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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MANAGER,

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

for the period

1st July 1960 to 30th June 1963

C I T Y O F J O H A N N E S B U R G .

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MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

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1ST JULY 1960 - 30TH JUNE 1963.

ANNUAL REPORT 1960/1963

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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY 1960 TO 30TH JUNE 1963.

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to submit the report of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department for the period 1st July 1960 to 30th June 1963. Because of the repetition which would of necessity appear in three separate annual reports and also to reduce the backlog of outstanding annual reports, these have been combined into one document.

A. IMPORTANT EVENTS:

1. BANTU.

(a) Disappearance of Site and Service Shacks:

Permanent homes in the last of the Site and Service Schemes of the Council were completed and the few remaining shacks which had for so long been a feature of the Council's housing projects disappeared in the first weeks of 1962. The Council had undertaken, early in 1953, to service 10,000 sites per annum on which Bantu in need of accommodation were allowed to erect temporary shacks. In expectation of the building of permanent homes by the Council, 35,000 sites were serviced and over 33,000 were eventually allocated. The remaining sites were situated in buffer strips or swampy areas which were too wet to be built on before proper drainage had been provided. { It is hoped that it will not be necessary to return to the system although it is freely conceded that it served a very useful purpose by removing families from their squalid surroundings into properly laid out townships.

(b) Pimville:

Protracted negotiations with the Government for the deviation of the "Mentz" line further south-east to include the Pimville area within the South Western Bantu Areas complex came to fruition early in 1961 when the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development was received after a personal visit by him and the Deputy Minister during December 1960.

(c) Western Native Township:

In connection with the Western Areas Removal Scheme, the Council undertook the removal of Western Native Township. Building by the Housing Division in the two townships of Moroka and Chiawelo Ext. No. 2 started in July 1960. Removal from Western Native Township started on a voluntary basis in the middle of September 1960 and the target of 100 families a week was almost reached within the first month. A steady stream

continued to flow into the new houses which had as a special feature been fitted with internal doors, plastered walls and concrete floors in all rooms and strenuous efforts were made to have electricity installed as soon as possible. These improvements served as compensation for the fact that some of the tenants of Western Native Township had been living in their homes since 1919 when the first houses were built and some had made improvements to these houses.

(d) Vocational Training Centre:

At the invitation of the Council the Minister of Bantu Education visited the Vocational Training Centre at Dube during 1960 to decide finally on the future of the Centre. The Minister not only gave permission for the retention of the Centre but also for a new course in electrical house wiring. This course started in 1962 with an enrolment of 20 students. The educational qualifications for pupils taking this course were made somewhat higher than those required for the other courses.

(e) Hostel Accommodation:

The George Goch Hostel for 3,000 male workers in essential services was completed and the provision of this accommodation was expected to make a considerable difference in the number of Bantu in the essential categories remaining in the City. The hostel actually opened in December 1961. The completion of this hostel will leave the Council with the difficult problem of housing an estimated 10,000 Bantu women in terms of the "Locations-in-the-Sky" legislation. Negotiations with the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development continued for the building of hostels in Alexandra Township for the accommodation of Bantu servants residing in flat buildings in the City. Negotiations also proceeded in connection with the acquisition of land adjoining George Goch Hostel and Eastern Native Township for a hostel to accommodate an estimated 1,500 single women. Land in Orlando West was proclaimed for a hostel for women where it was planned to erect double-storey flat type dwellings. These experimental buildings have already been erected in Mofolo North to accommodate 28 single women. Bathrooms and kitchens with hot and cold water and individual sanitary conveniences were included in the design.

(f) Brochure "Thousands for Houses".

In December 1960 the Departmental Brochure "Thousands for Houses" was published. This attractive little booklet dealing with the housing achievements of the Council was provided in four colours on art paper and was extremely well received and thousands of copies were distributed within a short period. The State Information Bureau and the Information Section of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development requested

large numbers for distribution to Branch Offices throughout the world and numerous requests from individuals and organisations were received requesting copies for their own use. Almost every consular and state representative in the country required varying numbers of copies to send to their own countries.

(g) Study Tour to Bulawayo by Senior Officials.

Early in 1961 sixteen officials of the Department were sent to Bulawayo to study Bantu Administration in that City. This proved to be very educational. The Council paid the expenses and the officials used their own transport and took leave for the periods they were away from the office. On their return to the Republic the officials reported that their knowledge had been widened by the exchange of views with their colleagues in Bulawayo.

