

A2628

Box 79A

A4



City of Johannesburg.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

1st July, 1949 to 30th June, 1950.



Johannesburg:
Printed by RADFORD, ADLINGTON, LIMITED,
Marshall and Rissik Streets.

14208.

Annual Report of the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department,

For period 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950.

To the Mayor

and Councillors of the City of Johannesburg.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the Department for the period 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The following members of the City Council constituted the Non-European Affairs Committee for 1949/50:

Councillors: I. E. B. Attwell (Chairman).
 M. Goodman (Vice-Chairman).
 M. E. Bothner.
 Mrs. N. B. Grant.
 } H. W. Johns.
 H. C. Juta.
 Dr. G. E. N. Ross, and the
 Mayor, ex-officio.

STAFF.

The staff position remained fairly stable during the year. The only senior member to leave was Dr. E. H. Ashton, the Senior Welfare Officer, who resigned on 15th July, 1949, in order to accept appointment as Director of Native Administration, Bulawayo. The filling of the positions of Recreation Officer and Farm Manager were delayed awaiting the report of the Grading Investigation Committee. The work ordinarily falling under these officials has suffered in consequence.

The staff of the Department as at 30th June, 1950, comprised:—

			Non-European Affairs Debt.	Treasury	Total	
(a) Europeans:						
Permanent	...	...	102	8	110	—
Temporary	...	...	68	54	122	—
					—	232
(b) Natives:						
Graded Staff	...	...	—	—	93	—
Police	...	...	—	—	509	—
Labourers	...	...	—	—	1,355	—
					—	1,957
(c) Coloureds:						
Welfare Assistants	...	...	—	—	8	—
Others	...	...	—	—	8	—
					—	16
Total number of staff employed					2,205	—

POPULATION.

It was not possible during the year under review to conduct a special survey of the Non-European population of Johannesburg. The "Western Areas Survey" at present being made by the Department and to which reference will be made later in this report, should provide accurate and valuable statistics with regard to Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Albertsville.

The usual increase of population due to migration into Johannesburg from other areas would appear to have been diminished as a result of the City Council having established an Influx Control Branch, which works in close collaboration with the Pass Office—statistics showing the year's work of this Branch are set out in tabulated form in this report.

In the absence of a special population survey, any estimate of population is unlikely to be reliable, and the figures tabulated overleaf are substantially those of last year.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVES: GREATER JOHANNESBURG.

Estimated Population.

Urban Area	As at 30/6/49.	As at 30/6/50.
Orlando East	...	...
Orlando West 1	97,000	97,000
Orlando West 2	...	...
Orlando Shelters	...	...
Moroka	65,000	65,000
Jabavu	6,600	20,000
Pimville	21,310	21,000
Western Native Township	17,000	17,000
Eastern Native Township	5,000	5,000
	<u>211,910</u>	<u>225,000</u>
Wemmer Hostel	5,000	5,000
Wolhuter Hostel	4,000	4,000
Denver Hostel	3,000	3,500
Mai-Mai Hostel	400	400
Wolhuter Women's Hostel	120	100
Municipal Compounds	11,500	11,000
Sophiatown/Martindale	66,500	...
Newclare	16,000	87,000
Malay Location (Pageview)	4,000	...
	<u>322,430</u>	<u>336,000</u>
Licensed Premises:		
Industrial Compounds	9,600	10,000
Others (Schools, Hospitals)	23,600	24,000
Domestic Servants	70,000	70,000
	<u>425,630</u>	<u>440,000</u>
Mine Labourers	44,600	47,000
Urban Area Total	<u>470,230</u>	<u>487,000</u>
Peri-Urban Area:		
* Peri-Urban Areas Total	<u>93,380</u>	<u>93,380</u>
Grand Total	<u><u>563,392</u></u>	<u><u>580,380</u></u>
* Peri-Urban Areas comprising:		
Alexandra	...	75,000
Kliptown	...	9,250
Ferndale	...	1,280
Kensington B	...	630
Jackson's Drift and Vicinity	...	3,000
Albertyn	...	4,220
		<u>93,380</u>

INFLUX CONTROL.

There are indications that the appointment of an Influx Control Officer, made by the City Council on the 8th November, 1948, to administer the provisions of Proclamation No. 61 of 1947, is having the desired effect. Information obtained from the Pass Officer, Johannesburg, regarding the issue of travelling passes to Natives to leave the City through inability of obtaining employment within the period prescribed, during the year under review, reveals an approximate decrease of 4,000 compared with the figures of the previous year. The Pass Officer supplies the following figures:

(i) Natives Refused Entry under Proclamation No. 271/49 ...	21,332
(ii) Compulsory Endorsements	6,607
(iii) Extra Union Natives	3,400

The following table indicates the number of applications to enter this area dealt with by the Influx Control Officer for the twelve months 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950:

Month.	No. of Applications.	No. Approved.	No. Refused.
July	3,636	1,650	1,986
August	2,880	1,315	1,565
September	3,435	1,842	1,593
October	2,848	1,622	1,226
November	3,474	1,477	1,997
December	3,697	1,997	1,700
January	4,132	2,815	1,317
February	6,684	4,441	2,243
March	4,971	3,252	1,719
April	5,059	2,930	2,129
May	4,083	2,151	1,932
June	4,539	2,394	2,145
	<u>49,438</u>	<u>27,886</u>	<u>21,552</u>

Through the courtesy of the Chief Pass Officer, the City Council's Influx Control Officer has used portion of the offices in the Central Pass Office, Johannesburg. Owing to the increase in the work of the Pass Office and the necessity to increase his staff, the Chief Pass Officer has now intimated his urgent need of the accommodation. It is essential that the Influx Control Officer be in close proximity to the Pass Office as the work is closely interwoven and entails continual cross reference.

HOUSING.

Native.

During the year under review, 3,927 additional families have been accommodated in the City Council's housing schemes. There has been no slackening, however, of the demand for houses and, in fact, the ever-increasing pressure has demanded investigation of unconventional housing methods. Due to drastic curtailment of expenditure throughout the country, and in Johannesburg in particular, no new building contracts were commenced during the year, although existing schemes were continued.

Messrs. Laing and Roberts have completed 1,260 blocks of their total contract for 1,700 in Jabavu (i.e. 3,780 dwellings) and of the Roberts Construction Company's contract for 254 pairs of semi-detached houses in Orlando West, 49 pairs have been completed.

The loss on Native housing borne by the City Council for the year ended 30th June, 1950, amounted to £346,102, excluding profits on kaffir beer. The size of this subsidy has led to a policy of planning new Native housing schemes on more austere lines, with the aim of making them self-supporting rather than sub-economic, and the question of converting the Council's Native hostels for single men to an economic basis is receiving serious consideration.

The housing outlook is still depressing. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 families still need accommodation and it is hoped that the experimental scheme to be known as "Vukuzenzele" (Self-help)—to which reference will be made later—will demonstrate one possible solution to the urgent need of housing large numbers of Native families quickly and economically.

The following is a summary of contracts placed and houses built since 1939:

Locality.	Contract No.	Contractors	Date Council Authority.	No. of Houses in Contract.	Houses Built and Occupied 30/6/50.
Orlando ...	1674	Sayle & Co.	2/ 8/40	750	750
Orlando ...	1792	Roberts Const. Co.	25/ 6/46	289 prs. semis	578
Orlando ...	1770	Andersons	23/10/45	250	250
Orlando ...	1730	Sayle & Son	27/ 6/44	2,350	802
Orlando ...	1796	R. W. Rumble	30/ 7/46	132 prs. semis	264
Pimville ...	1752	Roberts Const. Co.	23/10/44	5 (experimental)	5
Pimville ...	1763	Anderson Co.	28/ 5/46	2 (experimental)	2
Pimville ...	1773	Mazista Slate Co.	28/ 5/46	3 (experimental)	3
Pimville ...	1764	F. Wahl	28/ 5/46	1 (experimental)	1
Pimville ...	1791	R. W. Rumble	28/ 5/46	2 (experimental)	2
Pimville ...	1831	Enson Const. Co.	28/ 5/46	3 (experimental)	3
Jabavu ...	1846	Lewis Const. Co. (Creteweld)	28/ 5/46	5,100 (Contractor withdrew on 4/9/47 and Laing and Roberts took over)	3,780
Orlando ...	1793	Roberts Const.	27/ 7/48	254 prs. semis	94
Denver Hostel ...	1712	Sayle & Son			
Orlando ...	—	C.E.D.			9
Total No. of Houses Built and Occupied since 1939 ...					<u>6,543</u>

Yukuzenzele Scheme.

In view of the lack of capital monies to finance conventional building schemes and in the light of the success of Natives building their own homes at Moroka, a scheme was evolved in which it is proposed to lease to approved Natives, plots of 35ft. x 33½ft. on which they will be encouraged to undertake the building of their own homes, under supervision. Concrete foundations and essential services, such as water sanitation and roads will be provided by the Local Authority before building operations commence. Approximately 1,500 stands are reserved for this scheme. An equal number of stands is set aside on which the Council proposes to build conventional houses of an austere type, costing in the region of £100 each.

Various cheap methods of building and numerous ways and means of assisting unskilled Natives to build for themselves are still being investigated. Several engineering companies and building contractors have been granted sites in the Pimville Location on which they have erected experimental housing, using various simple methods of construction.

Future developments will no doubt follow on the result of this experiment. Fortunately the Council is possessed of the necessary land.

Dube Native Village.

This scheme is intended for those more affluent urbanised Natives who desire and can afford to build their own homes to the European standard. 1,500 stands, each 50ft. x 100ft. have been surveyed and are available for lease, on 99 years' tenure, to approved Natives. When money is available the Council will grant building loans up to an amount not exceeding 80 per cent. of the estimated cost of the dwelling at a nominal rate of interest. The loan must be repaid over a period not exceeding 30 years. The first section of this township has already been reticulated with water and the scheme, having received the necessary Government approval, is ready for development.

