

A PRELIMINARY SURVEY INTO THE HOUSING AND EDUCATION OF
OUR FELLOW SOUTH AFRICANS OF THE "COLOURED" COMMUNITY
IN THE JOHANNESBURG AREA

INTRODUCTION

The sub-committee carrying out this survey hoped to obtain a sound statistical background. Against such a background we felt that we could better assess both the present state of housing and education and also all comment by officials and private individuals.

The gathering of statistics proved to be extremely difficult. For example, at the time of the 1970 Census the Coloured Community in Johannesburg area was 82 000 people. No more recent official figure was available to us.

Senior officials of both the government Administration of Coloured Relations and Rehoboth Affairs and of the municipal Department of Coloured and Asiatic Affairs now estimate the community at between 80 000 - 120 000 people. In this survey therefore the community is estimated to be about 90 000 people.

LIVING CONDITIONS

A group from the Transvaal region did a preliminary survey of living conditions of Coloured people. We visited many areas, interviewed officials and Coloured people, and read reports on their situation.

The average Coloured family is nearly 6 people, not including old dependents and newly wedded couples living with parents. The average Coloured woman bears 6.6 babies, their birth rate being the highest of any population group. The average family has more young people than other group - 27.2% between 5 and 15 years old. Among whites only 20.9% are in this age group. This means the average Coloured family is under severe financial strain - has more mouths to feed, more young ones to clothe and school. It means Coloureds have a lower savings ratio than whites and a lower rate of capital growth. Whatever they earn they need for current expenses, rent, food, clothing. For the public sector it means a larger expenditure of essential long term social services, schools, nursery schools, creches, recreational facilities than have been planned till now.

In South Africa three quarters of a million Coloureds are economically active. Nearly a third do artisan work, clerical,

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managerial, police, transport and professional. One third earn from R80 - R160 monthly. Some earn more and the majority earn less.

The living conditions of Coloured people in Johannesburg differ widely. In one or two suburbs a small proportion enjoy as good a life as most of us in fine middle class homes. Nearly half the city's Coloured population live in very simple, but acceptably adequate circumstances. But for the other half the scene is markedly different. 121000 live in what one city official recently described as "critical conditions" - in tents, shacks, makeshift garages. Another 20 000 survive in what is officially termed "slum housing". He estimates that between 30 - 40 000 people need rehousing. At roughly 6 per family this represents 5 500 houses. Another senior official puts the number of new units needed as high as 8 000. This means that officialdom is aware that nearly 50 000 people require rehousing urgently.

Western Township, Newclare and Kliptown are the worst slums we saw. Responsibility for them is divided between the City Council and the Department of Community Development. What we saw last month is the same as was officially described 3½ years ago in a report by a highly placed health official as follows: "Kliptown consists mostly of the old area in which houses have been condemned but still a large portion of the population both Coloured and Bantu are living in unbelievably filthy, unhygienic conditions and surroundings, the houses or rooms are beyond repair, there is no drainage system and a thick black sludge runs in rivers over the streets, clogged with all the filth and litter imaginable. Latrines are bucket system and usually the buckets are emptied in the heat of the day, when the stench of the cart is unbearable. It is a common sight to see children squatting openly in the street. Rubbish and filth collected over 20 years is piled up and litters all the streets, roads are shocking and often impassable. Every house, shack or room is grossly overcrowded, these are usually rented for anything from 75 cents per month to R10. Rats, flies, bugs and scabies abound."

.... "On the other hand the Nancefield area where the new houses are under construction by the Community Development Board, there is more order and hygiene, though sometimes still overcrowded, they have sewerage to each house and water laid on. At present there is no electricity in Kliptown or Nancefield. The number of new houses occupied to date are 1 100, they aim at 5 000 houses, and estimated to build 1 000 houses per year, but they are far behind the schedule and at present the rate houses are ready for occupation is 10 per week families from outside areas are

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often allocated these houses, at this rate old Kliptown may continue for another 10 years of more."

Families referred to in the above report are often those removed from adequate residences under the Group Areas Act. The slum dwellers whose need could not be more desperate are left to languish in the squalor.

It is astonishing to us that diseases of epidemic proportions have not broken out in these Coloured areas and spread to other suburbs where bacteria and virus are colour-blind and could attack us all. Although the conditions have been brought to the notice of the central authorities by numerous city officials both white and Coloured, in our recent visit to the areas we saw evidence that not enough has been done to remedy the situation. A reply from a very high official in the Administration of Coloured and Rehoboth Affairs indicated at the time that the government believes it is uneconomical to clear the rubbish which has accumulated through the years because the area is scheduled to be developed.