(h) European Liquor for Non-Europeans:

The last half of 1962 was dominated by the release of European liquor to Non-Europeans on the 15th August 1962 and planning and preparing on and off sales facilities for Bantu in the Bantu areas. The Council decided to apply for 63 distribution points. The erection of buildings in which these would be situated and the financing thereof required a great deal of additional work. Unfortunately, long delays were experienced in the granting of the licences and approval of expenditure and a minor emergency was expected as the crucial date approached. There was some speculation as to the outcome of this important experiment. As part of the preparations the Council authorized the Manager, and the Chief Engineer of the Department to visit the Copperbelt with the Acting Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee to study the supply of European liquor in these areas. Their joint report has been filed in the Municipal Reference Library. }

The sale of European liquor to Bantu in August 1962 passed off without anything untoward occurring. It was one of the most important changes in Bantu life, and when it is remembered that the prohibition of such liquor to Bantu had been traditional in South Africa for centuries it is nothing short of remarkable that the change passed over without any orgies, which had been feared in many quarters, without any mass drunkenness and without any crime. On the contrary the results were uniformly good. Crime decreased, the army of police and other officials formerly employed in the hopeless task of enforcing this prohibition were diverted to constructive work, and relations between the Bantu public and the police improved overnight. The Bantu public did not squander all their wages on drink and there have been no serious ill effects at all.

2. COLOURED:

(a) Housing:

An earnest attempt was made to expedite the provision of housing for the Coloured community and the development of

Riverlea Township was given impetus with the provision of services in the northern section of the township on the historic farm Langlaagte No. 224. The layout of this section provided for the building of 623 houses and 222 sites for sale to self-builders.

(i) Western Native Township:

It was intended to use this township as an emergency camp for Coloureds by clearing it section by section, fencing and cleaning and renovating the houses before letting these to Coloured families residing in the slums of Newclare and elsewhere.

However, owing to the voluntary nature of the removal, the desperate needs of the Coloureds and the appalling conditions under which they were living, the Department reluctantly and not without criticism allowed Coloured families to move in as soon as the houses had been white-washed internally.

(ii) Bosmont:

The Council entered into an agreement with the Group Areas Development Board to provide services for Bosmont where a number of houses was built for Coloureds. This is a housing scheme for the more affluent Coloureds, mainly from the Albertville area. Bosmont was incorporated into the municipal area of Johannesburg during 1962.

(iii) Diepkloof Emergency Camp:

The old Diepkloof Reformatory had been closed for a number of years and it was decided to approach the Department of Lands for authority to convert it into an emergency camp for Coloureds. After protracted negotiations it was, however, eventually decided that the Group Areas Development Board should take responsibility and approximately 200 families in desperate need of accommodation were subsequently housed there.

(b) Amenities:

A large modern swimming bath in Newclare was opened in December 1961 and proved so popular that it was decided to build another soon and to have the present one extended to full Olympic size, for which provision was made in the original design.

Further improvements to the Union Stadium situated to the west of Western Township, the building of more tennis courts and the provision of children's playgrounds and sportsfields in Riverlea were all on the programme for 1963.

(c) Administration of Coloured and Asiatic Affairs:

As early as 1957 it was apparent that issues affecting the Coloured community should be divorced from the Non-European Affairs Department and expressly assigned to the General

Purposes Committee as both the Department and the Non-European Affairs Committee were mainly responsible for the administration of Bantu Affairs.

Accordingly, the Coloured and Asiatic Division as a Branch of the Non-European Affairs Department was established on the 31st July 1962 with the Division falling directly under the Management Committee. The main object of the Division was to assist the Coloured and Asiatic communities within the Johannesburg municipal boundary to develop as civic groups. Its functions were:-

- (i) The provision of cultural and recreational amenities and facilities;
- (ii) The establishment, development and administration of Coloured and Asiatic residential areas within Johannesburg's municipal boundary with due regard to the housing needs of these groups.
- (iii) Administrative, domestic and staff functions.

B. PROGRESS REPORT:

(1) Clearance of Shantytown:

Shantytown was finally cleared in November 1961 with the assistance of the Advisory Boards of Orlando and Jabavu which assisted in finding accommodation for those families which could not pay the relatively high rentals in the economic townships. This left only Pimville as the last remaining slum under the control of the Council to be cleared.

(2) Pimville:

The replanning of Pimville and the layout of the new Klipspruit Township to the south of Orlando continued satisfactorily.

C. ROUTINE MATTERS:

(1) BANTU:

(a) Population:

As a result of the 1960 census figures it was possible to make a more accurate estimate of the population of the Council's Bantu areas. In the intercensal periods reliance had to be placed on Departmental figures only. Details of the population distribution and statistics are contained in Schedule A attached to this report.

(b) Housing:

The building rate speeded up considerably and the number of houses in Council - controlled areas exceeded 58,000. The number of houses in the townships is shown on Schedule B. In regard to rent arrears strenuous efforts were made to reduce the total amount outstanding as much as possible. Among the

steps taken were the appointment of special Rent Collection Officers, approaches to employers (which again proved unfruitful) and arrangements with the Department of Justice for the more expeditious handling of cases which warranted court action. A special Sub-Committee of the Non-European Affairs Committee was appointed to give consideration to this vexing problem.