Due to the prevailing financial stringency, the necessary capital is not yet available. Until funds are available for loans to Natives, only those with sufficient capital to complete their homes will be able to participate and, although there is great interest in the Scheme, no individual Native has yet summoned up enough courage to pioneer the Scheme and be the first to build, even though it is known that a number are financially strong enough to do so.

Coloured.

With the completion of building contracts at Coronationville and Noordgesig, numbering 76 houses at the former and 253 at the latter, the building of housing for the Coloured people has, for the present, come to a halt, although there is urgent need for additional accommodation. Industrial expansion in the poorer parts of the City at present occupied largely by Coloureds, is resulting in the demolition of homes for replacement by factories.

There are already 1,900 applicants on the waiting list and the position is getting worse.

There are now 501 houses in Coronationville, which is fully built up, and 600 in Noordgesig, leaving room for approximately 200 more houses there.

There are undoubtedly a substantial number of Coloured families who could afford to pay an economic rental, and plans are being prepared with a view to catering for this section of the Coloured community.

KAFFIR BEER.

Improvements made during the year to the brewery plant raised daily production from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons. This output still falls far short of the demand and early consideration should be given to further improvement.

The beerhalls are extremely popular and fulfil a real need for a rendezvous where friends can foregather to discuss common problems and news from "home."

The following table gives the turnover annually from the year 1941/42 to 1949/50:

1941/42	...	£98,817	5 Beerhalls operating.
1942/43	...	97,527	5 Beerhalls operating.
1943/44	...	164,632	4 Beerhalls operating.
1944/45	...	215,500	4 Beerhalls operating.
1945/46	...	124,816	2 Beerhalls operating.
1946/47	...	204,109	3 Beerhalls operating. (Grain shortage)
1947/48	...	281,555	4 Beerhalls operating. (Grain shortage)
1948/49	...	321,790	4 Beerhalls operating.
1949/50	...	364,980	4 Beerhalls operating.

During the year under review, the profit on beer amounted to £174,724 6s. 5d. spent as follows.

Recreation	...	...	...	£13,377	0	5
Bioscope Performances	...	...	...	3,079	4	7
Capital and Maintenance Charges: Native Townships	...	...	...	51,831	19	2
Medical Services	...	...	...	49,661	9	0
Grants-in-Aid and Gratuities	...	...	...	19,599	8	10
Social Welfare	...	...	...	31,037	16	2
Home Gardening	...	...	...	6,137	8	3
				<u>£174,724</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

WELFARE WORK.

This Branch was considerably handicapped during the year by shortage of staff. The Department suffered a serious loss in the resignation of the Head of the Branch, Dr. E. H. Ashton, who left to take up an important appointment in Rhodesia. He was succeeded by Mr. Graham Young, the former Recreation Officer, and a vacancy was thereby caused in the post of Recreation Officer, which has not yet been filled.

The Welfare Officer (Recreation), a well-trained and experienced woman, who was hard to replace, left to go to West Africa. Her position will only be filled in the coming year.

The position of Farm Manager was vacant throughout the period and his work devolved upon the Vocational Training Officer, who was already overburdened with work and whose health suffered in consequence.

With the transfer of Miss G. R. Feldmann, the Head of the Coloured Section, to a position at Head Office and subsequently to the Western Areas Survey, an "acting" appointment had to be made and this imposed a great strain on the rest of the staff, who shared the additional work between them.

Despite these handicaps, it can be said that the work was efficiently carried on and, in some respects as appears below, has even increased, e.g.:

	1949/50.	1948/49.
Native Welfare Cases	20,909	18,936
Coloured Section Cases	24,136	17,607
Cinema Section Performances	1,086	1,027
Restaurant Takings	£17,314	£15,894
Garden Club Membership	717	557

The Branch, during the year, undertook several activities in addition to the usual routine work.

- (1) His Worship the Mayor, Councillor J. Mincer, kindly gave a Christmas party to 1,000 Native children. This party, unique in the history of the Native townships, was held near the lake at the Orlando Power Station and, with the presence of Father Christmas, Punch and Judy, a brass band and the Mayor himself, to ensure its success, a good time was enjoyed by all the children.
- (2) Mention must be made of the Mayor's initiative in diverting contributions for the Mayor's Winter Clothing Children's Fund to needy Non-European children and the work of distribution has already been started by this Branch.
- (3) The work of administering the Fund created by the Mayor to assist those needing help as a result of the Orlando train disaster on the 28th April, 1949, is still being carried out and welfare officials spent considerable time in visiting the following up cases and ensuring that their needs are met.

(a) RESEARCH.

By resolution of the City Council, a survey of the Western Areas by trained investigators was commenced early in June, 1950, by a staff consisting of—

Europeans	8
Non-Europeans	4

It is anticipated that this work will not be completed until the end of 1950. It will cover the townships of Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Albertsville.

(b) NATIVE WELFARE SECTION.

Staff.

Europeans	4
Non-Europeans	7

Statistics.

The figures for the year were as follows:

Interviews.

Native.	Coloured.	Asiatic	European.	Total.
20,811	4	3	91	20,909
				*(18,936)

Meetings attended: 122.

* The figures in brackets are taken from last year's Annual Report.

		Analysis of Types of Cases.	New Cases.	Home Visits
Old Age Pensions ...	...	3,337	346	1,523
Invalidity Pensions ...	...	2,185	242	1,222
Maintenance Grants ...	...	969	33	845
Poor Relief ...	...	3,278	335	2,394
Domestic Cases ...	...	237	36	66
Employment ...	...	393	58	201
Miscellaneous ...	...	3,077	473	2,089
Total ...	...	13,476	1,523	8,340
		*(12,946)	*(1,904)	

* The figures in brackets are taken from last year's Annual Report.

It will be seen from the above figures that the work has increased considerably during the past year. The total number of people dealt with has increased by 1,973, whilst the number of cases opened has increased by 530.

The case load at present varies between 35 and 40 cases per week per worker. This is considered very heavy as a social worker's normal case load is considered to be about 20 cases per week.

Old Age Pensions.

119 cases qualified for this pension during the year out of 535 new applications. The majority of those who did not qualify were newcomers to Johannesburg who had only come for the sake of the higher pension paid to the City pensioner (£1 as compared with 10s. in rural areas). These people were refused pensions and advised to return to the country. A smaller number who did not qualify had not attained the required age.

Invalidity Pensions.

82 new cases were recommended out of 267 applications. As in the case of Old Age Pensioners, all newcomers who had merely come to Johannesburg for the sake of the higher pensions were turned down and advised to return to the country.

Poor Relief.

311 Families were dealt with compared with last year's figure's of 239.

Maintenance Grants.

There were 106 cases on roll compared with 98 cases last year.

On 1st April, 1950, the Government Social Welfare Department took away from the Child Welfare Society all work connected with Maintenance Grants of all races. The Chief Social Welfare Officer will, in future, supervise and administer such cases for Europeans and Coloureds.

The Government Native Affairs Department is now responsible for Native grants but this Department (Government) has agreed that as welfare work in the Johannesburg area is closely connected with the housing of Natives and influx control, it would be best to allow the Non-European Affairs Department to undertake the recommendations and supervision of all such cases in the Municipal area. This has increased the Department's work considerably, but it was thus enabled to check up on tenancies and the right of people to be in Johannesburg.

Formerly, when another organisation was responsible for these grants, it happened that people who had been endorsed out of a township by the Location Superintendents, were thereafter being encouraged to remain in Johannesburg by an agency which was not concerned with the control of influx.

Students.

The Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work sends the Department two students every quarter, who are coached in the practical side of the work. The University has also started sending students for their practical work. During the year five students came from the University and a total of eight from the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work. These were given training in Native case work.

Influx Control.

The establishment of an Influx Control Office has helped to improve the standard of work as it is now possible to establish definitely whether applicants for any social benefits can be considered the responsibility of the local authority.

Whenever cases who have been advised to leave Johannesburg are found to be needy, they are referred to the Native Commissioner who repatriates them. Grateful acknowledgement is made of the helpful and full co-operation which exists between the Native Commissioner's staff and the staff of this section. The Government Department issues railway warrants for cases recommended for repatriation.

Mental Cases.

Although it is possible to find a solution to most problems in social welfare work, the lack of facilities for mental cases is a serious problem. Mental hospitals are all so overcrowded that Magistrates will only commit to those institutions such cases as are proving continually violent and a danger to the community. Border-line cases, or cases where insanity is spasmodic, are not admitted to mental hospitals and create a real problem for the relatives and social workers in the townships.

Bursaries.

The City Council awards two Medical and six Secondary School Bursaries annually. There are at present eight medical bursars of the Council—six at the University of the Witwatersrand and two at the South African Native College at Fort Hare. It is gratifying to note that the two last-named are former bursars of the Council who received assistance over the Secondary School period. There are 28 pupils in receipt of the Council's bursaries for secondary education.

(c) **COLOURED WELFARE.**

Staff.

Europeans	...	...	...	...	5
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	4

The Coloured people have gained during the year by the provision of a community centre at Coronationville and the completion of a Provincial school and a sports field at Noordgesig.

Coronationville.

Community Centre: The Community Centre, except for the public hall, was completed in October, 1949, but owing to lack of furniture, activities did not start until the end of April, 1950. For the eight weeks it was in operation during the year, twenty-four organisations and societies have made regular use of the Centre. The popularity of the Centre has been borne out by the fact that during this limited period of operation over 6,000 people attended the numerous activities.

The Centre now has a Committee, consisting of representatives of the various clubs and organisations, which assists in the running of the Centre.

