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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

REPORT

of the

MANAGER,
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE PERIOD

1st July, 1957 to 30th June, 1958.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1957 TO 30TH JUNE, 1958.

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, 1957, to 30th June, 1958.

During the year under review the following Councillors dealt with this Department's affairs:-

P.R.B. Lewis (Chairman),
H. Goldberg (Vice Chairman),
B.J. Burgers,
E. Cuyler, J.P.,
H.B. Ismay,
R.H. Main and the
Mayor ex officio.

1. INTRODUCTION.

It is a pleasure to report further progress in the reduction of the housing backlog, as well as the gradual removal of slum areas. Over 8,850 houses were built and it was possible to proceed with the installation of sewerage and electricity.

Sports facilities were extended in many townships.

The entire population of Johannesburg has now almost reached the million mark. The Non-Europeans now constitute more than half of the residents of the city and the following schedule reflects the distribution of this group:-

NATIVES:

Residing in <u>South-Western Native Areas</u> in townships and hostel under Municipal control	294,600
Residing within <u>urban area</u> , i.e., Native townships, hostels, compounds and employers' premises, etc., within the City boundaries but excluding Pageview, Sophiatown, Martindale and Newclare	160,800
Accommodated and working on mines	32,000
	<hr/>
	487,400
Residing in areas controlled by Natives Resettlement Board, but adjoining or within this Department's area of jurisdiction	

:- Urban: ...

Urban:

Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Pageview ... 17,100

South-Western Native Areas:

Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Hostel 39,900

TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION. 544,400

COLOUREDS:

Residing in townships under Municipal control 8,000

Residing elsewhere in the city 28,900

TOTAL ESTIMATED COLOURED POPULATION: 36,900

ASIATICS:

TOTAL ESTIMATED ASIATIC POPULATION: 26,400

TOTAL ESTIMATED NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION: 607,700

The above figure represents that group of the Non-European population which is accommodated within the municipal area and for this reason is the immediate responsibility of this Department. There are, however, large settlements for Non-Europeans in the Peri-Urban areas immediately adjoining the Municipality. Almost all the adult male residents of these settlements, work in the city and in the case of Natives are registered by this Department's Registration Office. It is therefore of interest to reflect this Peri-Urban population, particularly as many of the families will eventually be moving into the Municipality when these areas are cleared under the Group Areas Act.

Natives under the control of the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board (Alexandra, Kliptown etc.) 139,900

Coloureds residing in Peri-Urban areas 11,100

Asiatics residing in Peri-Urban areas 3,200

154,200

The total Non-European population for Johannesburg and environs is therefore 761,900

More than half of the Native population live under family conditions, the balance are mostly single men living in hostels, compounds or on employers' premises. However, not all families have, as yet, been properly housed - about 20,000 families are still living in shacks in Orlando, Moroka and the Council's Site and Service Schemes; these make-shift premises will be replaced by houses in the next few years.

2. EVENTS.

(a) Dube Riots.

In such a large community, composed of many different tribes, some of

:- which

which are traditionally opposed to each other, there is bound to be some friction and even faction fights may occur. During the year there were a number of minor faction fights which received some publicity. Unfortunately, however, there was one major outbreak in September, 1957, at the Dube Hostel for Native males involving inmates and residents of the surrounding areas. Considerable publicity was given to this riot. The Council appointed a Commission of Enquiry consisting of ex Chief Justice A. Centlivres, ex Justice L. Greenberg and ex Justice E. Roper, in an effort to ascertain the causes of the riot. The Commission published its findings on 2nd April, 1958, after hearing evidence from a wide cross section of persons and organisations.

The Council gave careful consideration to these findings and endeavoured to implement such recommendations as fell within its sphere of jurisdiction, notably in regard to improvements in Native wages, recreational facilities and juvenile employment.

(b) Asian Influenza.

In anticipation of a serious outbreak of the world-wide Asian Influenza epidemic, the staff of the Medical Officer of Health and the Non-European Affairs Department selected suitable premises in the Native areas to serve as auxiliary hospitals in case of an emergency. Plans for feeding affected families from central kitchens were also made. Fortunately, the outbreak was not severe or extensive. Only 30,066 persons had to be treated at the clinics and medicines costing £2,032 were supplied to patients.