It must again be stressed that the Department was not, as repeatedly alleged, harsh and unsympathetic in its treatment of this problem of getting every member of the Bantu community to shoulder his rent responsibility. Every possible effort was made to come to some satisfactory arrangement with the defaulters for the payment of the outstanding rents and only when it was abundantly clear that the defaulter would not make any effort to co-operate with the Council officials was the matter taken to court. Details of rent arrears and related financial matters are reflected in Schedule C.

(c) Financial:

The cumulative capital outlay increased to R50,042,554 and the deficit on the Bantu revenue account was R913,481 as at the 30th June 1963. Financial details are shown on Schedule C.

(d) Recreation and Community Services:

Considerable expansion in the facilities provided brought about concomitant expansion in the services rendered by the staff of this branch.

(i) Recreation:

The Moroka/Jabavu Stadium was completed at a cost of R30,000 and was opened on the 30th September 1960. This brought the number of stadia to 3 and created a headquarters for the western zone of the area. Further sportsfields and playgrounds were constructed and no house within the whole of the complex of the South Western Bantu Townships is further than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from a children's playground, football field or a netball field. Details of the facilities available are given in Schedule E.

(ii) School Sports:

During the school holidays the staff of the Recreation Section organized all types of games for school children in an attempt to prevent their contact with juvenile delinquents.

(iii) Senior Athletics and Cycling:

As in previous years assistance was given to athletics and cycling associations at meetings held at the three stadia.

(iv) Swimming:

Swimming lessons to schools in the vicinity of the Orlando Swimming Bath are given at the rate of six classes a day and have resulted in a tremendously increased patronage of the bath. This has now reached a total of 67,440 patrons per season.

(v) Cinema Shows:

An average of over 800 cinema shows a year were given in hostels and compounds under the control of the Council. In addition three free shows a week were given at the Youth Centre where juveniles awaiting employment were kept occupied during the week in order to keep them off the streets and away from possible delinquency.

(vi) Concerts:

The Section organized over 100 concerts in the Townships and produced and mounted four major works, namely:

"FOUR SEASONS"	BACH
"HYMN OF PRAISE"	MENDELSSOHN
"SAMSON"	HANDEL
"HIAWATHA"	COLERIDGE-TAYLOR

(vii) Art Classes:

Painting, sculpture and crafts were taught to adults and children at the Jubilee Social Centre and in various clubs in the townships. The section co-operated with the housing Division in decorating public buildings in the townships.

(viii) Brass Bands:

The five brass bands - four Bantu and one Coloured - continued to render sterling service in the townships and Coloured areas with over 500 performances annually.

(ix) Welfare:

A new system was introduced in September 1960 to increase efficiency. Emphasis was placed on closer supervision to improve the quality of work and time-tables were distributed to staff members, clinics, hospitals, superintendents and welfare agencies to achieve better co-ordination. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of cases investigated and the average annual case load came to nearly 2,200 of which nearly 600 were Tuberculosis cases.

Jabavu Township proved the most difficult area as numerous indigent families from the old slums of Moroka and Shantytown were transferred to this township,

which created the impression that it was rapidly becoming a welfare village. The increase in the number of cases needing public assistance can be attributed to the slum clearance activities which increased rentals to a level which many families could ill afford while transport charges more than trebled in some cases. The Site and Service Townships had a similar effect and Superintendents were requested to refer all cases of abnormal high arrear rent to welfare workers for investigation. As a result of this many deserving cases were brought to the notice of the branch. Emphasis was also placed on the work among T.B. sufferers, and cash grants-in-aid to the South African National Tuberculosis Association were increased considerably.

(x) Rehabilitation:

The number of disabled persons employed in the Sheltered Employment Workshops in Orlando remained constant as staff and accommodation did not permit any increase. So great is the need for such a centre that a waiting list has to be kept.

In the general workshop an increase in output meant increased earnings for the workers as they are paid on a piecework basis. In the cobbling section wages remained constant.

As the Centre became better known, owing to various forms of publicity, not the least of which was the constant stream of overseas and local visitors, the demand for the products of the workshop increased and on occasion even exceeded the supply, especially in the sewing section. The workshop's finances also showed a certain buoyancy.

(xi) Youth Services:

(a) Youth Clubs:

Youth Club membership increased to over 2,700 with an average weekly attendance of over 1,500. The activities remained the same as previously, i.e. softball, netball, volleyball, football, drama, singing, dancing, rhythmic exercises and handicrafts including painting, fretwork, beadwork, shellwork, sewing and knitting. In the newer townships the standard of work in handicraft was lower than in the older established townships.

(b) Play Centres:

Four Council play centres cared for over 400 pre-school children whose parents were working. Regular outings were arranged to places such a

Hartebeespoortdam Sterkfontein caves,
Mia's Farm, Wilgerspruit and the Zoo
Lake.