Parks and Playgrounds: Owing to financial stringency there has been no development of either parks or playgrounds. Tipping of refuse has started with the object of providing a level surface on the sports field and tenants eagerly await its completion.

Tenants' Association: The functioning of this Association has not been satisfactory. In the hope of improving the position a joint meeting between the Committee and members of the Department was held towards the end of the year and many points of discussion and dissatisfaction were cleared up and it is hoped the position will improve in the next year.

Garden Committee: This Committee has made very good progress and is one of the model organisations in the Township. The Vocational Training Officer attended most of the meetings during the year and his given invaluable assistance in the technical field.

Vegetable Club and Distribution of State-aided Products: In November of the year, these activities were suspended owing to lack of suitable control. With the opening of the Community Centre these activities were started again, under the direction of the Catering Manager, and the scheme is now proving a success.

Rent Arrears: With the opening of the Rent Office at the Community Centre and the possibility of stricter supervision, the rent arrears have decreased considerably. With the new system and stricter supervision, this year should show a considerable improvement.

Noordgesig.

School: The new Provincial school was completed during the year and is now being used. This school is a great asset to the township, but owing to the increasing number of children, it will soon not be able to accommodate all applicants.

Sports Field: The new sports field was partly completed during the year, and attempts were made, with the help of the tenants, to grass it. The project was started too late in the year with the result that it was not completely successful. It is hoped, however, that the sports field will be ready for use next season.

Communal Hall: With the increased size of the township there is dire need of a communal hall. At present a small hall and a church hall are the only buildings in which meetings and functions can be held, and even here accommodation is limited. The provision of a communal hall would be a great asset to the township and assist in combatting numerous social evils.

Police: In spite of the increased population, the township has been very law-abiding. The Municipal Police Force has been increased to eight members and they have rendered invaluable assistance in maintaining the high level of behaviour. Good co-operation exists between the Municipal Police and the South African Police and this has added to the smooth-running of the township.

Tenants' Committee: The Committee has become a firmly established institution in the township and has assisted a great deal in the administration. During the year it handled numerous cases of lawlessness and cases of domestic nature.

The relationship between the Department and the Committee is one of the closest co-operation and all meetings have been conducted in a most cordial manner. The constitution of the Committee was revised during the year, and the township was divided into wards so as to improve the link between the Committee and the tenants. Unfortunately, the elections had to be postponed owing to the adoption of the new constitution, but the preparations are now well under way.

Special reference should be made to the Secretary of this Committee, who has been a great help in the competent handling of the Committee's affairs.

Garden Club: The Garden Club held a very successful Flower Show, which was opened by the Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee. During the year many of the monthly meetings were attended by the Vocational Training Officer, who assisted with valuable technical advice. The membership of the club has increased considerably owing to the keen interest in gardening shown by the new tenants.

Vegetable Clubs and Distribution of State-Aided Products: The distribution of state-aided products and vegetables was suspended during the year because of the lack of suitable control. Mobile vans of the Department of Social Welfare now visit the township and their presence is greatly appreciated, especially as most members of the townships are of the lower income groups.

Street Lighting: Transformers and poles for street lighting have been erected, but there has been considerable delay in completing the contract. Street lighting is badly needed.

Fencing: Fencing of the 350 old houses was completed in the previous year. The new tenants have erected their own fences, which are rather unsightly and it is hoped that the 250 new houses will soon be considered for fencing.

Roads: The few roads in the township are in a deplorable condition in spite of emergency repairs done by the City Engineer's Department during the year. It is hoped that in spite of financial stringency something will be done to improve this position.

Maintenance of Houses: There has been improvement in house maintenance owing to a better system of liaison between the Section and the Works Foreman. The houses in the new section would appear to need greater attention.

Rent Arrears: Owing to increased personal supervision the rent arrears in the new section decreased considerably. Now that this section has been brought under better control, more attention is being paid to the older section and the results have been most satisfactory.

With increased personal supervision and house to house visits, the problems of rent arrears are being gradually overcome. A new system with regard to rent arrears was introduced late in the year, which has assisted further in the prevention of rent arrears.

General.

Owing to the increased size of both townships, it is desirable to increase the European Housing staff so as to improve the personal supervision and increase the number of home visits. Technically a Housing Manager should control 300 houses and both members of the Housing Section deal with more than this number.

A Coloured Garden Demonstrator and Groundsman would do much to improve the gardens in the townships and assist in the beautification of parks and other open spaces.

Through the year this section has undertaken work in connection with the Orlando Train Accident Relief Fund and, in spite of the additional work involved, it has carried out the work to the satisfaction of the Orlando Train Accident Relief Committee.

Contacts have been made with numerous organisations and societies engaged in Coloured welfare work and this section has tried to become the focal point in the urban area of these agencies. Close liaison is kept with agencies not directly concerned with Coloured work so as to assist in the smooth-running of the section.

Public Assistance.

During 1949, the Child Welfare Society and the Union Social Welfare Department handed over all the supervision of Maintenance Grants to this section. This entailed a considerable increase in work and owing to the limited staff it was an impossibility to supervise each case every three months.

In April, 1950, the Child Welfare Society handed back their Maintenance Grant cases to the Government and it was then decided the Union Social Welfare Department would revert to their previous method and again supervise all Maintenance Grant cases. This change has led to an increase in personal supervision of cases in this Section.

The assistance of a Jan Hofmeyr student for four consecutive months has led to improved methods in office routine and in field work. The extra time given to clients has resulted in a rehabilitative programme which, although still in its infancy, holds promise for the future.

Clothing, during the first very cold winter months, was not available, but the Mayor's Clothing Fund has now very kindly provided this section with a substantial bundle of clothing for which the people are very grateful.

The unemployment position was extremely critical during the November, 1949 to January, 1950 period and public assistance increased considerably. Due to the willing co-operation of the Department's Employment Bureau, that section placed many people in employment over the February/June, 1950, period and, consequently, the number of cases in receipt of Public Assistance dropped during this time.

Statistics.

Public Assistance: July, 1949—June, 1950.

Cases registered	...	...	...	...	271
Old applicants given Public Assistance	...	...	...	...	494
New cases given Public Assistance	...	...	...	...	148
Public Assistance discontinued	...	...	...	...	96
Cases referred	...	...	...	...	71
Cases referred elsewhere	...	...	...	...	57
Maintenance Grants applied for	...	...	...	...	40
Invalidity Pensions applied for	...	...	...	...	38
Old Age Pensions applied for	...	...	...	...	26
War Veteran's Pensions applied for	...	...	...	...	3
Blind Pensions applied for	...	...	...	...	2
Employment	...	...	...	...	137
Pauper Burials	...	...	...	...	11
Reports and visits for other agencies	...	...	...	...	355
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,749</u>

(d) RECREATION.

Staff.

Europeans	...	...	...	...	8
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	13

A very interesting development in the field of recreation has been the opening of the Polly Street Centre and the expansion of women's work at Moroka and Jabavu. At these centres Natives are encouraged to paint, weave, knit and sew, to sing in choirs, to make beadwork, basketwork, and generally to make use of their natural talents. The results so far have been gratifying and exhibitions have been held at the Public Library, Donaldson Orlando Community Centre and other places, while a request has recently been received from Benoni to send an exhibit there.

Physical Education.

Sports and Games: During the season football, basketball, rounders, American basketball, softball, boxing and physical training were carried out.

Football (Boys):

Teams	...	...	194
Taking part	...	...	2,004

Basketball (Girls):

Teams	...	...	148
Taking part	...	...	1,714

Cricket (Adults):

Number of Teams	...	4
Number of players	...	78

Softball:

Number of teams	...	15
Number taking part	...	170

Boxing and Physical Training:

Clubs	...	...	12
Taking part	...	...	720 (approx.)

Besides boxing and physical training, other activities such as choirs and discussion groups, form part of the club programmes.

Athletics: Three athletic meetings for adults took place during the year. The first one, held at the Bantu Sports Ground on 17th September, 1949, was a trial meeting to select a team to represent Johannesburg and District in the first South African Bantu Amateur Athletic Championships, which were held at Pretoria on 3rd October, 1949. In these championships the Johannesburg team came second to the Pretoria team. The next athletic meeting was held on 25th March, 1950, at the same venue. The total number of competitors at this meeting in the different events was about 60. The final athletic meeting of the year was held at the Bantu Sports Ground during the month of April and approximately 40 competitors took part.

School Athletic Meetings: Five of these meetings were held during the year at Orlando, Moroka, Pimville, Western Native Township and Central, respectively.

Sports Days: On 19th November, 1949, the finals of the Johannesburg Non-European Inter-District Schools Sports took place at the Bantu Sports Ground. To conclude the day's activities an exhibition of tribal dancing by a large number of Zulus was given.

A similar sports day, including a Soap Box Derby and Donkey Derby, was organised at Orlando during the third quarter of the year.

Tennis: The tennis league for clubs in the Municipal area is now well established. An inter-club league competition was held in May/June, 1950, by the Johannesburg Central Tennis Association. This tournament was played on the nine new courts at Pimville. Eight clubs with about 100 players participated.

Swimming: During the hot months the following number of children used the bath at Wemmer, under supervision:

School Children.			
Africans	...	...	75
Coloureds	...	...	40
Indians	...	...	15
Chinese	...	...	7
Total	...	...	<u>137</u>

Other Games: Rounders, softball and tennikoit have been organised at the clubs at Orlando and Moroka and are proving very popular. Several exhibitions of American basketball were staged at Denver, the Bantu Men's Social Centre and the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre.

Boxing Tournaments: The Municipal Non-European Clubs Boxing Championships were held during July and August, 1949. Three separate tournaments, two at Polly Street and the finals at Western Native Township, were necessary in order to complete the event, so large was the entry. Cups and certificates were presented to the winners and runners-up by Councillor I. E. B. Attwell, Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee. On 24th June, 1950, a Municipal Non-European Clubs Boxing Tournament was held at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre. Boxers from most of the Municipal clubs competed.

