for employment, were instructed to return to their home districts.

No difficulty was experienced in placing those who were prepared to take up domestic services and it is doubtful whether the branch will ever be able to satisfy readily the demand in this category.

Generally speaking the branch was successful in satisfying employers' requirements for Native labour and placed up to a maximum of 1,200 workseekers in a single day. During the year 159,097 adult male workseekers registered for employment, the highest number being during the first quarters of 1959. This is a seasonal phenomenon as large numbers of employers still adhere to the undesirable practice of discharging their labour force at the beginning of the Christmas holidays and re-employing them on re-opening their factories at the beginning of the new year. Nevertheless, 132,732, were placed in employment.

Five sub-offices were established in the Native townships to eliminate, where possible, travelling to the city.

The housing office, responsible for assessing applicants for housing, continued to be very active.

The medical examination centre examined 76,219 workseekers of whom 467 were temporarily unfit for work and 414 permanently unfit. Of 257 female workseekers examined voluntarily, eight were found unfit for work.

7. INSPECTORATE.

The Inspectorate staff consists of a Chief Inspector and his assistant, ten Senior Inspectors and 62 European and twelve Native Inspectors. A total of 13,767 Europeans compared with 2,382 the preceding year and 3,572 Natives, only 24 more than during the previous year, was prosecuted. Almost 5,000 of the Europeans were prosecuted for failing to register their Native employees, nearly 4,000 for failing to pay Services Levy Contributions, 1,300 for failing to pay registration fees and 2,400 for housing Natives without the necessary licences. The bulk of the Natives was prosecuted for being illegally within the urban area, approximately 900 for offences connected with reference books and 355 foreign Natives for entering the urban area without the necessary authority.

In addition to the 4,600 licensed buildings where Native accommodation had to be inspected regularly, 11,313 private residential premises in the suburbs were visited, many after dark as it was found that complaints could be dealt with more satisfactorily when all residents were at home - 2,785 men, women and children were found to be in illegal occupation.

A survey of domestic servants indicated that approximately 60,000 female servants were employed on private residential premises about 4,000 of whom resided in the Native residential areas. Another 9,100 females and 23,312 males were licensed to live on premises in the European areas.

8. KAFFIR BEER.

Consumption of this traditional beverage reached a new record of nearly 13-million gallons during the year -- an increase of nearly two-million gallons over the preceding year, i.e. 12,854,775 gallons compared with 10,948,864 giving a gross income of £1,294,856 and a net profit of £645,495.

The profits on the sale of kaffir beer remained the main source from which the extensive welfare and recreational services mentioned earlier in this report were financed. (Details of income and expenditure from this source are given in Schedule C).

9. EDUCATION.

(a) VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE.

Enrolment reached the new record figure of 242 (compared with 190 in 1958) at the beginning of 1959 and the School had to refuse over 100 applicants from Johannesburg and 200 from elsewhere. The new arrangements requiring students to complete a four year course instead of three years, came into operation during the year and consequently there were no graduates at the end of 1958. 84% of the total enrolments for the end of the year examination passed. An exhibition of the work done by the students which was of high standard replaced the annual parent's day.

The need for more technical training facilities and the wide demand for it was again demonstrated by the numerous requests for part-time classes to be conducted at the centre at night.

(b) BURSARIES:

The Council grants eleven bursaries annually to Native secondary and university students at a total cost of £1,660 which brought the maximum total amount spent on bursaries during the year to £9,250. The bursaries consisted of six four-year bursaries of £20 each to secondary school students, two five-year medical bursaries of £300 each for students who completed a B Sc degree, one eight-year medical bursary for a matriculated student, the first three years tenable at the Fort Hare College to complete the B Sc degree (£90 per annum) and thereafter a five-year medical bursary of £300 per annum to study medicine; one four-year bursary of £300 to study Social Science and a four-year bursary of £250 per annum to study engineering.

(c) SCHOOLS:

The number of schools for Natives increased by twenty during the year and the number of children by 12,000 to 61,000. 76 Schools accommodating 44,581 children were within the areas controlled by the Council. At the end of the year plans for the building of an additional 24 schools to accommodate approximately 12,000 children were well advanced. Only nine church and private schools with 3,300 children attending were still in existence. The others were all Government schools.