(c) Voluntary Aid Detachments:

Two Voluntary Aid Detachments in Orlando
and Jabavu obtained 100% successes in the
First Aid examinations.

(xii) Women's Club.

One new club was opened but one of the oldest clubs
had to be closed down owing to lack of interest. The
main interests remained cooking, sewing and making
clothes and articles for the home. There are now
12 clubs functioning.

(xiii) Horticulture:

The development of the Mofolo/Jabavu valley was started
and many thousands of trees planted. The Mofolo Park
was extended by approximately 5 acres and a second
paddling pool was built. In addition the environs
of reservoirs, traffic islands, the Jabulani Hostel,
the two cemeteries and administrative offices and
public buildings were beautified. Corners of children's
playgrounds were fenced off and perennial flowers and
shrubs were planted.

(e) Registration and Influx Control:

The Local Labour Bureau experienced little difficulty in filling
all vacancies in commerce and industry, the two most popular avenues
of employment for the Bantu.

(i) Men:

The cycle of unemployment changed somewhat in that the
largest number reported during the first quarter of each
year. The annual registration of workseekers exceeded
171,000.

(ii) Women:

A medical examination centre for females at Polly Street
was completed. Medical examinations are voluntary but
every effort is made to convince workseekers that it is
in their own interest as well as that of their future
employers to undergo the examination.

Whilst the majority of workseekers preferred employment
in commerce and industry, these avenues of employment
remained as restricted as ever. The other large source
of employment, domestic service, was more favoured in
those cases where servants were not required to "sleep
in" but these jobs were, however, very hard to find as
most employers still preferred their domestic servants
to stay in.

(iii) Youths:

With the growing number of juveniles reporting to the Youth Employment Section a Youth Centre was established at the Vocational Training Centre in Dube. At the Centre youths awaiting employment were kept occupied by the staff of the Recreation and Community Services Branch in sundry ways, i.e. various types of sport, art instruction, tri-weekly cinema shows, lectures on department and behaviour when in employment etc., and tea in the mornings and light lunches were provided. All these activities assisted in keeping the youths off the streets and out of mischief. The Section was instrumental in breaking up various youth gangs, by persuading the leaders to take employment and become respected members of the community.

The number of male members in employment increased considerably. A comparatively small number of youths placed left their employment. This could be attributed to the fact that all youths were aptitude tested prior to being placed in employment and great care was taken not to place "a square peg in a round hole".

(f) Inspectorate:

Nightly inspections were confined to the investigation of specific complaints or cases of reasonable suspicion that unauthorized Bantu were being accommodated. It was decided not to take action by demanding the production of reference books if not absolutely necessary. Details of the prosecutions are shown on Schedule F.

(g) Bantu Beer:

According to analysis by the Nutritional Research Institute of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research a quart of beer brewed in the Council's brewery contained approximately the same calories, but more vitamins than half-a-pound of brown bread. This, together with doubt expressed by various interests as to the value or dangers of Bantu beer, prompted the Council to approve, on the 29th March 1960, a Bantu Beer Research Project at a cost of R28,000 in order to establish scientifically the effect of the traditional Bantu beverage on the consumer.

The report on the investigation had not been submitted by 30th June 1963.

Although the gallons of Bantu beer produced had shown a steady increase with the coming into operation of the Bantu Beer Act, on the 15th August 1962, the Brewery has been taxed to capacity since that date. This increased demand was caused by the fact that the Act relaxed certain restrictions and made more outlets available. The amount of beer produced annually reached the record figure of 16,044,000 gallons. Two more off-sales selling points were opened in the townships and a large beerhall adjoining George Goch Hostel and Eastern Native Township was opened on 29th September 1961.

(h) General Amenities:

(i) Vocational Training Centre:

The feeding service at the centre which had been in operation for 18 years was stopped and consequently the fees were lowered to R8.00 per annum. General standards remained as high as ever, the third and fourth year students at the end of 1960 all took the final tests because the school reverted to a three-year course during that year. The Tailoring Section closed at the end of 1962 and an electric wiring course started at the beginning of 1962.

(ii) Schools:

The increasing demand for educational facilities necessitated building more schools. To date 114 schools have been built for more than 70,000 children attending schools.

(iii) Health:

The facts and figures relating to health services provided by the Council to the vast Bantu population are contained in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health under whose jurisdiction these services fall.

(iv) Electricity:

All street lighting in main streets was completed throughout the townships and alternate side streets were lit up.

(v) Sewerage:

All new houses built during the period under review had been provided with water borne sewerage and only small portions of some of the older townships remained to be completed.

(vi) Water:

With the completion of the new Aeroton and Chiawelo reservoirs sufficient storage space for 36 hours supply became available to tide over big draw-off periods and it was no longer necessary for the Rand Water Board to restrict supplies.