Several other boxing tournaments took place during the year, under the auspices of the newly-formed Boys' Club District Boxing League, of which one of the Sports Organisers is Secretary and several others of the Sports Organisers are members of the Committee. Help from this Department was given in the form of loaning our boxing ring, erecting same, and providing Sports Organisers to help in the organising of the tournaments.

General: One Sports Organiser is Secretary of the Johannesburg and District Non-European Amateur Athletic Association; another is Secretary of the Johannesburg and District Boys' Club Boxing League and several of the others are Committee members of other Non-European sporting bodies.

A class to make Non-European competent referees and judges of the Amateur Boxing Association commenced towards the end of June, 1950. Arrangements for same were made by the Assistant Recreation Officer of this Department. Instruction is being given by a member of the staff of this Department, who is a fully qualified official of the South African Amateur Boxing Association.

Cultural Activities.

The work of the sub-section consists largely of the organisation of leisure-time, cultural and adult educational activities. To a large extent this has been carried out through, and in conjunction with, committees, notably the Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival and the Local Committee for Non-European Adult Education, members of the sub-section holding official positions on each.

Activities are listed under the following heads:

- (i) Entertainment.
- (ii) Adult Education.
- (iii) Publicity.

(i) *Entertainment*: The functions listed overleaf were held during the year, and were either organised by or given assistance by members of this sub-section.

The Music Organiser has continued to train and conduct two choirs of high standard, namely, the Orlando Choristers and the Western Choristers. These choirs participated in the Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival during October, 1949, and in the South African National Eisteddfod at Bloemfontein during April, 1950, at both of which they won a number of trophies.

The Third Annual Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival held during October, 1949, and officially opened by His Worship the Mayor of Johannesburg, Councillor Jack Mincer, attracted the record number of 2,198 competitors and drew an audience of 4,500. The Grand Opening of the Festival, held at the Wemply Stadium and featuring massed choir singing and African and Indian dancing, was attended by approximately 5,000 persons.

The function was given a large amount of publicity and favourable comment by the local press, both European and Non-European. The following table gives an analysis of the various sections of the competitions.

Type of Function and Place.	Artistes.	No. of Shows Organised by	Average Attendance.	Attendance. Total	
Variety Concerts:					
Lever Bros.	Various	Recreation Section ...	4	250	1,000
Jubilee Centre	Salvation Army	Music Festival ...	1	150	150
Polly St. Centre	Various	Local Committee ...	1	350	350
Polly St. Centre	Various	Music Festival ...	1	200	200
Polly St. Centre	Coloureds	Coloured Group ...	6	300	1,800
B.M.S.C.	Scholars	Albert Street School ...	1	800	800
Choir Concerts:					
Sophiatown	St. George's Choir	Music Festival ...	1	400	400
Orlando	Orlando Choristers	Music Organiser ...	4	300	1,200
Western Native Township	Orlando and W.N.T. Choristers	Music Organiser ...	2	300	600
Eastern Native Township	Orlando and W.N.T. Choristers	Music Organiser ...	1	300	300
Polly St. }	Sotho Choirs	Sotha Group ...	80	200	16,000
Cabaret Dances:					
B.M.S.C.	Various	J.B.M.F. ...	2	400	800
Gramophone Recitals:					
Jubilee	—	J.B.M.F. ...	8	150	1,200
Competitions:					
B.M.S.C.	Various	3rd Annual Festival ...	6	750	4,500
Polly St.	Zulu Choirs	Zulu Groups ...	47	450	21,150
Polly St.	School Choirs	T.A.T.A. ...	3	800	2,400
Jubilee	School Choirs	T.A.T.A. ...	43	1,100	4,300
Tribal Dancing:					
Wembley	Various	J.B.M.F. ...	1	5,000	5,000
Art Exhibition:					
Jubilee	—	Local Committee ...	1	1,500	1,500
Library	—	Local Committee ...	1	1,500	1,500
Grand Total ...				214	65,150

Section.	No. of Groups Entering.	No. of Persons.
Choral ...	92	1,872
Dance Bands ...	7	16
Drama ...	4	160
Elocution ...	—	31
Vocal and Instrumental Solos	—	49
Total ...	103	2,198

(ii) *Adult Education*: Adult education work has been carried out by the Local Committee for Non-European Adult Education, of which the Assistant Welfare Officer is the Secretary. Lectures, courses and regular classes have been held at the Polly Street Adult Education Centre, Jubilee Social Centre and Moroka Centre. The Polly Street Centre was officially opened on 1st July, 1949, by Councillor I. E. B. Attwell, Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, and Mr. Theron of the Union Education Department. Since that time, the administration of the Centre has been under the Assistant Welfare

Officer, and instruction in various subjects has been given at the Centre by voluntary instructors and by members of the Non-European Affairs Department. The classes have been well attended and the work continues to expand.

The following is a list of classes and courses held during the year:

Subject.	Place.	Average Attendance.	Frequency per Week.
House Building (lecture) ...	Moroka	30	Once
Choir Leading ...	Jubilee	12	Twice
Painting ...	Polly St. Centre	45	Once
Oil Painting ...	Polly St. Centre	8	Twice
Weaving ...	Polly St. Centre	12	Once
Leatherwork ...	Polly St. Centre	10	Once
Embroidery ...	Polly St. Centre	10	Once
Housecrafts ...	Polly St. Centre	30	Once
Silkscreen ...	Polly St. Centre	5	Once
Choir Singing ...	Polly St. Centre	15	Once
Piano Tuition ...	Polly St. Centre	30	Once
Piano Tuition ...	Jubilee	18	Once
Book-keeping ...	Jubilee	15	Once
Grand Total ...		<u>240</u>	<u>15</u>

Total number of classes during year—approx. 550.

The Non-European Affairs Department's Housecraft Section, Assistant Welfare Officer (Recreation) and the Assistant Music Organiser, have given instruction in Choir Leading, Embroidery, Housecrafts, Choir Singing and Piano Tuition, as set out in the table.

In the field of choral music, the Music Organiser has given regular assistance and advice to thirty independent African choirs. The distribution of these choirs is as follows:

	Number of Choirs.	Number of Singers.
Central ...	11	403
Moroka ...	3	72
Orlando ...	5	160
Pimville ...	2	60
Western Area ...	9	385
Total ...	<u>30</u>	<u>1,080</u>

In the field of Art and Craftwork, two exhibitions were organised during the year by the Local Committee, the first being a competitive exhibition held in conjunction with the Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival and the second held in the foyer of the Johannesburg Public Library, in conjunction with the Non-European Affairs Department's Housecrafts Section. The exhibitions were well patronised and received favourable comment from press and public.

Painting students of the Polly Street Centre won a large number of awards at the competitive exhibition, which was judged by the Jury of the South African Academy, and won further awards for paintings entered at a recent exhibition at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre.

The Polly Street Centre was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin, who purchased a number of paintings and expressed great interest in the work carried on.

A painting by one of the students was accepted by the 1949 South African Academy and displayed at the Johannesburg Municipal Art Gallery.

(iii) *Publicity*: The Arts and Crafts Organiser, besides assisting with work at the Polly Street Centre and the organisation of exhibitions, made posters, handbills and certificates during the year for all Departmental Functions and for many activities of related organisations.

Cinema Section.

During the year the section gave 1,086 shows, an increase of 59 over last year. At each performance there was an estimated average of approximately 1,000 adults and children present.

The following places on the regular schedule received shows during the year:

	Average Present.
Orlando Power Station Compound	100
Jabavu	2,500
Pimville	1,000
Orlando Communal Hall (3 shows)	1,500
Eastern Native Township	1,500
Denver Hostel	2,000
Moroka West	2,500
Moroka Central	2,500
Vocational School	100
Water Branch	500
Springfield	200
Solomon Street	150
Vrededorp	300
Waterval Compound	750
Bez. Valley	200
Norwood	700
Wolhuter	100
City Deep	1,000
Selby	1,500
Van Beek Street	500
Jeppe Street	100
Mai-Mai	250
Wemmer	1,500
Royal Johannesburg Golf Club	250
Wanderers Club	300
Haggie, Son and Love	600
Pretoria Portland Cement	300

Apart from the above, shows were given at Coronationville Community Centre, Coronationville Government School, Jabavu Social Centre, Our Children's Day Committee, the Garden Clubs, Moroka Christmas Party, City Engineer's Christmas Party and the Superintendents' Children's Party.

The programmes presented consist of advertising filmlets, the most recent topical newsreels (African Mirror) and Gaumont News, interest and educational shorts and a feature film, which is, in the majority of cases, a Westerner, as this type of picture is still the most popular, especially in the Compounds. These seem to be more easily understood than heavy drama, or films with prolonged dialogue. The next in order of popularity is a light musical, but unfortunately not many of them are passed for exhibition to Natives.

Educational films were drawn from the Libraries of the United Kingdom Information Office; United States and Canadian Information Bureaux; the Pectin Library (Shell Company of South Africa); the Australian High Commissioner and the Safety First Association. The shorts covered a wide variety of subjects, such as health, sport, craftsmanship, travel and safety first.

The Public Address System was supplied to various functions during the year. Among them were the Mayor's Children's Party at Orlando; Orlando Sports; opening of Moroka Social Centre; Donaldson Community Centre; Annual Police Drill and also other smaller sports functions, such as boxing and wrestling tournaments.

The advertising contractors have taken a very keen interest in the exhibition of their filmlets and provided ten practically indestructable screens made for use at the various townships.

There is keen competition between advertisers to have the best filmlet and many of them have come to the performances to see for themselves what type of short is most popular, with the result that advertising filmlets are regarded by many as being better than those exhibited in the European theatres and are certainly more popular.