10. HEALTH.

This aspect is fully dealt with in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health but is mentioned briefly here to complete the picture.

The Health Department has seven clinics in the various townships, a hospital with 310 beds for all Non-European infectious disease cases including tuberculosis and a medical examination centre operating in conjunction with the Local Labour Bureau. During the calendar year 1958 a total of 902,744 visits were made to the clinics and Medical Officers stations at the clinics carried out 9,903 visits to patients at their homes who were too ill to visit the clinics. In addition district nurses and midwives made 282,437 visits to homes of patients in connection with treatment of the bed-ridden and attended to almost 4,914 confinements.

At the medical examination centre 85,288 (72,615) workseekers were examined of whom 80,694 (41,093) were X-rayed and 24,864 (53,512) were vaccinated against smallpox (1957 figures in brackets).

11. SEWERAGE.

Good progress was made for the provision of waterborne sewerage for every house. About 25.8 miles of mains and 5,773 miles of connections were laid while 3,773 flush toilets were connected to the system. This reduced the number of pails for the removal of night soil tremendously. In December 1958 about 18,000 pails still had to be replaced. It is hoped that every house will be connected to the system during next year.

12. WATER.

The water mains were completed and reticulation was progressing hand-in-hand with the installation of sewerage facilities.

13. STORMWATER.

Stormwater drainage received considerable attention and over 3,000 feet of stormwater drains were built and 1,632 feet of stormwater piping laid. In addition provision for stormwater drainage of tar-macadamised roads was also made.

14. ELECTRICITY.

The first group of houses to be provided with electricity in the South Western Native Areas was wired during the year and by paying a deposit of £1 the occupants of those houses could have the lights connected. However, owing to ignorance, poverty and adverse propaganda by certain persons, only 235 persons out of a possible 1,353 paid their deposits by the end of the year.

Wiring for the provision of street lighting continued during the year and almost 2,000 street lamps had been installed in the Site and Service areas as far west as Senaoane, Tladi and Moletsane. It is expected that work in the other areas further to the west will be completed early during the new financial year. In the other townships all streets in Orlando East had been electrically lit as well as all main streets in Orlando West, Dube, Mofolo and Jabavu. The cost of bulk supply and street lighting installed during the year was £121,683 and £95,382 respectively.

15. ROADS.

An additional 7.7 miles of road were macadamised and tarred and 8.8 miles tar sprayed while 170 miles of road were graded.

16. RESEARCH.

The Research Section continued to render valuable services in providing facts relating to a great variety of vexed sociological and practical problems concerning the Native population. The general public turned in increasing numbers to the Department for information on a host of subjects on which little, if any, information was available in the country. Reports on the findings of the most important surveys conducted were issued from time to time. Unfortunately owing to the great pressure of work and staff shortages, only the most important aspects of the findings could be extracted for immediate use and the writing of full reports had to be shelved, often for a number of years.

17. EXHIBIT, RAND EASTER SHOW:

The model house constructed by the Housing Division at the Milner Park Show Grounds was again used during the Rand Easter Show to bring the work of the Department and the housing Division to the notice of the public. Attention was focussed on the amenities provided by way of charts, graphs, photographs and figures. Samples of the work of the art and cultural section were on show and disabled workers from the Sheltered Workshop in Orlando East were brought out daily to continue their regular occupation in one of the rooms. Departmental brass bands gave regular performances on the lawns adjoining the cottage.

Large numbers of people passed through the house and enquiries on a variety of subjects were dealt with. Farmers, especially, showed interest in construction cost, materials used, etc.

18. COLOURED SECTION.

(i) HOUSING:

As mentioned earlier in this report the housing needs of the Coloured people of the City were more acute than ever.

The trade recession experienced during the whole of the year, caused a fair amount of unemployment among the Coloured community with its concomitant evils of rent arrears and a large increase in the number of welfare cases.