(vii) Roads:

Large sums of money were made available for services, particularly roads and stormwater construction in the Bantu townships. The closing of the Helpmekaar Road leading from Meadowlands to the Main Reef Road near Florida necessitated urgent consideration of the improvement of the access roads from the Bantu areas to the City. The only two available roads were the Potchefstroom Road (which bears a very heavy load of traffic) and the Canada Junction Link Road which becomes impassable for hours during and after heavy rains owing to the silting up of the Canada dam which causes flooding of the railway sub-way. The remedy is very costly and has not yet been effected.

(viii) A large communal hall in Mofolo was completed at a cost of R40,000 and opened on 22nd September 1961. The new Administration Offices in Zola and the Undenominational Church Hall in Dube Hostel were opened on 19th July 1961.

(i) GENERAL:

(i) Public Relations:

The stream of people, both local and overseas, desirous of seeing the Bantu townships swelled gradually during the last 3 years to such numbers that the Information Officer had little time for anything else. Close liaison has been established with the Department of Information, the South African Foundation, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the University of the Witwatersrand and the two Colleges of Education in the City and similar institutions. Many influential people from all over the world have sought interviews with the Manager and were then conducted through the townships, undoubtedly to the benefit of the Council and the country as a whole. Without exception they all expressed amazement and admiration for what has been done for the Bantu population of the City. Their reaction generally could be summed up in the words of a distinguished American visitor who said after seeing Pimville and some of the new townships: "We certainly have as bad slums as you have shown us this morning in my country, but we have nothing comparable to show how we have tried to remedy the matter."

The stage has been reached that hardly any conference of any importance is held in the City without requests for most, if not all, delegates to be conducted on a tour of the townships.

The Departmental brochure "Thousands for Houses" of which 7,500 copies were printed in December 1960 was in such demand that a reprint became necessary.

Close liaison had been established with all daily newspapers and periodicals published in Johannesburg and on the Reef. Regular news items were supplied to all these agencies as well as to Radio Bantu and Radio South Africa, mostly in the form of background material from day-to-day occurrences. These assisted materially in putting the Council's Bantu Administration in proper perspective and eliminated a good deal of ill-informed criticism, but unfortunately not all. The activities of the Council and its Non-European Affairs Department figured prominently in the news bulletins broadcast on Radio Bantu.

(ii) Research:

The Research Section was more than fully occupied with three very urgent requests by the Government, all intimately connected with various aspects of Bantu Policy. One survey required that the district of origin of every registered tenant in the townships and the Chief he acknowledged had to be established. This was completed in 1960.

Early in 1961 two Commissions of Inquiry were appointed by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development both of which required the urgent, and almost, full-time assistance of the Research Section. The Commission of Inquiry into Idle and Unemployed Bantu in urban areas, appointed in February 1961, required details of all Bantu in Johannesburg, in different age and sex groups and whether they attended school, whether employed, unemployed or unemployable. This work was done with the co-operation of the Department of Census and Statistics.

The Commission of Inquiry into Protectorate and Foreign Bantu within the Republic required Superintendents to interview personally every non-Republican Bantu in their particular areas for the information required. This information had to be co-ordinated, tabulated and submitted to the Commission by the Research Section.

The Department's annual exhibit at the Rand Easter Show was incorporated in the Council's new pavilion of which the Public Relations Officer took charge assisted by the Research and Information Sections of the Non-European Affairs Department.

(iii) Establishment of New Branch:

With the increased demand for information the necessity of closer collaboration of the Research and Information Sections was realised and these two sections were welded together into a separate Branch under a Chief Officer, by resolution of the Council dated 30th October 1962. The establishment of this Branch consisted of one Chief Officer (Information and Research), one Information Officer, one Research Officer, two Research Assistants and three Bantu.

2. COLOUREDS:

(a) Recreation:

Special attention was given to the provision of recreational facilities for Coloureds. The Union Stadium was improved to cater for all main football, rugby and hockey matches, four championship tennis courts were completed and three children's playgrounds and three sports-fields were provided.

(b) Cultural:

Cultural activities developed and a second ballet group was formed in Coronationville. Specialised training, various preliminary and immediate examinations were arranged and a special wardrobe provided.

Ballroom dancing continued to develop and adjudicators of international repute officiated as judges and a number of delinquents who previously caused trouble at functions was rehabilitated by being drawn into the organization and taught ballroom dancing.

(c) Welfare:

Unemployment resulted in a considerable increase in the number of families required assistance. Poor relief was only granted where both parents were unemployed. The welfare section mediated between unemployed families and their hire purchase creditors to prevent the Coloured people from losing their furniture and other effects bought on hire purchase, and maintained close liaison with the Department of Labour and employers in order to assist in finding employment.