(c) Rail Accident.

On the 26th June, 1958, a train from the city was derailed at Canada Junction. The accident happened late in the evening when the train was almost empty. The Native and Coloured Welfare staff assisted the 36 families who were affected, in some cases until the injured breadwinners were able to work again, and in others until the South African Railways had paid compensation to the five widows and fifteen orphans.

(d) Slum Clearance.

In July 1957, the first slum dwellers from Moroka and Shantytown were removed to proper houses, built from a loan of £3,000,000 by the mining houses of the city. By the end of the year under review, 1,421 families from Shantytown and 2,865 families from Moroka were given houses, leaving 1,658 families in Shantytown and 5,668 in Moroka. Approximately 2,530 families from Moroka and 920 from Shantytown moved prior to July, 1957 into the site and service schemes, to other townships, or into houses provided for in the slum clearance scheme.

One would imagine that after 14 years in slums, the residents would have been pleased to move into spacious and well-constructed four-roomed houses on fair sized plots. However, in many cases a certain amount of persuasion was necessary, as the rentals for the new houses amounted to £2.15.0. and £2.10.0. a month compared with rentals of 10s. and 5s. a month in Moroka and Shantytown, and the new areas were situated further away from the industrial areas so that residents of the new houses had to spend more time and money on travelling. Furthermore, the new areas had to be linked by bus transport with the existing rail services as the planned rail extensions were not ready.

(e) Rent Boycott.

Another attempt to solve the impasse in connection with the introduction of differential rentals in the older townships was made in September 1957, when, in accordance with Council decisions, economic rentals were charged to all tenants whose average monthly family income for the preceding financial year exceeded £20. Sub-economic rentals were simultaneously increased slightly. A boycott against the increased rentals was organised and one of the "leaders" applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the Council, but it was refused.

However, the boycott continued and serious consequences were feared if the new rentals were enforced. Arrears soared and in January 1958, the Council agreed, after discussion with the Advisory Boards, that the new sub-economic rentals would be payable only by new tenants.

(f) Crime : Formation of Special Superintendents Patrols.

To combat crime in the townships, particularly those perpetrated by juvenile delinquents, special patrol squads under the control of the Superintendents were formed. Specially-trained municipal policemen patrol the townships in vans and pick up young idlers. The Superintendents work in close co-operation with the parents and Advisory Boards in efforts to place these boys in employment and bring them under control. The squads have been most successful in reducing the number of unemployed youngsters who roam the streets and congregate at bus termini.

(g) Recreation.

A dance arena - the first of its kind in the Native townships - was completed at the Dube Hostel. It provides space for tribal dancing with seating accommodation for approximately 2,000 and a large cinema screen is incorporated for open air cinema shows.

(h) Trading.

In accordance with the principle that only Natives should provide services in the Native areas, the Council acquired the last European-owned garage in Mofolo and let it to a Native entrepreneur. Five other garage sites have been let to Natives and modern, well-equipped garages erected. All are doing well.

Shop owners from the demolished Moroka and Shantytown area were given priority in the new areas. Many of them built their own shops, but a number had to be assisted by the Council which built six blocks of three shops each.

(i) Reference Books for Women.

The move to issue Native women with reference books created quite a furore in some circles, and although the move was not enforced during the year, certain categories of Native women were expected to produce identity numbers for registration. The nurses at Baragwanath Hospital objected to having to produce their identity numbers on registration, and the women of Orlando joined them in a protest march on 23rd March, 1958, which although creating an extremely tense situation, finally passed off without any serious incident.

(j) Wage Increases.

Acting on information gleaned from detailed investigations into the wage of Natives by this and other departments, and a strong recommendation by the

Institute of Personnel Research, the Council increased the cost of living of all daily-paid Native employees by 6s. a week as from the 1st July, 1957, and resolved in April 1958 to grant a further increase of 4s. a week as from the 1st July, 1958. This was done to bring the wages of the Council's Native employees into line with those in commerce and industry, and to reduce the extensive labour turnover.

(k) Rand Easter Show.