(ii) WELFARE:

The Welfare staff consisted of a European and two Non-European welfare workers and a clerk who were assisted by two students of the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Science throughout the year. If it were not for this assistance the staff would not have been able to cope with the work.

656 Cases were dealt with compared with 460 the preceding year. There were 108 new cases compared with 92 the previous year. Owing to the large increase in cases the number of home visits, which were regarded as essential had to be curtailed drastically as the number of office interviews from 1,064 involving the 460 cases dealt with in 1957/58 to 1,493 involving the 656 cases dealt with last year.

The assistance granted from the Non-European Affairs Department Welfare Fund in the form of cash grants and rents was more than doubled and in addition groceries and provisions, and sometimes clothing, had to be provided during the long delays, while applications for unemployment benefits, poor relief, maintenance grants or some other form of public assistance were dealt with by the Government agencies concerned. Cash to finance the assistance given in the interim period, particularly for children needing milk had to be found elsewhere. The generosity of the Johannesburg public cannot be overstressed in this regard.

(iii) RECREATION:

Both communities in Noordgesig and Coronationville continually clamoured for more recreational amenities. A considerable sum had been collected by the Coronationville residents for a swimming pool. Unfortunately, however, it was not possible to include money for a pool in the 1959/60 Estimates.

A children's playground was built in Noordgesig during the year and money was provided for the building of another one at Charles Philips Square in Newclare.

The Coronationville Park has been grassed and planted with trees to serve as a playing area for both children and adults.

19. INDIANS:

(i) HOUSING.

The position regarding housing for Indians worsened during the year and owing to the absence of a "group area" within the boundaries of the City the Council could not embark on a housing scheme for these people. Proposals for the proclamation of the area around Diagonal Street and portions of Newtown, Fordsburg, Burghersdorp and Pageview as an Indian group area under the Group Areas Act were still under consideration.

In November 1958 a deputation from the Johannesburg Tamil Benefit Society presented the case of approximately 760 registered Indian waiters in the catering trade for whom 500 houses were urgently needed.

The Group Areas Development Board twice approached the Department on behalf of this Group and four Board members twice inspected various proposed areas for a housing scheme. Towards the end of the year the Department was notified that two Board members had been specially delegated to deal with this problem.

The "emergency camp" in portion of the old army barracks at Lenz remained under the control of the Department and approximately 50 families were housed under austere conditions. Negotiations between the Council and the Group Areas Development Board for the latter to take over the camp were still under way at the end of the year.

(ii) ASIATICS:

Mobile clinics of the City Health Department called regularly at

19/.....

pre-arranged stops.

The birth rate was 34.60 per 1,000 - i.e. higher than that for Natives but lower than the Coloured birth rate, and the death rate 7.47 per 1,000 which was the lowest for any racial group and the lowest for the Indian group in the last three years. The infantile mortality rate was 48.73 per 1,000 compared with 25.05 per 1,000 for Europeans.

The main causes of death were heart diseases, violence and cancer in that order. Deaths from heart disease were at a rate 1.80 which was appreciably lower than the rates of 2.77 and 2.50 respectively for Europeans and Coloureds while the violence rate was 0.92 compared with 1.14 for Coloureds and 0.75 for Europeans. The cancer rate was the same as for Coloureds, i.e. 0.73 compared with 1.46 for Europeans.

The increase in pulmonary tuberculosis since 1955 was the highest for all races, i.e. 217% but the number of deaths remained the same since 1953/54.

20. STAFF:

The number of staff employed by the Department and the Treasury to serve the Non-European population is reflected in Schedule F.

21. COMMITTEE.

The Non-European Affairs Committee responsible for the work of the Department during the year consisted of:-

Councillors	P.R.B. Lewis	(Chairman)
	H. Goldberg	(Vice Chairman)
	A.J. Cutten	
	E. Cuyler, J.P.	
	H.B. Ismay	
	C.J. Boss-Spencer	
	W.D.D. Usher	

22. THANKS.

It is my privilege again to place on record my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Non-European Affairs Committee for their leadership, encouragement and support; to my staff for their unfailing loyalty, to the heads of other Departments for their co-operation, the various Government Departments for their patience and willing assistance and the many outside bodies which in one way or another assisted in lightening the burden of responsibility that rested on my shoulders.