3. ASIATICS:

(a) Housing:

The emergency camp at Lenz, where approximately 50 families were living in old converted army barracks was still the only housing the Council was able to provide owing to the absence of a declared area for this group. The camp was taken over by the Group Areas Development Board in 1961.

(b) Population:

The estimated population of the Asiatics living in Johannesburg and its environment is shown on Schedule A.

4. STAFF:

The staff needed to provide the services for all Non-Europeans in the City is shown on Schedule D.

5. COMMITTEES:

The Committees entrusted with the control of the Non-European Affairs Department consisted of the following Councillors:-

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

1960/1	1961/62	1962/3
P.R.B. Lewis (Chairman)	P.R.B. Lewis, M.P.C.	P.R.B. Lewis, M.P.C.
H.B. Ismay (Dep. Chairman)	(Chairman)	(Chairman)
W.C. Caldwell	H.B. Ismay (Dep. Chairman)	H.B. Ismay (Dep.
E. Cuyler, J.P.	E. Cuyler, J.P.	(Chairman)
H.G. MacCarthy	L.V. Hurd, J.P.	I.E.B. Attwell
C.J. Ross Spencer	H.G. MacCarthy	E. Cuyler, J.P.
W.D.D. Ussher	I. Maltz	I.W. Fidler
	M.K. Mitchell (Mrs.)	L. Morris
	C.J. Ross Spencer	S. Moss
	W.D.D. Ussher	M.J. Powell
	B.J. Burgers	C.J. Ross Spencer
	<u>MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.</u>	C.P. Venter
		P.M. Roos (Chairman)
		J.F. Oberholzer
		P.R.B. Lewis, M.P.C.
		D.J. Marais
		A.B. Widman

With the introduction of the new Management Committee structure in 1961 the previous standing Committees were reconstituted. It is significant of the importance of Non-European Affairs that one of the four new Section 60 Committees is solely devoted to Bantu Affairs.

6. THANKS:

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Non-European Affairs and Management Committees for their unfailing support in the difficult task entrusted to me and also to the Deputy Manager and the staff of my Department for their loyal support without which it would not have been possible to achieve anything approaching what has been recorded in this report. To the Town Clerk and Heads of Council Departments, the various Government Departments and other outside agencies with which this Department had dealings during the period under review, my thanks for their willing co-operation.

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

20.7.1965.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING POPULATION STATISTICS AS AT 30TH JUNE,
1961, 1962, 1963.

I. BANTU IN AREAS SOUTH WEST OF CITY.

(a) COUNCIL CONTROLLED AREAS.

(i) <u>LOCATIONS/VILLAGES</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>
Central Western Jabavu	7,396	7,737	8,657
Chiawelo	10,522	10,538	12,868
Dhlamini	9,097	9,335	9,070
Dube	11,904	12,357	12,527
Emdeni	12,047	10,927	11,165
Jabavu	28,902	26,204	23,191
Jabulani	13,628	11,517	11,485
Mapetla	9,181	9,047	8,823
Mqfolo	26,867	27,604	28,425
Molapo	7,153	7,473	8,386
Moletsane	9,879	10,564	10,481
Moroka	2,693	8,976	15,611
Naledi	20,525	20,176	19,398
Orlando	61,856	59,456	60,774
Orlando Extension	4,493	5,497	5,826
Phiri	11,849	11,480	11,089
Pimville	36,666	35,064	32,210
Senaoane	8,487	8,455	8,353
Tladi	9,233	9,586	9,988
Zola	32,158	28,831	30,052
Zondi	8,972	8,573	9,018
Total (i)	<u>343,508</u>	<u>339,397</u>	<u>347,397</u>

(ii) HOSTELS.

Dube	4,966	4,989	5,020
Jabulani	2,739	3,179	4,018
Nancefield	4,742	4,493	4,762
Total (ii)	<u>12,447</u>	<u>12,661</u>	<u>13,800</u>

TOTAL (a) COUNCIL CONTROLLED AREAS
SOUTH WESTERN AREAS.

<u>355,955</u>	<u>352,058</u>	<u>361,197</u>
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(b) BANTU RESETTLEMENT BOARD.

Diepkloof	21,049	31,094	43,041
Meadowlands	58,676	59,473	60,487
Meadowlands Hostel	2,204	2,692	2,434
TOTAL (b) BANTU RESETTLEMENT BOARD.	<u>81,929</u>	<u>93,259</u>	<u>105,962</u>

TOTAL I : BANTU IN AREAS SOUTH WEST OF
CITY.

<u>437,884</u>	<u>445,317</u>	<u>467,159</u>
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II. BANTU IN CITY AREA:

(1) COUNCIL CONTROLLED AREA.