(e) **EMPLOYMENT.****Staff.**

Europeans	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	6

The Employment Bureau continues to handle large numbers of Natives seeking work and a tremendous number of enquiries from employers—9,184 and 12,247 respectively.

One factor which is forcibly brought home to those studying the influx of Natives to the urban areas is that most Municipal Departments require their workers to live in Municipal compounds and do not draw their labour from those living under married conditions in Municipal Native townships. Migratory labour, which might seek employment in domestic service, is inevitably attracted to Municipal service, which is more popular because of the wages paid and the regular hours of work.

The table below indicates the number of Non-Europeans who registered at the Employment Bureau, the number of enquiries received from prospective employers and the number of Non-Europeans placed in employment, for the years indicated:

	Registered		Enquiries		Placed	
	1948/49	1949/50	1948/49	1949/50	1948/49	1949/50
Females	765	819	1,874	1,587	329	296
Males	13,115	8,365	12,648	10,660	11,049	9,507
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,880	9,184	14,522	12,247	11,378	9,803

Analysis.

Females:

	Enquiries by Employers.	Applications for Employment.	Placed in Employment.
Domestics	1,544	853	252
Departmental	4	7	4
Commercial and Industrial	39	84	40

Female domestic servants are as difficult to find as ever and the Bureau can in no way meet the demand. The "choosiness" of domestic servants is more marked than ever and wages to-day are, if anything, slightly higher.

On the other hand, the Bureau experiences no difficulty at all in placing female workers in commerce and industry when such jobs offer.

Males:

	Enquiries by Employers.	Applications for Employment.	Placed in Employment.
Domestics	1,554	744	245
Departmental	6,816	—	6,845
Commercial and Industrial	2,449	11,137	2,410

Males for domestic service are as difficult to find as females and the position showed no improvement over that of the previous year.

The drop in the number of placements of males in general was caused in the main by a similar drop in the number of engagements effected by Municipal departments, i.e. about 1,800. It is probable that financial stringency in the City Council brought about a reduction in the number of projects undertaken, and a consequent drop in the number engaged by Municipal departments.

The Bureau experienced no undue difficulty in coping with all the demands made on it for labour by Municipal departments and has worked smoothly with Compound Managers and other officials throughout the year.

It is a matter for regret that most Municipal departments find it necessary for their workers to live in Municipal compounds because, if this prerequisite were relaxed it would mean that urban Natives residing in the Municipal Native townships would be enlisted for this type of work and, as a result, the large numbers of migratory workers at present employed by the City Council would be reduced. This would, in turn, lead to the stabilisation of the urban Native population as Municipal service is very popular indeed with most Natives.

There is a possibility too that the number of domestic males would be increased if the migratory Native found it more difficult to enter Municipal service, because at present migratory labourers, who might become domestic servants were other avenues not so easily available, prefer Municipal service for the wages and the regular hours.

Although there was only a slight increase in the number placed in the field of commerce and industry, the Bureau believes that the results are not unsatisfactory because of the marked trade recession, which was noted during the latter half of the year. There has been a notable increase in the number of employers in commerce and industry who contact the Bureau, while old patrons continue to patronise the Bureau for their labour requirements.

Rehabilitation and Welfare Work.

Coloureds: There was an increase in the number of Coloured persons placed during the year, i.e. 75 this year as against 57 in the previous year. This group continues to be difficult to place because of the marked prejudice against Coloured persons on the part of employers, particularly in the fields of commerce and industry.

Juveniles: There was a marked increase in the number of juveniles placed, viz. 80 as against 37 in the previous year. The Bureau collaborates with various organisations engaged in stamping out juvenile delinquency and special efforts are made to assist youths to obtain employment. Of the total of 80 placed, 12 cases were referred to the Bureau by the African Youth Board, Diepkloof Reformatory, the Bantu Lads Hostel and the Probation Officer of the Union Social Welfare Department. The Employment Officer also serves on the Committee of the Bantu Lads Hostel, in order to effect closer liaison.

Disabled Persons: Fifty-six disabled persons were placed, compared with 35 in the previous year and this group occupies a considerable amount of the attention of the Employment Officer as each case requires individual attention.

Sixty cases from various Non-European hospitals were placed as against 15 during the previous year. Baragwanath Hospital, Coronation Hospital and the Non-European Hospital (Hospital Hill) have all now appointed social workers to their staffs and, as a result, the Bureau has a very much larger number of such cases to deal with to-day.

The Employment Officer represents the Department on various committees of the Transvaal Cripples' Care Association, so that close liaison with all concerned with disabled persons is fully maintained.

General.

The Bureau was asked to assist a wide variety of agencies and organisations in finding suitable employment for various types of distressed cases, with the following placement results:

- 6 graduates from the Vocational Training Centre, Orlando.
- 45 cases from the Native Welfare Section of this Department.
- 26 cases from the Coloured Welfare Section of this Department.
- 142 cases from various agencies, e.g. church missions; Social Services Association; Y.M.C.A.; S.A. Institute of Race Relations; B.E.S.L., etc.

Influx Control.

The Bureau has worked in close collaboration with the Influx Control Officer and his staff and it is believed that this collaboration has considerably tightened up the entry of Natives into the Municipal area, particularly with regard to those Natives formerly employed by various Municipal departments.

Staff Control.

The Employment Officer has attended to the engagement, discharge, transfer and promotion of the Non-European staff of this Department and, as a result of experience gained in this branch of the work, has built up a system for the efficient control of the establishment of every section of this Department. A card index system has been established, and various books are kept so that anomalies and discrepancies are reduced to the minimum.

(f) VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE.

This year has seen tremendous development in the work of the Vocational Training Centre, where there is now a hostel for 100 boys and where every student now pays fees—£2 per annum for day boys and £10 per annum for boarders.

The school is now run under the auspices of the Union instead of the Transvaal Provincial Education Department and an immediate advantage has been secured in the granting of a substantial per capita grant. (A sum of £3,135 has been placed in the Estimates of the Union Education Department for 1950/51.) The attendance at the school, since the hostelisation and the payment of fees, has risen to 96 per cent. of the enrolment, an extremely gratifying figure.

The school is capable of doing building work (small buildings, rooms, sheds, latrines, classrooms, etc.); carpentry (tables, benches, cupboards, chairs) and tailoring (suits, jackets, trousers) to a satisfactory standard and it is hoped, during the coming year, to make more use of these facilities.

The year under review has been perhaps the most important in the history of the school. A number of factors have combined to increase the importance and standing of the school.

One of these was the official opening of the new hostel accommodation by His Worship the Mayor on 30th November, 1949. The buildings, which provide boarding accommodation for 100 students, were erected at a cost of £18,000 a cost which was borne in toto by the City Council. Beds, mattresses and steel lockers have been provided for all the residents. Some 55 students have been in residence up to 30th June and it is hoped to raise this figure to 75 during August and September and to have the hostel filled with 100 students in the beginning of 1951.

The present boarders have shown remarkable improvement and progress both physically and mentally, reaping benefit from the regular meals and instruction and guidance given at the Centre, thus providing ample evidence of the need of the boarding facilities offered. In the recent end of term examinations the boarders were at the top of the class lists, showing a marked advantage over those who must of necessity go back home every day, where conditions for living and study are less favourable.

School fees were paid for the first time in the history of the school at the beginning of 1950:

Boarders	...	...	...	£10 per annum
Day Scholars	...	...	...	£2 per annum

Hitherto, both daily instruction and two meals had been given free of charge since the inception of the school. Living conditions in the townships, lack of parental control and guidance and insufficient school accommodation are among the factors that make for truancy and irresponsibility. The payment of fees has had a marked effect upon attendance and parental interest, the average attendance for the months January/June, 1950, has been 96 per cent. of the enrolment, whilst a Visitor's Day, held on 28th June, especially for parents and friends of the students, was very well patronised.

The enrolment and trade distribution for 1950 is:

Builders	...	...	...	I	...	30	
Builders	...	...	...	II	...	3	
Builders	...	...	...	III	...	7	
						—	40
Carpenters	...	...	...	I	...	42	
Carpenters	...	...	...	II	...	9	
Carpenters	...	...	...	III	...	12	
						—	63
Tailors	...	...	...	I	...	28	
Tailors	...	...	...	II	...	15	
Tailors	...	...	...	III	...	5	
						—	48
							151
							<u>151</u>

Eighteen students completed their course in December, 1949, and fourteen went straight to employment as builders, carpenters and tailors in the urban areas.

The question of permanent employment still remains one of the major problems for those who have completed their course. It is hoped that this problem will find early solution.

During the year the school suffered the loss by death of one of its staff members, Mr. Francis Nkosi. Mr. Kegwin Mabuya has been appointed in his place.

The redistribution of telephone services in the district has resulted in the school having a 24-hour service. The new telephone number is Kliptown 114.

All the school buildings are in a good state of repair. The old dining room has been converted into a carpenters' workshop, where four new benches help serve the needs of one section of carpentry training. In order to equip a class room, 30 tables and 30 chairs have been made by the second-year carpentry trainees, thus creating a proper classroom atmosphere, together with proper facilities for trade theory, drawing and other related subjects.

The school sport's field is nearing completion and will provide for a full-size soccer pitch, together with a sports track, 440 yards long. It is hoped to stage inter-school sports at the end of the year. The new tennis courts are in constant use and much appreciated by the students.

The school roll of 150 represents the number that can properly be taught, as commensurate with the workshop space and staff at our disposal. Any increase contemplated must of necessity be thought of and measured in terms of extra staff and accommodation.

It is hoped that in the coming year fuller use will be made of the pupils being trained in the school, particularly as regards building construction and joinery and carpentry. Students in the second and final years of their training could be used to do practical work of a permanent nature for the benefit of the townships and the Non-European Affairs Department in general. This kind of work, under sympathetic European supervision, would provide admirable training for the time when the student goes out to work in the Native areas as a trained artisan.