In the meantime - and that time may extend to 10 years or more - to have to survive in that environment - to wake in the morning, to face a day in those slums - or to return there at the end of a working day debases these forsaken people. Many are physically, mentally deadened and unable to pull themselves together - to clean up after themselves. It's an Augean stable. A leading Coloured elected representative suggested that rehabilitation centres be established where social workers could live with them and teach them the simple fundamentals of how to keep clean and take care of themselves.

According to a senior health official the population in Kliptown contains an excess proportion of unassimilables - people unable to pay rent and unable to occupy new housing without ensuing rapid deterioration of the premises. His remedy is to effectively reduce the density of population that produces such slum conditions. He suggests a "site and service" scheme. One family could be placed on each site with proper provision of water, sanitation and refuse removal. His view is that people adapt more gradually and successfully to makeshift accommodation they put up themselves. In our opinion a study should be made of the portion of our 50 000 Coloured people who fall into this unfortunate category and the methods, feasibility and cost of rehabilitating them.

Thirteen years ago the Johannesburg City Council conceived a residential scheme for Coloured people at Riverlea, consisting of undeveloped land for hom building, homes for sale, and economic and subeconomic houses to rent. Because of its siting and clearly

not due to its inhabitants the subeconomic section of 719 units is already developing into a slum. There was no less desirable or bleaker spot to erect a model township. Built below a mine dump the houses are practically set in a sand pit. To keep a place clean is a promethean and repetitive job. A combination of outside elements and inferior construction is literally blowing these pitiful dwellings into the ground. The wind is so powerful it drills holes through steel doors!

A huge empty space is being used as a free-for-all refuse dump - not by the tenants so much as by construction firms. Who is responsible for removing this rubbish? Street lighting? Non existant. Transport? A half hour walk away on dusty, wind-swept or sloppy, muddy roads to reach the nearest railway connection to a job in Johannesburg. The bus service is inadequate. Why not a station to serve Riverlea's 8 000 people? Because they are voteless - and their needs can be ignored - safely.

Eldorado Park, which is a project of the Department of Community Development is a fine example of middle and lower middle class living but construction is regrettably slow. And only 10% of the allocation is for slum dwellers desperately in need of decent housing. According to a prominent official in the Administration 90% is for people removed from areas proclaimed white. At this rate the solution to slum clearing and rehousing is not years but decades away, in our opinion.

Another problem is the rising cost of rent. A wage earner is expected to budget one fifth of his earnings for rent. According to a city official teachers and others paid similar salaries have refused to move from cheap slums to new and better homes because they felt they could not afford to feed their families and pay tripled rents. Although many Coloured people are still very poorly paid some, and according to a city official especially construction workers, earn the same as whites and resist paying higher rents. We are unable to report on the attitudes of Coloured people to rents until we do a more thorough study of their wages, spending habits and aspirations.

Rent on an economic and subeconomic basis is worked out on a graduated rate dependent on many factors including total income of all inhabitants of a house and the percentage return ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 9% on the capital building cost.

Tenants must not earn more than R80 monthly to rent a subeconomic house. This was recently raised from R50 -60, illustrating that the Johannesburg City Council is cognizant of inflation. These houses renting from R4-23 are built of cement, have no ceilings or inner doors, no internal washing or cooking facilities, no electricity.

Tenants earning not more than R225 and R320 monthly qualify for an economic house consisting of 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath and toilet, water, electricity and fencing, renting up to R36. In 1962 such houses cost from R700 - 900 to build. Today costs have risen to R3 500 - 4 400. Rents rise accordingly.

Some Coloured people indicate a willingness to buy or build their own homes. They claim there is not enough land in the area restricted to them under the Group Areas Act. Stands of an eighth of an acre that were originally bought by the City Council for R400 - 500 are now valued at R3 000. This means an acre of land allocated for a Coloured dwelling is worth R24 000. It appears to us as lay people and not experienced realtors that these values seem artificially inflated. The cause appears to be discriminatory legislation that limits the supply for Coloured occupancy where there is great demand. It is to the credit of the Johannesburg City Council that they sell these stands at their original prices. They also sell houses for R4000- 5000 with a R200 deposit and 30 years to pay at 8%. In our opinion this interest seems high for low income families who need government help.