(a) <u>IN CITY LOCATIONS.</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Eastern Native Township	4,213	4,324	3,932
Western Native Township	13,525	4,791	-
	<u>17,738</u>	<u>9,115</u>	<u>3,932</u>

(b) MUNICIPAL HOSTELS IN CITY

Denver Men's Hostel	3,332	3,336	3,332
George Goch Men's Hostel	-	1,635	2,830
Mai-Mai Men's Hostel	399	368	-
Wemmer Men's Hostel	2,809	2,808	2,807
Wolhuter Men's Hostel	3,123	3,123	3,123
Wolhuter Women's Hostel	135	151	133
	<u>9,798</u>	<u>11,421</u>	<u>12,225</u>

(c) MUNICIPAL COMPOUNDS.

	<u>11,691</u>	<u>10,044</u>	<u>9,093</u>
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(d) PRIVATELY HOUSED.

(i) Licensed.

Flats	17,343	17,737	18,266
Offices	1,449	1,469	1,474
Commerce	6,746	5,723	5,147
Sporting Clubs	1,448	1,312	1,330
Licensed Hotels	1,493	1,421	1,223
Boarding Houses	1,205	1,099	1,060
Residential & Social Clubs	158	133	145
Private Hospitals	650	455	443
Churches & Halls	277	279	293
Education & Welfare	1,447	1,488	1,411
S.A.R. & H.	-	1,684	-
Government & Provincial Administration	1,965	754	2,495
Special cases in Private Houses sec. 9(4) Licences	314	222	196

Total (i) 34,495 33,776 33,483

(ii) Unlicensed.

Domestics in Private Houses:

Males) 76,000	73,590	17,249
Females)		55,000

Total (ii) 76,000 73,590 72,249

TOTAL (d) PRIVATELY HOUSED 110,495 107,366 105,737

TOTAL II. BANTU IN CITY AREA. 149,722 137,946 130,982

III. TOTAL NATIVES HOUSED BY MINES. 27,000 25,800 25,800

IV. <u>BANTU IN PERI-URBAN AREA</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>
(a) Alexandra	64,000	42,000	49,856
(b) North of Johannesburg	16,000	20,000	22,298
(c) South of Johannesburg	26,000	16,000	15,500
<u>TOTAL IV.</u>	<u>106,500</u>	<u>78,303</u>	<u>87,654</u>
<u>TOTAL BANTU I, II, III, IV.</u>	<u>721,106</u>	<u>687,366</u>	<u>771,595</u>
V. <u>COLOUREDS</u>			
(a) <u>IN URBAN AREA.</u>	41,600	46,894	49,004
(b) <u>IN PERI-URBAN AREAS.</u>			
(i) Alexandra	2,500	3,000	3,962
(ii) Johannesburg North	25	420	68
(iii) Johannesburg South	18,000	18,000	12,534
	<u>20,525</u>	<u>21,420</u>	<u>16,564</u>
<u>Total (a) & (b).</u>	<u>62,125</u>	<u>68,314</u>	<u>65,568</u>
VI. <u>ASIATICS.</u>			
(a) <u>IN URBAN AREA.</u>	23,650	25,770	26,327
(b) <u>IN PERI-URBAN AREA.</u>			
(i) Alexandra	75	93	63
(ii) Johannesburg North	1,235	1,235	150
(iii) Johannesburg South	19,000	12,000	13,000
	<u>20,310</u>	<u>13,328</u>	<u>13,213</u>
<u>TOTAL VI.</u>	<u>43,960</u>	<u>39,098</u>	<u>39,540</u>
<u>TOTAL NON-EUROPEANS : I - VI</u>	<u>827,191</u>	<u>794,778</u>	<u>816,703</u>

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING HOUSES IN BANTU LOCATIONS/VILLAGES AS AT 30TH
JUNE 1961, 1962 AND 1963.

<u>LOCATIONS/VILLAGES.</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Central Western Jabavu	1,333	1,333	1,386
Chiawelo	1,668	1,924	2,407
Dhlamini	1,422	1,422	1,422
Dube	1,895	1,955	1,956
Emdeni	2,298	2,298	2,298
Jabavu	5,100	5,100	5,100
Jabulani	2,039	2,039	2,039
Mapetla	1,508	1,508	1,530
Mofolo	4,428	4,469	4,490
Molapo	1,436	1,436	1,436
Moletsane	1,970	1,970	1,962
Moroka	1,678	1,678	2,583
Naledi	4,040	4,043	4,042
Orlando East	11,312	11,313	5,893
Orlando West			4,421
Orlando West Extension			1,000
Phiri	1,890	1,890	2,089
Pimville	1,232	1,232	1,232
Senaoane	1,480	1,483	1,486
Tladi	1,862	1,861	1,861
Zola	5,576	5,576	5,576
Zondi	1,450	1,455	1,457
<u>TOTAL - SOWETO</u>	<u>55,617</u>	<u>55,985</u>	<u>57,666</u>
<u>EASTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP:</u>	627	627	627
<u>WESTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP:</u>	2,278	2,278	
<u>TOTAL ALL TOWNSHIPS:</u>	<u>58,522</u>	<u>58,890</u>	<u>58,293</u>

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE CUMULATIVE CAPITAL OUTLAY, GROSS INCOME, EXPENDITURE DEFICIT AND ARREAR RENTS, FOR BOTH THE BANTU, COLOURED, AND ASIATIC BRANCHES, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE FROM THE NATIVE SERVICES LEVY FUND AND INCOME, PROFITS AND EXPENDITURE FROM PROFITS OF THE BANTU BEER ACCOUNT AND LIQUOR ACCOUNT AS AT 30TH JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963.