(g) **CATERING SECTION.**

Staff.

Europeans	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	42

The restaurant at Jubilee has made great progress, takings having increased from £15,894 to £17,314 (an increase of £1,420), while a small increase only is noted at the Noord Street Tearoom. It is clear that the shortage and high cost of foodstuffs, especially meat, has attracted Native customers to the restaurants and it is considered that efficient management there will ensure that the purpose of the Council is being carried out, viz., the provision of nutritious meals at low cost.

Comparative Sales Figures:

	1948/49.	1949/50.	Increase.
Jubilee	£15,894 10 8	£17,314 11 6	£1,420
Noord Street ...	6,413 10 5	6,469 9 11	56

Produce Distributed during 1949/50:

Paw Paws (152 cases, at 2s.) ... ..	...	...	£15 4 0
Cabbages (178 bags, at 5s.) ... ..	...	...	44 10 0
Naartjies (1,430 cases, at 2s.) ... ..	...	...	143 0 0
Sugar Cane (164 bundles, at 2s. 6d.) ...	...	...	20 10 0
Tomatoes (295 cases, at 1s. 6d.) ... ..	...	...	22 2 6
Carrots (10 bags, at 3s.) ... ..	...	...	1 10 0
Oranges (3,600 bags, at 2s. 3d.) ... ..	...	...	405 0 0
			<u>£651 16 6</u>

All the above are ex Native Trust Farms.

Oranges—1,000 bags from Citrus Board, FREE.

Margarine:

66,550 lbs., at 1s. 4d.	£4,439 13 4
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-------------

(h) **HOUSECRAFTS SECTION.**

Staff.

Europeans	...	...	...	...	4
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	6

Women's Clubs.

During the year a second club has been opened in Jabavu and the clubs at the Vocational School and the Moroka Health Centre have been closed, partly on account of low membership and partly due to the necessity for economy in locomotion allowances.

			Average Weekly Attendance.		Number of Clubs.
1948/49	...	...	288	...	19
1949/50	...	...	235	...	15

The Annual Housecrafts Exhibition took place in November at the Orlando Communal Hall and had a larger attendance than ever before. The majority of exhibits were of a high standard. Exhibits of Native beadwork from the Realeka Club were shown for the first time.

During the year the women entered various handmade articles at exhibitions at the Jubilee Social Centre and at the Donaldson Community Centre. At the latter they were awarded six prizes.

An entry from the Noordgesig Club won a second prize in a regional section of a nation-wide knitting competition. (The vast majority of competitors were Europeans.)

During the year £445 17s. 10d. was paid into Department revenue from the sale of materials used.

Classes—Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work.

A weekly domestic science class is held for the first and second year students. In 1950 the cookery section of the course is being covered. There were 20 students in 1949 and 15 in 1950.

Feeding—Orlando Vocational Training Centre.

Since the beginning of 1950 this has been organised entirely by the school staff.

Cookery Demonstration for Native Servants.

Previous to June, 1949, these had only been held at the Mai-Mai Hall. Since then they have also been held at the Union Church Hall, Rosebank, which has kindly been lent by the church authorities.

The following are the relevant figures.

Mai-Mai.

		Enrolment.	Income from Fees.	Cost of Ingredients.
Course 6	...	133	£30 10 0	£3 17 10
„ 7	...	108	26 17 6	2 11 8
„ 8	...	82	19 15 0	2 15 6
„ 9	...	85	16 12 6	3 2 6
„ 10	...	62	11 15 0	2 1 0
(incomplete)				

Rosebank.

Course 1	...	77	£19 10 0	£3 9 8
„ 2	...	168	29 5 0	2 15 0
„ 3	...	166	42 0 0	2 4 0
„ 4	...	153	38 5 0	2 18 7
„ 5	...	170	41 7 6	3 4 0
„ 6	...	129	31 12 5	2 5 0
(incomplete)				
TOTALS	...	1,333	£307 10 0	£31 4 9

All the above courses consist of eight weekly demonstrations, the fee for a course being 5s. They are very popular.

Savings Clubs.

These have been run for the members of the various Women's Clubs for a number of years. Money has been banked in the Post Office Savings Bank. Owing to a change of system for school and club banks and the fact that few of the members of the Women's Clubs now contribute and the large amount of clerical work involved, it has been decided to close all accounts. All books have been sent to the Post Office for a final audit.

Sheltered Employment Depots.

Orlando West and Western Native Township: The depots have now been open for 2½ years and 16 months respectively. During this time the following cripples have presented themselves:

Western Native Township.		Orlando.	
23	...	31	Attend the depot regularly.
2	...	8	Are temporarily off the register owing to illness, etc.
4	...	7	Are unable for physical reasons to come to the depot and are visited at home.
5	...	5	Have not yet attended the depot.
5	...	14	Have found employment.
7	...	5	Have died.
13	...	5	Wrong address or information given.
4	...	13	Have left the area.
2	...	1	Are now attending school.
52	...	62	Rejected owing to blindness, infectious T.B. and various other causes.
<u>117</u>	...	<u>151</u>	

305 home visits were made during the year in Orlando.

Average attendance: (The figures in parentheses are for the previous year).

		Orlando.		Western Native Township.
July	...	13.0	(8.5)	6.3
August	...	13.0	(9.0)	9.3
September	...	14.0	(13.0)	8.5
October	...	15.25	(13.0)	10.0
November	...	16.6	(11.5)	13.0
December	...	16.0	(11.0)	13.7
January	...	15.0	(11.0)	14.0 (8.0)
February	...	15.5	(12.8)	10.0 (9.4)
March	...	17.0	(13.7)	14.0 (10.0)
April	...	18.3	(14.6)	13.0 (10.0)
May	...	20.0	(14.0)	14.0 (11.0)
June	...	19.3	(15.6)	15.0 (9.4)

Financial Report: Orlando West.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance b./fwd.	£15 2 1	Paid to Cripples	£124 2 7
Sales	184 18 6	Expenses	51 6 7
		Profit	24 11 5
	<u>£200 0 7</u>		<u>£200 0 7</u>

Western Native Township.			
Balance b./fwd.	£2 17 5	Paid to Cripples	£50 2 4
Sales	59 0 10	Expenses	4 18 1
		Profit	6 17 10
	<u>£61 18 3</u>		<u>£61 18 3</u>

The two depots are still in receipt of a small feeding subsidy (amounting to approximately £25 per year) and a wage subsidy for beginners based on the scale of 1d. per hour for approximately the first three months of training from the Cripple's Care Association.

During the year, work from the depot was exhibited at Jubilee Social Centre during the Arts Festival Week, also in the foyer of the Public Library, at the Exhibition of Handcrafts at the Donaldson Community Centre and at the Bantu Men's Social Centre. Ten entries were entered for the exhibition at the Donaldson Community Centre and the depot was awarded seven prizes and a prize for the exhibit as a whole.

Considerably more weaving has been done this year and Native beadwork has been started. This latter is particularly popular with the workers.

General.

The Section Head is a member of the following committees and attends regular meetings:

African Children's Feeding Scheme; Non-European Committee for the Cripples' Care Association; Helping Hand Club; Moroka School Feeding Committee.

(i) RECREATION FOR GIRLS AND ADULT EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

During the period that the Recreation Section has been without the services of a woman recreation officer, this Section has fallen under the supervision of the Housecrafts Section. Figures for the whole year are not available, but the following are for 1950:

Girls.			1st Quarter, 1950.	2nd Quarter, 1950.
Western Native Township	...	...	116	90
Jabavu	...	...	71	106
Moroka	...	...	137	104
Pimville	...	...	54	56
Orlando	...	...	60	68
Total	...	...	<u>438</u>	<u>424</u>

The activities consist of physical training and outdoor games, drama, indoor games, fretwork, felt work, sewing, knitting, cookery, story-telling, toy-making, painting and drawing, Guides and Sunbeams.

During the year the Moroka Guides put on a very good sketch at the Rally for the Chief Guide, and the Western Native Township Girls' Club Drama Group were one of the groups chosen to perform at the African Evening held in Pretoria. They also entered and did well in the elocution section during the Arts Festival Week.

Women:

			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.
Moroka and Jabavu.				
Literary Classes	...	...	30	37
African Craft	...	...	28	28
Home Nursing	...	...	12	9
Total	...	...	<u>70</u>	<u>74</u>

During the year the women of the African Craft Club have made a considerable number of beadwork articles for sale. Their beadwork has also been exhibited on exhibitions at the Jubilee Social Centre during the Arts Festival, in the foyer of the Public Library and at the Donaldson Community Centre.

(j) GARDEN CLUBS AND BEAUTIFICATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The Garden Clubs are becoming so popular among the Native population that it is no longer possible for the present staff to cope with the demand. At the same time the development of the nursery and tree nursery at Nancefield, while of inestimable value, have proved too great a burden for the one European in charge.

A programme of tree planting on a minimum scale has been prepared and its implementation is now proceeding but, before any affective and large-scale beautification is done, the question of Departmental responsibility for the work and the provision of the necessary staff and finance will have to be tackled.

Nancefield Nursery.

At Nancefield Nursery during the year vegetables were grown and sold to various creches, the Vocational Training Centre, the Jubilee Restaurant and, through the Superintendents, to the tenants of the various townships.

Total Sales £415 3 7

Fruit to the value of £30 from the Orlando Farm was also sold.

A crop of mealies was sold to Natives, bringing in a revenue of £150 16s. 10d.

All the plant material required for the gardens and a great many of the trees for street beautification were grown at the Nursery. A total of 4,000 summer and winter plants were planted out and 500 trees.

Beautification Scheme.