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

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION OF JOHANNESBURG :
1958 AND 1959 (30TH JUNE).

1. BANTU.

A. COUNCIL CONTROLLED LOCATIONS/VILLAGES AND HOSTELS.

(i) LOCATION VILLAGES.

	1958	1959
(A) <u>SOUTH WESTERN BANTU AREAS.</u>		
Central Western Jabavu	6,700	6,871
Chiawelo	8,793	10,974
Dhlamini	8,677	8,919
Dube	10,990	11,449
Emdeni	-	3,059
Jabavu	28,607	21,702
Jabulani	8,659	10,572
Mapetla	8,236	9,120
Mofolo	25,555	26,062
Molapo	7,580	6,884
Moletsane	8,527	9,106
Moroka	30,478	2,721
Naledi	2,025	20,245
Orlando	77,781	76,696
Phiri	9,082	12,207
Pimville	20,186	21,078
Senaoane	7,618	8,105
Tladi	7,888	8,405
Zola	-	30,850
Zondi	7,930	7,929
	285,312	312,954
(B) <u>CITY AREA.</u>		
Eastern Native Township	5,061	3,736
Western Native Township	14,304	14,838
	19,365	18,574
TOTAL POPULATION LOCATIONS/VILLAGES	304,677	331,528
(ii) <u>HOSTELS.</u>		
(A) <u>SOUTH WESTERN BANTU AREAS.</u>		
Dube	4,923	5,133
Jabulani	-	-
Nancefield	4,385	4,616
	9,308	9,749

(B) CITY.

	1958	1959
(B) <u>CITY AREA.</u>		
Denver	3,354	3,171
George Goch	-	-
Mai-Mai	399	399
Wemmer	3,328	2,828
Wolhuter Men's	3,235	3,170
Wolhuter Women's	135	135
	10,451	9,703
<u>TOTAL POPULATION IN HOSTELS</u>	19,759	19,452
<u>TOTAL POPULATION : COUNCIL CONTROLLED AREA</u>	324,436	350,980
(B) <u>BANTU RESETTLEMENT BOARD.</u>		
Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Pageview	17,112	4,000
Dierkloof	-	-
Meadowlands	39,876*	57,985*
Hostel	-	-
TOTAL	56,988	61,985
(C) <u>CITY AREA.</u>		
Municipal Compound	11,691	11,691
Privately Housed	119,282	107,117
Mines	32,053	28,635
TOTAL	163,026	147,443
(D) <u>PERI-URBAN.</u>		
Alexandra	139,850 ⁶⁶	165,000 ⁶⁶
North of Johannesburg		
South of Johannesburg		
TOTAL	139,850	165,000
<u>TOTAL BANTU POPULATION A. B. C. D.</u>	681,300	725,408
II. <u>COLOUREDS.</u>		
(A) <u>CITY AREA.</u>	48,000 ⁶⁶	50,400 ⁶⁶
(B) <u>PERI-URBAN.</u>	-	-
TOTAL	48,000	50,400

III. ASIATICS.

	1958	1959
III. <u>ASIATICS.</u>		
(A) <u>CITY AREA.</u>	29,600 <i>pp</i>	31,600 <i>pp</i>
(B) <u>PERI-URBAN.</u>	-	-
TOTAL ^	29,600	31,600
TOTAL NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION I, II, III	761,900	807,408

* Includes Diepkloof and Hostel.

pp Includes entire Peri-Urban Area.

^ Figures supplied by Peri-Urban Health Board

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COUNCIL CONTROLLED LOCATIONS/VILLAGES
1958 AND 1959 (30TH NOVEMBER).