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
BANTU	R	R	R
Cumulative Capital Outlay	44,156,082	46,934,247	50,042,554
Gross Income	6,513,240	6,960,606	7,053,285
Total Expenditure	7,365,449	7,691,963	7,966,766
Deficit	852,209	731,357	913,481
Arrear Rent.	431,451	294,613	171,039

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
COLOURED	R	R	R
Cumulative Capital Outlay	2,839,448	3,278,769	3,804,399
Gross Income	246,101	266,506	411,447
Total Expenditure	374,853	421,505	618,371
Deficit	128,752	154,999	206,924
Arrear Rent.	17,766	26,518	66,899

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
NATIVE SERVICE LEVY FUND.	R	R	R
Income	1,404,739	1,564,699	1,443,152
Expenditure	747,180	963,202	603,025
Cumulative Expenditure.	7,942,365	8,905,567	9,508,592

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
BANTU BEER.	R	R	R
Gross Income	2,819,873	3,027,558	3,228,043
Profits	1,239,913	1,468,791	1,464,418
<u>EXPENDITURE:</u>			
(1) Housing	826,609	979,194	976,279
(2) Welfare, Recreation Grants-in-Aid and Medical Services.	413,304	489,597	488,139

	1962/63
LIQUOR DISTRIBUTION BRANCH	R
Gross Income	907,889
Profits	25,598
<u>EXPENDITURE:</u>	
(1) Housing	17,065
(2) Welfare, Recreation, Grants-in-aid and Medical Services.	8,533

SCHEDULE D.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AS AT 30TH JUNE 1961/2/3.

EMPLOYEES	1961			1962			1963		
	SALARIED STAFF	DAILY PAID STAFF.	TOTAL	SALARIED STAFF	DAILY PAID STAFF.	TOTAL	SALARIED STAFF	DAILY PAID STAFF.	TOTAL
European Employees	340	38	378	343	35	378	396	38	434
Non-European Employees	312	2,706	3,018	322	2,807	3,129	336	2,753	3,089

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED IN THE BANTU TOWNSHIPS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COUNCIL AS AT THE 30TH JUNE 1961/2/3

FACILITIES.	1961	1962	1963
Stadia	3	3	4
Enclosed Fields	1	1	0
Sportsfields	74	75	73
Basketball Courts	54	58	61
Swimming Baths	2	2	2
Concrete Cycling Tracks	2	2	2
Tennis Courts	30	34	32
American Basketball Courts	4	4	4
Club Houses	24	24	23
Recreation Halls	5	5	5
Childrens' Playgrounds	33	35	37
Native Skittle Alley	6	6	6
Native Dance Arenas	3	3	3
Athletic Tracks	4	4	4
Change Rooms	8	8	10
Golf Courses	1	1	2

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE SHOWING PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED BY INSPECTORATE FROM
1ST JULY 1961 TO 30TH JUNE 1963.

(a) MAGISTRATE'S COURT, JOHANNESBURG : EUROPEANS.

DESCRIPTION.	NO. OF CASES.		
	1961	1962	1963
Failing to register Bantu	254	366	149
Housing Bantu without a licence	125	100	139
Employing unauthorized Bantu	668	522	453
Employing foreign Bantu	114	247	86
Failing to transmit registration fees	882	1,273	307
Failing to pay service levy contributions	804	1,155	271
TOTAL	2,847	3,663	1,405

(b) BANTU AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER'S COURT : BANTU.

Remaining in Urban area for more than 72 hours without authority	910	3,971	6,319
Foreign Bantu entering Urban area	157	311	1,094
Idle Bantu (Habitually Unemployed)	63	323	638
Failing to register as a workseeker	389	790	253
Allowing an unauthorized person to come into possession of his reference book	129	100	9
Wilfully altering, defacing, destroying, mutilating or imitating a reference book	63	110	79
Making out a document of identity other than his own	35	41	-
No valid documents	71	1,472	2,169
Trespassers in backyards	304	335	392
TOTAL	2,121	7,453	10,953

Collection Number: A2628

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (Johannesburg)

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- **Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand**

Location:- **Johannesburg**

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