Two Superintendents' office gardens were laid out during the year, viz. Orlando West 1 and Jabavu. Great difficulty was experienced at the former garden owing to the rocky formation of the ground, but a rock garden, a lawn, shrubbery, flower beds and a vegetable demonstration garden were completed. These and all the other gardens, viz. at Orlando West No. 2; Moroka Central, East and West, were top-dressed with manure and compost during the year.

The garden of the Library at Orlando East was laid out and the flowers make a fine show in the township.

Native and Coloured Home Garden Scheme.

The interest of the tenants in this scheme is increasing. In some townships the gardens are rocky, but the tenants themselves are removing the rock and are bringing in soil from points indicated by the Superintendent.

The lack of a demonstrator for the two Coloured townships is very apparent.

The following are the figures for the membership of the various townships compared to 1949:

Township.	No. of Members, 1949.	No. of Members, 1950.
Orlando East	57	79
Jabavu	34	87
Orlando West No. 1	101	105
Orlando West No. 2	89	110
Pimville	30	30
Eastern Native Township	21	22
Coronationville	120	144
Noordgesig	105	140
Total	<u>557</u>	<u>717</u>

This increase of 160 members, while very gratifying, cannot be allowed to continue with the present staff and instructions have therefore been given to refuse all further applications for membership of the garden clubs with the exception of replacements.

In March, 1950, the annual prize-giving function was held in the Communal Hall, Orlando East, and later at a church hall in Noordgesig. Very fine displays of flowers and vegetables were on show and the hall had been beautifully decorated by the Vocational Training Officer. The Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, Councillor I. E. B. Attwell, presented prizes for the winning gardens and the best basket of flowers and vegetables.

FINANCIAL.

The following figures summarise the financial aspect of the Department's activities for the year ending 30th June, 1950:

	Income.	Expenditure.
Native Townships	£77,543 4 5	£193,874 16 10
Native Hostels	73,031 12 5	114,633 16 8
Orlando Sub-economic	45,279 12 3	90,688 13 9
National Housing Schemes	169,370 13 0	184,186 11 6
Moroka	134,456 10 9	125,846 2 9
Shelters	11,646 14 1	30,079 5 5
Coloured Social Welfare	—	2,222 8 1
Coronationville	75,392 16 1	93,368 1 8
Noordgesig	33,811 14 8	38,458 19 3
Prospect	—	3,996 15 2
Claremont	127 10 0	3,852 15 9
Other	130,065 19 11	144,042 19 11
Kaffir Beer	372,444 19 0	372,444 19 0
	£1,123,171 6 7	£1,397,696 5 9
Shortfall	£274,524 19s. 2d.	

DISTURBANCES.

During the year under review, there were three major outbreaks of violence among the Native people.

Subsequent to a resolution of the City Council during August, 1949, to increase the tram fares on the Western Native Township route from 2d. to 3d. with effect from 1st September, a boycott of the tram service was organised among the Natives in that area by the "Anti-Tram Fares Increase Committee." This Committee comprised among others, members of the Western Native Township Advisory Board and, in fact, one of the Board members was the Secretary of the Committee.

The boycott coincided with the increased fare on the 1st September, 1949, and at the end of first day's operation there was considerable rioting, and seven trams were stoned. The disorders continued until the tram service was suspended on the 13th October, 1950. The casualties resulting from the riots are given as:

- Six members of the Police force sustained minor injuries from stones.
- One constable had a bad scalp injury caused by a broken bottle.
- One Native killed and a number injured.
- One Police vehicle smashed.
- Six tram cars damaged, and
- A number of tramway officials injured.

Following an attempt by the crew of a Police patrol van to arrest a Native found in possession of prohibited liquor on the evening of the 26th January, 1950, in Newclare, serious rioting flared up. Passing vehicles were stoned, electric light bulbs were smashed and several properties set afire and others damaged. Looting was rife and firearms were used by both the rioters and the Police. Strong Police reinforcements were eventually compelled to resort to the use of tear gas before order was restored. The casualties during these incidents were:

- One Detective-Constable, South African Railway Police, injured by stones.
- Two Natives admitted to hospital with bullet wounds, an unknown number injured.
- Seven Police struck by stones, none seriously, and
- Several Police cars damaged.

The third outbreak occurred on May Day, 1950. A composite body, consisting of representatives of Natives, Indians and Coloureds was formed to organise a May Day demonstration. The idea is believed to have been inspired by Communist influences. The joint organisation, known as the "Defend Free Speech Convention", established its headquarters at Johannesburg, and elected a representative executive of three.

All sections of the population and particularly the Non-Europeans, were thoroughly and effectively canvassed and urged to participate in a one day strike on May Day. Threats of bodily injury were undoubtedly made against any who went to work. The Police issued assurances of protection and the majority went to work as usual. The strikers made a number of isolated attacks on those returning from work, but these were quickly suppressed. Despite the vigilance of the Police, there were a number of casualties, some fatal.

In consequence of the disturbances which had taken place in Johannesburg and elsewhere on the Reef, a Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Governor-General, consisting of:

Johannes de Villiers Louw, Esq., (Chairman);
 Rudolph Wronsky, Esq., (Member);
 Christiaan Willem Prinsloo, Esq., (Member); and
 M. W. Botha, Esq., (Secretary).

The Chairman of the General Purposes Committee, Councillor J. J. Page, the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, Mr. L. I. Venables; and the Superintendent of the Western Native Township, tendered evidence on behalf of the City Council.

The following are extracts from the findings of the Commission:

"49. There are a large number of educated and other youths in this area without any visible means of support. This element is always ready to join in a fray. Various witnesses intimated to the Commission that these youths were actively organised by adult male Natives with a view to enforcing the boycott. Clear evidence was adduced that a number of orderly inhabitants, amongst others aged males and a number of females, after alighting from the trams were assaulted by this element. The intimidation was so deliberate that respectable Natives were actually followed and brutally assaulted at their homes.

"143. It is abundantly clear that there were Communist influences at work among the inhabitants of the Western Native Township and surrounding areas. Prior to the boycott people were prepared for and instructed to participate actively in maintaining the boycott.

"146. Although Advisory Board members of Western Native Township endeavoured to persuade the Commission into believing that the decision to boycott the trams came spontaneously from the people, and that they actually advised the people to abide by the Council's decision to raise the tram fares, the evidence leaves no doubt that the decision to boycott actually originated with the Advisory Board members and other Non-European leaders.

"151. Evidence was placed before your Commission that Advisory Board members directly instigated youths to attack and intimidate people who made use of the trams.

"157. In the background to these riots a strong feeling of antagonism against government and control by the European in all spheres of life formed a strong undercurrent.

"160. This strong undercurrent is manifested on the surface by a violent resentment against the enforcement of the law by the police, as a government agent and by the location administration as an agent of the local authority. The deep-rooted hatred of the police especially is a symptom and not a cause.

"162. In view of this attitude the strong opposition displayed to all forms of laws and regulations can be readily appreciated. In this category may be included the pass laws; residential and visiting permits, control of liquor, influx control, etc.

"163. The causes of the different riots and disturbances viewed individually seem without much substance, but as part of the overall pattern they definitely assume significance.

"172. Your Commissioners are satisfied that there were strong Communist influences at work, particularly in the Johannesburg area, surreptitiously urging and preparing the populace for active participation and widespread disorders. There is no doubt that the hypocritical action of the leaders showed clearly that they desired disorder, they voiced their repugnance to violence whereas they clandestinely in places of vantage urged irresponsible youths and scholars to acts of violence.

"173. Several of these leaders and others contended that the Native people should not be governed by laws framed by Europeans. This doctrine is consonant with Communist ideology, which seeks to upset all law and order in the community, with the object of achieving its own ends.

"174. The effect of such a doctrine, enunciated by groomed leaders of the Native people, on the immature minds of the masses, is startling. The masses are made to feel that they are oppressed by European-made laws, which consequently need not be obeyed. They feel that to outwit the police is to become heroes. They, therefore, feel that they are frustrated in their endeavours to advance because they are hedged in by laws not applicable to Europeans.

"177. Communist activities are clearly rife among the Natives on the Reef, with the result that there is no respect for law and order and criminals are regarded as heroes by the community.

"183. There is little doubt that the police in the past incurred and continue to incur no little odium in consequence of their efforts to enforce the law in thwarting the Native from selling and obtaining a beverage which he considers his rightful due. The constant attempts of the police on the one hand to enforce the law, and of the brewers, and consumers of liquor on the other hand to evade and frustrate them in their efforts, do undoubtedly cause an atmosphere of friction, tension and antagonism, resulting in a spirit of revolt.

"187. It is doubtful whether any single factor has contributed more to unsettlement and resentment than the consistent endeavour to suppress the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor by raiding and searching Native dwellings in urban areas. The system has in the past, as now, been the cause of many location 'incidents' some of which have led to clashes with European police and civilians, culminating in bloodshed.

"188. The prominent part played by Native women in all centres where disturbances occurred, is in no mean respect due to the active efforts of the shebeen queens.

"197. Although the local authorities in the Transvaal exerted pressure for a decade on the government to transfer to them the Administration of Service Contracts and influx control, it is worthy of note that only in one of the three urban areas in which the disturbances occurred, were steps recently taken to implement the transfer.

"198. It is considered that the failure of the local authorities in question, especially Johannesburg, to grasp this golden opportunity of instituting effective control in their areas has in no small measure contributed towards the creation of favourable conditions for the occurrence of disturbances.

"199. The rapid industrial development on the Witwatersrand set in motion an unprecedented influx of Natives into this area. This large-scale uncontrolled influx brought in its train chaotic housing conditions, unemployment, unstable family life, unsanitary living conditions, the deterioration of social bonds and all evils attendant upon uncontrolled population pressure.