The work of this Department and that of the Housing Division was brought to the notice of the general public at the Rand Easter Show. A replica of the houses built in the new Native Areas was erected on a site in the showgrounds and details of materials used and the cost were shown together with maps of the area and population figures. Two rooms were furnished to represent an inhabited house. Public interest in this first exhibit was considerable.

(l) Native Affairs Departmental Committee for Johannesburg.

On the 27th June, 1958, the Secretary for Native Affairs advised the Council of the appointment of a Departmental Committee for Johannesburg under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. Mentz, M.P., and also of the appointment of two senior officials of the Department of Native Affairs, Messrs. P.A. Franken and B.J. Steyn, who were to assume duty on the 1st July, 1958, as special full time Urban Areas Commissioners.

The purpose of the appointment of the Committee was to ensure implementation of Government policy in respect of Native Administration.

3. NATIVE TOWNSHIPS.

(a) Housing.

As mentioned above, after July 1957, a steady stream of families moved from the slums of Moroka and Shantytown into houses in the newly-developed areas. More than 5,000 such families moved during a period of 15 months, and a further 1,000 families from backyards and slums in the city were similarly housed. In addition, approximately 4,000 houses were built for families in shacks in site and service schemes, serviced sites were allocated to a further 2,000 families and another 8,250 sites were serviced.

The following schedule shows the number of houses, shacks on serviced sites and the registered population in various townships on 30th June, 1958:-

Townships.	Houses.	Sites with shacks.	Popula- tion.
URBAN AREAS.			
Western Native Township	2,282		14,304
Eastern Native Township	617		5,061
SOUTH WESTERN NATIVE AREAS.			
<u>Established Townships:</u>			
Orlando East, West and Extension	11,312		69,779
Pimville	133	1,137	20,186
Jabavu	5,100		28,607
Dube Village	1,823		10,990
Mofolo Village	2,330		12,925
<u>Slum Areas:</u>			
Orlando - Shantytown		1,658	8,002
Moroka		5,668	28,359
Total :	23,597	8,463	198,213
<u>Site and Service Schemes:</u>			
Moroka North	435	25	2,119
C.W. Jabavu and Extension	1,320	129	6,700
Mofolo North	1,414	76	8,579
Mofolo South	629	64	4,051
Molapo	1,173	304	7,580
**Moletsane	924	911	8,527
**Tladi	270	1,575	7,888
Dhlamini (part)	3	933	5,716
Chiawelo (part)	1	630	3,430
Zondi (part)	6	956	5,098
Senaoane		1,480	7,618
*Mapetla (part)	2	1	20
*Jabulani (part)		813	3,861
*Naledi		458	2,025
Total Site and Service Schemes:	6,177	8,355	73,212
<u>Slum Clearance Schemes:</u>			
*Dhlamini (part)	486		2,961
*Chiawelo (part) and Extension	1,039		5,363
**Zondi (part)	513		2,832
**Phiri (part)	1,890		9,082
**Mapetla (part)	1,500		8,216
*Jabulani (part)	1,021		4,798
Total Slum Clearance Schemes:	6,449		33,252
TOTAL ALL AREAS:	36,223	16,818	304,677

N.B. * Developed during the past twelve months.

** Existing townships which were considerably extended during the y

: - Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding the great progress made, almost 17,000 families still required houses at the end of June 1958. Pimville is grossly over-crowded and it is estimated that a further 2,000 families at present housed as sub-tenants on the 1,137 residential sites in the area will have to be provided for. Between one and seven sub-tenant families live on each of these sites. If the accommodation must be provided on the present basis of one family to a house, more land will have to be acquired in the near future; alternatively, serious consideration will have to be given to some form of multi-storied housing.

(b) Hostels.

From July 1957, single Native males were moved into the Nancefield Hostel from flat buildings in the city in accordance with the "Location-in-the Sky" legislation. This was the second hostel for males in the South-Western Native Areas built to implement this legislation. It is in close proximity to the Nancefield Station and provision for recreation has been made in the form of a sportsfield, a beerhall and a recreation hall.

It is likely that a further hostel for men will be built in the near future and a hostel for women is also planned.

(c) Education.

(i) Schools.

