

9,12,414

KUTLWANONG DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL

KUTLWANONG DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL,
P.O. Box 26,
ROODERPOORT. TVL.

“ Can you come in and help us with an uneducated deaf-mute ? ”

“ Where is he from ? ”

“ That is what we don't know, a constable brought him in this morning found wandering on Park Station.”

“ Have you searched his pockets for a paper or some other means of identification ? ”



“ We find nothing which gives the slightest clue to his name, parentage or anything about him.”

“ Well I am sorry I cannot go to your office but if you will label him carefully, or send an escort with him to Roodepoort Station we will take him into our new school for African deaf and dumb boys and see what we can make of him.”

This conversation between the Native Commissioner in Johannesburg and the Welfare Officer of the Deaf and Dumb Association took place a little over a year ago. With vivid gesticulations, drawings on paper, and pantomime show, all that could be found out was that he was hungry at home, wandered round the village station and at last jumped on the train only to find himself lost in the maze of Johannesburg traffic, hungrier than he was at home and with plenty of temptations to steal and beg. How his home was eventually traced to Wolmaranstad would take long to tell, it is enough to say that in July 1946 he went home for a holiday and wrote a letter to the principal reporting his safe arrival. He may be seen drilling with other deaf and dumb boys in the above photo, number three from the left with a dark jersey.

This is not an isolated case. During the years that the work of the Ezenzeleni Blind Institute was growing at Roodepoort numerous enquiries were made about deaf-mutes. Young children were sent to school in the Cape, but many were over sixteen years of age. Mr. A. Boshomane, the Welfare Officer (trained by the Rev. A. W. Blaxall who is skilled in the finger and sign language), spent many days in police courts, and other places, with nameless, homeless inarticulate human beings whose eyes alone showed that there were intelligent thoughts in their mind which they had no way of expressing.

In July 1944 a small holding, with a five-roomed house, was for sale next door to the blind institute near Roodepoort. The Johannesburg Deaf and Dumb Association purchased it for £1250 and spent several hundreds equipping the house and establishing the work.

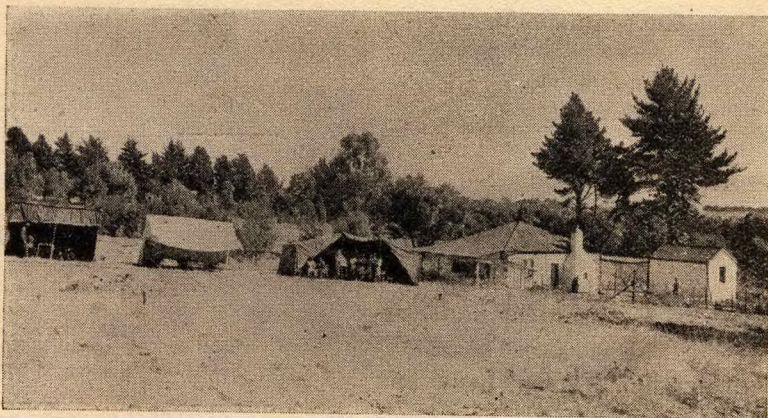
Mr. and Mrs. Jolobe were appointed pioneer supervisor and matron. Thirteen boys were admitted. Mr. A. Boshomane helped in teaching language by means of finger spelling.

The following year the Union Education Department inspected the school and were so satisfied that they registered Kutlwanong under the Special Schools Act, offering:— (a) To pay the salaries of the teachers in full on condition that a trained teacher of the deaf be appointed principal, capable of training African teachers for this very specialised work. (b) To pay 50 per cent of all approved school equipment, and a per capita maintenance grant for pupils accommodated in a hostel. (c) To pay two-thirds of the cost of the buildings after the approval of plans.

On 1st January 1946 Mrs. W. M. Coyne, trained in England and recently on the staff of the Deaf School at Wittebome, C.P. assumed duty as principal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jolobe remain as vocational instructor-boarding master and matron respectively.

A building scheme has been prepared to consist of a school and hostel unit, each unit to provide accommodation for twenty-four boys. These plans have been approved by the departments and £4300 provided in the estimates for the first section. Building operations have started, the National Council for the Deaf granting us a loan free-of-interest in faith that money will be found for this essential work.



Kutlwanong School 1946. Adequate buildings depend upon you. Do you value perfect hearing? Then help to break down the wall of silence in the lives of the totally deaf.

Our Five-Year Plan

1946. Our Share :—

General Maintenance	£ 480	
School and Hostel Equipment	300	
Two Class-rooms and		
Hostel Unit for twenty-four boys.	1433	£1913
	<hr/>	

Government Share :—

General Maintenance	160	
Equipment	300	
Buildings	2867	3327
	<hr/>	

1947/1950 Our Share :—

General Maintenance	4000	apx.	
Buildings and Equipment	4000	„	8000
	<hr/>		

„ Government Share :—

Maintenance Grants	3250	
Buildings and Equipment	8000	11250
	<hr/>	
		£24,490

Thus we ask your help to raise :—£1913 this year, £8000 during the following four years. For all particulars write :—

The Principal,
Kutlwanong Deaf and Dumb School,
P.O. Box 26,
Roodepoort. Tvl.

Cheques, Postal orders and Cash may be sent to the same address.

Korrespondensie omtrent hierdie skool kan in enige van die offisiële, of enige van die Bantoe, tale gerig word.

Bao ba ratang ho tseba tshole ka ha sekolo sena ba ka re ngolla ka puo efe le efe ea batho ba Batso.
Adresse he ena—:

P.O. Box 26,
Roodepoort, Tvl.

The Lovedale Press.

Collection Number: AD1715

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

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of the archive of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.