	1958	1959	INCREASE
Central Western Jabavu	1,308	1,309	1
Chiawelo	1,040	1,350	310
Dhlamini	489	938	449
Dube	1,807	1,807	-
Emdeni	-	-	-
Jabavu	5,100	5,100	-
Jabulani	1,021	1,022	1
Mapetla	1,500	1,502	2
Molapo	1,173	1,406	233
Mofolo	4,373	4,403	30
Moletsane	934	1,007	73
Moroka	-	-	-
Moroka North	-	-	-
Naledi	-	1,988	1,988
Orlando	11,313	11,313	-
Phiri	1,538	1,890	352
Pimville	1,232	1,232	-
Senaoane	-	635	635
Tladi	270	861	591
Zola	-	4,200	4,200
Zondi	519	986	467
Eastern Native Township	617	627	10
Western Native Township	2,278	2,278	-
TOTAL:	36,512	45,854	9,342

NUMBER OF BEDS IN HOSTELS 1958 AND 1959.

	1958	1959
Denver	3,336	3,336
Dube	5,152	5,152
George Goch	-	-
Jabulani	-	-
Mai-Mai	399	399
Nancefield	4,976	4,976
Wemmer	2,808	2,808
Wolhuter Men's	3,170	3,170
Wolhuter Women's	117	117
TOTAL:	19,958	19,958

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE CUMULATIVE CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSS INCOME, EXPENDITURE, DEFICIT AND ARREAR RENTS FOR BOTH THE NATIVE AND COLOURED AND ASIATIC BRANCHES, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE FROM NATIVE SERVICES LEVY FUND AND INCOME, PROFITS AND EXPENDITURE FROM PROFITS OF THE KAFFIR BEER ACCOUNT.

	1958/59
<u>BANTU.</u>	
	£
Cumulative Capital Outlay	18,034,086
Gross Income	3,098,953
Total Expenditure	3,220,533
Deficit	121,530
Arrear Rent	214,923
}	
<u>COLOURED.</u>	
	£
Cumulative Capital Outlay	1,119,025
Gross Income	64,145
Total Expenditure	145,231
Deficit	81,086
Arrear Rent	2,568
<u>NATIVE SERVICES LEVY FUND.</u>	
	£
Income	736,665
Expenditure	956,293
Cumulative Expenditure	3,232,553
<u>KAFFIR BEER.</u>	
	£
Gross Income	1,294,856
Profits	645,495
<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	
	£
1. Housing	362,830
2. Welfare, Recreation, Grants-in-Aid and Medical Services	215,165

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF SUPERINTENDENTS, THE TOTAL EUROPEAN STAFF AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NATIVE STAFF EMPLOYED BY THE NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT IN THE TOWNSHIPS FOR TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION PURPOSES.

AREA	1957/58			1958/59				
	NO. SUPTS.	EUROPEAN STAFF	NON-EUROPEAN STAFF	NO SUPTS.	EUROPEAN STAFF	NON-EUROPEAN STAFF	INCREASE	DECREASE
Orlando	6	14	211	6	17	249	3	38
Senaokane	4	8	120	4	8	130	D	10
Jabavu	5	15	216	5	12	194	3	22
Tladi/Zola	3	8	74	6	12	129	4	55 D
W.N.T.	1	3	58	1	3	50	-	8
E.N.T.	1	1	25	1	1	25	D	D
Hostels *	7	9	435	7	8	431	1	4
	27	58	1,139	30	61	1,208	3	69

W.N.T. = WESTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP

E.N.T. == EASTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP

* EXCLUDES STAFF EMPLOYED IN BEERHALLS.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.SCHEDULE SHOWING THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED IN
THE NATIVE TOWNSHIPS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COUNCIL.

	1957/58	1958/59
Sports Fields	64	65
Tennis Courts	24	28
Basketball Courts	39	41
Athletic Tracks	4	4
Golf Courses	1	1
Swimming Baths	2	2
Club Houses	14	18
Children's Playgrounds	21	22
Recreation Halls	1	3
American Basketball Courts	4	4
Concrete Cycling Tracks	1	2
Native Dance Arenas	1	2
Native Skittle Alleys	2	4
Gymnasiums	-	1
Stadii	1	2
Community Centres	-	1
Changerooms (unfenced fields)	-	2

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT ; NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

	NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT	TREASURY	TOTAL
European Staff	365	140	505
Non-European Graded Staff	273	69	342
Non-European Daily Paid Staff	2,659	-	2,659
	3,297	209	3,506

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