In July 1957, the Council acquired six schools consisting of a total of 47 classrooms for £15,600 from various church organisations and let them to the Bantu Education Department, which renovated the buildings and opened the schools again in January, 1958. Altogether there are 87 schools for Native children in Johannesburg and 49,439 children were enrolled in January 1958. These figures include schools in Meadowlands, as well as a small number in the city area. During the year the Council built 10 primary schools in the new areas.

(ii) Vocational Training.

During the year, the Vocational Training Centre at Dube opened new courses for motor mechanics and plumbers, which proved popular. Three Europeans have been engaged as supervising instructors - two for the new plumbing and motor mechanics courses and one for the tailoring section. The improved standard of work in the tailoring section has made it possible for this section to undertake the making of some of the uniforms required by the Council's Non-European police force, messengers and clerks.

With the closing of the hostel in January 1958, premises for extra classrooms became available, but the boys are still given breakfast and lunch at the school, as it has been found that the work suffers if meals are not provided. As the school fees have been fixed at only £7.10.0. per annum, the Council pays a considerable annual subsidy.

(iii) Bursaries.

In December 1957, the Council created a new 4-year university bursary of £300 per annum to provide training in social science for a Non-European student.

(d) General Amenities.

Considerable progress has been made with the provision of amenities in the townships and the following brief notes describe the current position:-

(i) Roads.

Most of the main roads, even in the new areas, have been tarred. A new railway bridge was completed during the year to obviate long detours for the residents of three townships.

(ii) Railway.

The extension and doubling of the line to the new areas is progressing and it is hoped that it will be in use by the end of 1958. In the meantime, feeder bus service have to be used to transport residents from the new areas to Nancefield and Dube stations, thus increasing travelling costs and time considerably.

(iii) Sewerage.

Sewerage reticulation in the old townships is also progressing and a number of houses in Jabavu have been linked. As soon as the new outfall sewer now under construction is completed, the provision of waterborne sewerage to all townships will be speeded up. Zondi and parts of Central Western Jabavu and Jabulani are already fully reticulated.

(iv) Electricity.

Most of the main roads in the old townships and some in the new areas have been reticulated. The Council approved of a 10-year scheme for full electrical reticulation of all Native townships at an estimated cost of £2,743,000 in February 1958, and £120,000 has been provided in current estimates for the street lighting and the provision of power in houses in Orlando East. It is hoped that the lights in the first group of houses will be available during the coming financial year.

(v) Halls.

The Council voted funds in 1956 for the building of a community hall in Orlando West to commemorate the city's 70th anniversary. This hall was completed during the year and will supply a long felt need.

(vi) Post Office.

The Phirima Post Office was opened at Orlando West during the year.

(vii) Administratives Offices.

A proper office block to house the senior superintendency for Senaoane, Dhlamini, Chiawelo, Phiri and Mapetla was completed in November 1957.

(viii) Sports Stadium.

To commemorate the Johannesburg Festival in 1956, a number of firms and private individuals in the city contributed nearly £21,300 and the Council voted £15,000 towards the building of a sports stadium in Orlando East. The construction of the stadium is progressing well and it is hoped that it will be ready for use during the next financial year. Construction of the Moroka/Jabavu Stadium has started.

4. KAFFIR BEER.

New equipment and extensions to the Brewery have increased its efficiency and capacity. During the year 10,948,864 gallons were brewed and sales realised £1,087,406.

5. COMMUNITY AND RECREATION SERVICES.

(a) Re-organisation.

The vast increase of developed areas in the Native townships brought many social problems in its wake and forced long overdue changes and expansion in the Welfare Branch.

In consultation with the O. & M. Division and the Staff Board, the Welfare Branch was renamed Recreation and Community Services Branch as from 1st January, 1958. The Chief Welfare Officer was designated Assistant Manager (Recreation and Community Services) and his Assistant became Senior Officer (Recreation and Community Services).

Functionally too the Branch was re-organised. The Coloured Housing Section was separated from the Branch because its work was mainly concerned with housing. Coloured welfare work was amalgamated with the Native family Welfare Section. The Housecrafts Section was re-designated Rehabilitation and Youth Services Section and now incorporates the boys' and girls' clubs work formerly controlled by the Recreation Section. The Cultural Section and Native Bands Section were amalgamated. In order to deal adequately with the new areas, more staff were employed, and in conformity with Council policy these were mainly Natives. The extra cost to the Council came to £12,000 per annum.