"200. To control any location under the aforementioned conditions is well nigh impossible. Any attempt to cater for social, recreational and education amenities under such circumstances is almost futile. The lack of such amenities, especially when there is a crying need for them, is an important factor contributing towards the creation of the anti-social groups previously mentioned.

"203. It is a striking fact that wherever these riots occurred on the Witwatersrand, residential admixture of races was present.

"204. In Johannesburg in close proximity to Western Native Township, there are large areas in which Europeans, Coloureds and Indians live cheek by jowl with one another and with Natives.

"216. In addition to this irritation is fanned by agitators who remain in the background.

"217. Another matter irritating some Natives is the multiplicity of by-laws and regulations applicable to themselves. Their argument is that the white man has made these laws, e.g. pass laws to keep the Natives down, to curb their freedom and that the police are much too assiduous in carrying out the letter of the law.

"218. The main factor causing the widespread anti-police attitude is the enforcement of laws considered by the Natives to be oppressive whereas ill-treatment of Natives by some members of the police is contributory. The anti-police attitude is not racial because Non-European members of the force are equally disliked. In reviewing Native opinion in this regard your

Commission has borne in mind the complete disrespect for authority of any kind shown by a large lawless element within the areas visited.

"227. Witnesses emphasised the fact that the majority of Natives nowadays assiduously read the newspapers. Public utterances reported in the Press are carefully scrutinised and discussed at length on pavements and at street corners.

"228. Criticism of utterances in public by Native and other Non-European speakers was singularly absent in the evidence. Under such circumstances the healthy development of a balanced view of racial affairs can hardly thrive.

"229. In view of the delicate nature of racial affairs in this country, your Commissioners feel that the duty of the Press in this regard is of paramount importance.

"234. Your Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the cumulative effects of emotion built up over a period of time and caused by complaints and conditions, some real, some imaginary, fanned by propaganda culminated in the riots.

"235. Complaints were received that the police acted ruthlessly in quelling the disorders and took an unnecessary toll of life. In each case where the police were called upon to act they were accompanied by experienced senior officers who had knowledge of the requirements of the law relating to the suppression of riots. We are satisfied that the police showed remarkable restraint that no greater force was employed than the exigencies of the occasions demanded.

"236. It was pleasing to note that in all the areas visited by your Commissioners there is still a solid core of the conservative and law-abiding element in the urban Native populations. An outstanding example of the law-abiding element was Kennedy Lepile, a taxi-driver at Randfontein, who risked his own life by taking to safety two police officers.

"237. Unfortunately there is a lawless and vociferous negative portion of the urban Native community subjugating the law-abiding element.

"238. There is a tendency prevalent among the location residents and especially amongst their leaders to discountenance wilfully the value of official information. In Western Native Township the Advisory Board members, although fully informed in regard to the existence of legislation placing the burden of increased travelling expenses on the shoulders of employers nevertheless urged the boycott of the trams."

THE YOUTH PROBLEM.

After more than 50 years of urbanisation, most Native children are becoming incorrigible. The situation was so serious in 1938 that the City Council of Johannesburg convened a Conference of representatives of Reef Municipalities as well as relevant Government Departments and voluntary organisations concerned in welfare activities. That Conference, after examining the evidence, agreed that the principal contributory causes of delinquency among Native youth were:

- (a) Poverty;
- (b) Bad housing;
- (c) Loose marital unions and unstable home life;
- (d) Lack of proper education;
- (e) Inadequate recreational and social facilities.

Your Manager's report invited attention to the dangers of the situation and suggested certain remedies. Little has been done and that the situation is deteriorating is evidenced by the significant part played by Native youths in the disturbances referred to in the preceding section.

In a recent Survey made by the Native Youth Board, 549 families were interviewed in the four Native Townships of Jabavu, Eastern Native Township, Orlando and Moroka. There were 810 children of school-going age in these families, the educational status of whom was shown to be as follows:

Never attended school	...	...	...	...	83
Up to Std. III	...	...	...	...	488
Stds. IV to VI	...	...	...	...	196
Stds. VII to IX	...	...	...	...	39
Attending Higher Schools	...	...	...	...	4

The number of children between the ages of 14 and 20 years not attending school was 227 and of these only 70 were in employment. On these figures, it is estimated that 9,885 youths aged between 14 and 20 years are unemployed in the four townships.

If Pimville, Western Native Township, Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Alexandra Township, which together have an estimated population of 39,000 families, are considered on the same basis, the number of unemployed youths in these townships not at school would be approximately 11,000, making the total for the Johannesburg area 20,833.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into acts of violence committed by Natives at Krugersdorp, Newlands, Randfontein and Newclare, under the heading "Causative Factors in Background", points out:

"192. The 'tsotsi' organisation has found a fertile field in the urban areas. Youths are initiated in stages to become eventually members of criminal gangs who rob and steal for a living under the guidance of an experienced leader.

"193. They accept no social responsibility. The children of the girls and women they rape have to be cared for by the community under threat of assault.

"194. These gangs whose badge of office is narrowed trousers and who make use of a secret language code, roam about the Native areas defying all authority and creating a reign of terror .

"195. They thrive on disorder and it is no wonder that they played such a prominent part in all the disturbances, probably acting as the storm-troopers of others who were operating behind the scenes.

"196. They assaulted the passengers who used the trams in the Western Native Township; they formed an impi to oppose the police in Munsieville Location, Krugersdorp, they encircled and stoned the police at House No. 36, Randfontein Location, and they gave the signal (clanging of poles) for the attacks on the police and vehicles.

"222. Witnesses showed fear of the 'Tsotsis' and other gangster elements in the locations. This fear was so real that in everyday life the people must have experienced a reign of terror."

Such is the position today that law-abiding Natives live in fear of their own youth and parents of their own children. Recently a Native parent confided to the author:

"Who the Natives fear most today are their children. We are afraid of gangs of youths. We try not to say anything to provoke them if they are in a group, because they are liable to attack and beat up any adult who says anything to displease them."

There can be no doubt that the situation continues to worsen and that the Native youth problem is the most serious one facing urban administrators. The strengthening of the Police force and the intensifying of their activities would certainly improve the position and would provide protection to the many law-abiding and peace-loving Natives of the community. Merely strengthening the Police force cannot of itself provide the solution to this vexatious problem. The real and adequate answer would seem to lie in improving social and economic conditions; embarking on an intensified national programme of re-educating the masses. In such a programme the full support and co-operation of the churches is essential.

A substantial number of Native adolescents have progressed so far in their evil ways that the measures indicated above are not likely to effect much, if any, improvement. For this group it is suggested that training camps should be set up by the State for remoulding this difficult recalcitrant material into socially acceptable behaviour patterns. In most cases legal compulsion would be necessary, in the form of Committal Orders, and it is significant to note from the investigations carried out by the Native Youth Board that the great majority of parents would not object strongly to committal by Native Commissioners or Magistrates if parental pressure proved inadequate.

The camp training system might serve not only to provide training and employment for Native youths but could also be utilised to do important national construction work which would be beneficial to the country.

For the bulk of Native youth not meriting the drastic treatment in Native training camps, the Native Youth Board urges:

"(1) The immediate provision of more primary and secondary schools in the townships. Thousands of youths in the Johannesburg Native townships

cannot be admitted to existing schools because of overcrowding. Only two-thirds of the children of school-going age are thus provided with any education whatever and the modicum of discipline which school attendance gives.

“(2) Increased financial support of those organisations at work in the townships to absorb the leisure-time of youths in wholesome ways; the Boys’ and Girls’ Clubs, the Pathfinder-Scouts and Wayfarers; the Boxing Associations and Community Centres and Y.M.C.A.’s; Recreation fields (there is not an enclosed stadium in any of the Native townships); strengthening the Recreation and Welfare Sections of the Municipal Non-European Affairs Department; preparing the Bantu Sports Club as a centre for Johannesburg Native sport; the installing of several swimming baths etc. etc. Organisations are starved for funds and personnel today. Expenditure along these lines will pay big dividends in draining off the surplus energies of Native youths into harmless and useful channels.

“(3) The setting up by the City Council with Government help of more Vocational Training Schools of the Orlando type. It is felt that the Orlando Vocational Training School, operated by the Non-European Affairs Department of the City Council is a highly significant and basically important work. Opportunities for vocational training should be made available for thousands of Native lads in the Johannesburg area.

“(4) Setting up adequate machinery for finding employment for youths on leaving school. This will include:

“(a) Strengthening the staff of the Native Youth Board to make possible closer contact with the employers and potential workers. Unless the Government intends to move at once in its announced plans for Native Employment Bureaux, the Labour Department should be urged to fuse the functions of the Native Youth Board into a Native Juvenile Affairs Board for the Johannesburg area.

“(b) The creation of furniture factories, units of building workers, sales agencies, in the various Native Townships to absorb trained youths in full-time, gainful employment, and disposing of the products of their labour, e.g. furniture.”

This problem is urgent.

THANKS.

Acknowledgement is made of the sympathy and support of members of the City Council, more especially the Chairman and members of the Non-European Affairs Committee. The Heads and members of other Municipal Departments proved co-operative and helpful. The Government Departments of Justice, Police and Native Affairs rendered willing and helpful assistance. The Non-Europeans themselves, particularly the Advisory Boards of the Native and Coloured townships, evinced a generally constructive attitude to the Department.

Lastly, but no less importantly, the Deputy Manager, the Assistant Manager, Branch Heads and all members of the staff contributed substantially to the efficient functioning of the Department. Engaged as it is in the field of human relations even the most junior clerk plays an important part in maintaining friendly and harmonious relations with our Non-European people.

To one and all your Manager records his sincere and grateful thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. I. VENABLES,

Manager.

December, 1950.

Collection Number: A2628

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (Johannesburg)

PUBLISHER:

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

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 is part of a collection owned by the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and deposited at Historical Papers at The University of the Witwatersrand.