(b) Recreation Branch.

The following new "sporting" amenities have been provided:-

		<u>1957/58.</u>
Sportsfields	61	14 new.
Basketball Courts	39	19 new.
Athletic tracks	4	1 new.
Club houses	21	4 new.
Children's playgrounds	19	5 new.
American basketball courts	4	2
Dance arena	1	New.
Skittle alleys.	2	New.
Gymnasium	1	New.

(i) Boxing.

The numerous boxing clubs held regular tournaments and the local winners toured Rhodesia with a fair measure of success.

(ii) Swimming.

The popularity of the Orlando Swimming Bath increased. During the season 53,283 patrons used the bath, an increase of 17,718 on the preceding season. Charges were reduced from 6d. to 3d. for adults and from 3d. to 1d. for children and revenue amounted to £421.5.6.

:- Swimming ...

Swimming lessons to pupils of 19 schools in the neighbourhood proved so successful that it was possible to hold an inter-schools gala in March 1958. Prizes, and three floating trophies donated by the Rotary Club, were awarded to the winners. The first swimming gala, held under the auspices of the Southern Transvaal Non-European Amateur Swimming Association, was most successful and will become an annual event.

(iii) Cinema Shows.

An average of 78 shows were given per month (a total of 935 during the year).

(c) Family Welfare.

(i) Native.

The staff of this Section has been increased and more Senior Native posts have been created. It is now possible to place a senior Native social worker in control of other social workers at each of the five senior superintendencies. During the year 1,920 new Native cases were investigated, 103 of which needed poor relief. At the end of the year, 133 poor relief cases were still on the roll.

As from January 1958, the distribution of public assistance for Natives was transferred from the City Social Affairs Department to the Native Commission. This change also involved the transfer from the Social Affairs Department to the Non-European Affairs Department of a special Council grant for cases not eligible for Government aid. In addition, the N.E.A.D. Welfare Fund, which was created to assist specially deserving cases which are not eligible for either Government or Council assistance, helped an average of 20 cases a month.

(ii) Coloured Welfare.

During the year 195 Coloured welfare cases, which had at some previous times required assistance, had to be re-opened. This is a strong indication of economic stress. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find employment for able-bodied Coloured men and almost impossible to place disabled persons. In order to obtain pensions for Coloured persons, it is necessary for them to have a race classification certificate to prove that they are Coloured. This certificate is not always available and long delays before the pension is finally obtained necessitate prolonged relief measures. Overcrowding and slum conditions are having detrimental effect on the Health of the Coloured people and this is reflected in increasing requests for help.

(d) Rehabilitation and Youth Services.

This Section now incorporates the former Housecrafts Section, Sheltered Employment, Female and Youth Recreation. There are also 13 Women's Clubs at which township residents learn sewing, knitting and some cookery. Unfortunately the cookery demonstrations for domestic servants had to be discontinued.

(i) Sheltered Employment.

The Orlando Sheltered Employment Workshop for disabled Natives now accommodates 84 workers. More could be taken if the entire building were to become available. The official in charge, who trains the workers in weaving, sewing and knitting, is also responsible for sales and publicity. During the year under review sales brought in £1,576. Expenditure on materials and wages of workers amounted to £1,467. Apart from staff salaries, the workshop is virtually self-supporting.

(ii) Youth Clubs.

The section now controls 13 clubs, two of which were opened during the year under review with an enrolment of 155 bringing the total membership to 1,364 boys and girls. They meet after school in the afternoons and are taught games, songs, drama, clay modelling and basketry, and are trained in First Aid. Out of 150 students who took their examinations in First Aid this year, only 19 failed.

Two holiday camps for club members lasting for two weeks each in July and December 1957, were organised at Mmini Camp near Durban for 324 children. The total cost came to £1,400 of which the children raised £650 and the balance was contributed by the Council in the form of a grant-in-aid.

A boys' jazz band, also subsidised by a grant-in-aid, has reached a sufficiently high standard to give public performances, and it raised £30 during the year.

(iii) Play Centres.

The Section also supervises three play centres at which 294 children of working mothers attend between 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m., five days a week. The parents pay a small sum monthly towards the cost of providing three meals a day. The total monthly cost for meals came to £156, of which £84 were collected in fees and the balance was raised by the Mavis Isaacson Committee, a body of ladies voluntarily helping in social welfare work.

(iv) Christmas Party.

This year the annual Christmas Party for poor Native children took the form of a circus show and 2,500 children were transported from the townships. Sweets and cold drinks were provided and they spent an enjoyable afternoon. The function was graced by the presence of His Worship the Mayor.

(e) Horticultural Section.

This Section was re-organised and enlarged in March, 1958. It is now responsible for two cemeteries and a third is being planned. About 3,900 funerals took place during the year.

A second nursery to provide trees and plants has been established at Doornkop. During 1957 more than 3,500 trees from the Department's own nursery were planted in streets, parks and office grounds and it is expected that a further 2,700 will be planted in the winter of 1958.

The Section is also responsible for the lay-out and maintenance of parks, playgrounds and gardens surrounding office buildings. Two fruit trees - a peach and an apricot - were planted in the front gardens of every one of the 3,000 houses built under the £3-million slum clearance Scheme.

(f) Cultural and Bands Section.

New choirs were established and classes in the theory of music were continued during the year. One of the main activities of the Section is the control of the annual Bantu Music Festival, in which 9,000 took part this year.

(i) Coloured Classes.

Ballet, ballroom dancing and speech training classes have been started among the Coloured community and about 295 persons now regularly attend seven classes.

(ii) Brass Bands.

The Band Section now controls five brass bands which gave 786 concerts during the year. An extensive music library is being built up.

6. INSPECTORATE.

In January 1958, this Branch was re-organised and considerably enlarged because of an increase in work as a result of the "Locations-in-the-sky Act". The post of Chief Inspector was upgraded and a new post of Assistant Chief Inspector created. The number of Senior Inspectors was increased from 4 to 10 and 25 new inspectors' posts were created, which brought the establishment to 62. In addition, 8 more Native inspectors were engaged. The mobility of the Branch has been greatly enhanced by an increased mileage allowance and the purchase of 5 scooters. Although this re-organisation raised costs considerably, it is expected that increased income accruing as a result of more efficient supervision would more than offset the growth in expenditure.

During the year the following amounts were collected:-

Fines	£14,713. 0. 0.
Registration Fees	£ 394.15. 0.
Services Levy Fees	£ 2,205. 2. 6.
Rents	£ 5,405.17. 7.

Natives Accommodated in Buildings.

There are now 3,744 licensed buildings in which Native premises have to be inspected regularly, in addition to 1,031 buildings for which permits to accommodate more than 5 Native workers each have been issued. Inspection of 2,561 private premises brought to light 404 Native males, 76 Native females and 84 children who were illegally residing in the European area and who were removed to Native residential areas. Numerous complaints from the public are received and investigated daily.

Prosecution.

The Inspectorate works in close collaboration with the Registration Branch and during the year legal proceedings against 2,382 Europeans and 3,548 Natives for contraventions of various Regulations were instituted.

7. REGISTRATION BRANCH.

The work of the Registration Branch continues to fluctuate considerably over the four quarters of the year. Owing to the seasonal nature of certain types of employment, the figures for the year under review are:-

Work-Seekers Registered.

<u>July - Sept. 1957.</u>	<u>Oct. - Dec. 1957.</u>	<u>Jan. - March 1958.</u>	<u>Apr. - June 1958.</u>
33,238	11,135	46,273	39,791

:- During ...

During the year 128,647 adults and 4,345 juveniles were placed in employment. A considerable shortage of males who were willing and able to undertake heavy labour or domestic work was again experienced and a number of workers in these categories were allowed to enter the area. Only 53% of all local work-seekers fall in the unskilled category and 27% in the domestic work and cleaner category.

COLOURED SECTION.

In January 1958, the Section administering the two Coloured townships was removed from the control of the Chief Welfare Officer and placed under the direct control of the Senior Assistant Manager (Urban Areas). This has been to the benefit of the work, as the emphasis is on housing and administration and not on welfare work.

Noordgesig.

This township is now fully built-up. The last 139 houses built were let during the first half of the year under review. Unfortunately, the standard of building was necessarily low and the tenants complain bitterly about the houses, for they pay a rent of £4 a month as against £1.15.0. for a better type of house built shortly after the war.

The new communal hall is now in full use and is much appreciated. A Coloured doctor who started a practice in the township was permitted to convert a former shop into a surgery.

The Tenants' Committee elected in March 1957 resigned in December 1957. This left the residents without representation for over three months. The new Committee, although active, refused to co-operate with members of the Non-European Affairs Committee and officials at a joint meeting and is no longer recognised, with the result that the tenants are again without a recognised mouthpiece.

Coronationville.

Plans for 60 flats to be built on the last 24 available sites in the township were passed during the year and application for a loan of £73,425 has been made.

The need for more accommodation for the Coloured community is becoming more urgent every year. Slum clearance and industrial development are gradually forcing the Coloured people out of their present accommodation and they have nowhere else to go. Representations for the proclamation of additional Group Areas within the Municipal area have so far been unsuccessful.

The community hall in Coronationville has now been completed at a cost of £25,000. It has a seating capacity of 1,200 and is used for many functions by the Coloured community. It was officially opened in March 1958 with a ball and civic reception.

The Coronationville tenants continue to raise funds for a swimming bath in the hope that the Council will one day be able to assist them on a £ for £ basis.

:- Indians ...

Indians.

The need for sub-economic housing for Indians, especially those evicted from slum properties, is increasing. Representations for the proclamation of additional Group Areas for Asiatics have so far met with no success.

9. RESEARCH SECTION.

This Section revisited a sample of 1,500 families in Orlando and Jabavu in order to bring information on wages and age distribution up to date, as well as to obtain further details on families first visited in 1952. The extent of illegitimacy, unemployment and widowhood in the older area of Orlando is alarming and a report on these social evils is being prepared.

Early in 1958 two Indian students were employed to visit about 200 Indian families in Johannesburg in order to obtain information on wages, family size and composition and any other relevant items. The response was poor, but nevertheless, some useful information has been obtained which will be analysed.

Frequent requests for information are received from the public, other municipalities and Government Departments. In order to assist the S.A.R. & H. with their expansion schemes, a destination check was carried out by the staff of this Section. The results proved most useful to the officials concerned.

The Section is responsible for administering grants-in-aid amounting to £39,329 awarded by the Council to 85 organisations for their work. Considerable difficulty has been experienced lately in obtaining Ministerial approval for a number of these grants, as organisations have to comply with several regulations before approval is granted. Many of them have to form Native committees to control the activities and institutions in the Native townships.

10. FINANCE.

The income and expenditure of the Native Revenue Account is reflected below. The loss on this account, as well as the entire cost of the work among Coloureds, is borne by the Council's General Rate Fund.

Native Revenue Account 1957/58.

Total Revenue	£1,593,767
Total Expenditure	2,349,216
Gross Loss	755,449
Transfer from Kaffir Beer Account	539,538
Nett Loss transferred to Rate Fund	215,911

Coloured Section.

Total Revenue	£63,131
Total Expenditure	142,179
Loss Transferred to Rate Fund	79,048

The Staff of the Department was as follows:-

	<u>N.E.A.D.</u>	<u>Treasury.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>European:</u>			
Permanent	248	141	389
Temporary	90	-	90
	<u>338</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>479</u>
<u>Native:</u>			
Graded Staff	269	69	338
Police and Labourers	2,779	-	2,779
	<u>3,048</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>3,117</u>
<u>Coloured:</u>			
Welfare Assistants	2		2
Clerical and Others	18		18
Daily Paid	8		8
	<u>28</u>		<u>28</u>
<u>Indians.</u>			
Temporary	1		1
Daily Paid	4		4
	<u>5</u>		<u>5</u>

2. THANKS.

I have pleasure in placing on record my thanks and appreciation to the members of the Non-European Affairs Committee for their unfailing support, the whole staff both European and Non-European, the heads of all other departments and the many outside agencies with which the department comes into contact.

W.J.P. CARR.
MANAGER.

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