Coloured people run up against many obstacles we whites don't experience. They fear that under the Group Areas Act their suburbs may be deproclaimed. They hesitate to improve their property for fear of being removed and then poorly compensated. In our opinion, the government should make clear to them where they may settle permanently or better still scrap discriminatory legislation altogether. Coloured folk find it hard to obtain small, low-interest loans from the government and from building societies. Although their wages are still on the low side nearly a third of Coloured people are in steady skilled jobs or higher positions. It seems to us that low-interest facilities should be extended to them. If more land was available we feel that a fair portion of the 8 000 families needing housing in Johannesburg would build for themselves. Private enterprise should also be encouraged to help break this construction backlog by building for Coloured people at decent economic interest rates. This way the government and the City Council is left to tackle what is already a mammoth responsibility - economic and subeconomic units to replace slums. We also believe that the government should reconsider and reduce the interest rate of 3½ - 9% incorporated in rent of very low income families.

You don't have to be a sociologist to see the need for

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Coloured housing - housing for every income group - accommodation for larger families - and housing in a hurry. It should be tackled with the greatest energy using every public and private resource we have at our disposal.

It is deplorable to see the length of time between the initiation of a housing plan and its completion. The department of Community Development must proclaim the land. The City Council must apply to the National Housing Commission for a loan. They then submit plans to the Department of Community Development which must pass them or return them for revision. The City Council then calls for tenders. Finally the houses are constructed. This extends not into months but years by which time costs have risen enormously. One city official said the only remedy is a crash program of 3 000 houses built in one year to break the back of the problem. It is expected that 1 - 2 000 will be built this year. It is hoped by 1975 the housing position will be improved and by 1980 it will be solved. If the past is a guide to the future these forecasts are hopelessly optimistic. We think it's time that bureaucracy got down to business!

EDUCATION

CARE OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

Number of Children in this Group

Prof. Sadie (Page 64 S.A.I.R.R.: "Survey 1972) calculated that 45,0% of the Coloured population is between 0 - 14 years. On a population of 90 000 therefore, there would be about 40 500 children in the Johannesburg area between 0 - 14 years.

There are 22 780 children enrolled at government schools in the area.

From this we estimate that there must be about 17 000 pre-school children in the area.

The Need for Creches, Day Care Centres and Nursery Schools

Trained social workers in the community estimate that between 80 - 90% of all mothers work full-time. No official estimates were given.

Although many families have an elderly relative living with them who cares for the home and children, the majority is cared for by servants and older siblings. This majority can be

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expected to increase as the new housing units being built are so small that there is no space for an extended family pattern.

Mr. A. Pop, an elected member of the Coloured Management Committee and Principal of Nancefield Laerskool II, states in the 1972 school magazine: "... That a creche in the Eldorado Area(which will also serve Kliptown) is a desperate need, goes without saying. A sample survey conducted reveals that 70% of cases, both parents are forced to be in regular employment. We are faced with a generation where the servant, or no-one, does the upbringing."

The existent creches and nursery schools are all run by private welfare societies. They are subsidised by small annually reviewed grants-in-aid from the municipality on reports from officials who visit them.

<u>NAME OF INSTITUTION</u>	<u>SPONSORING WELFARE BODY</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF CHILDREN</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL GRANTS-IN-AID 1972</u>
1. Dorcas Nursery School; Coronationville.	Jhb. & District Cape Coloured Welfare Society	100	R 2 203
2. Noordgesig Nursery School		25	
3. Jubilee Creche	Assoc. for the Care of Coloured Youth	100	R 660
4. St Elizabeth's Nursery School	Anglican Church	50	R 386
5. Creche at Nancefield.	Not ascertained	110	R 1 000
6. WITSCO Nursery School in Riverlea Centre.	Students of Wits.	80	±R 800 [≡]

[≡]Grant-in-aid to Witsco Centre was R3 000. Municipal estimate is that R800 was used for Nursery School.

The Government Coloured Affairs Department also subsidises two of the nursery schools and three of the creches listed above at the rate of 15c per child per day and an annual maintenance grant of "slightly less than R100." This department is empowered to make building grants of R10 000 on approved buildings of this type.

About 500 of an estimated 17 000 children - less than 3% - are cared for at recognised institutions. The quality of care received reportedly varies from "excellent" to "extremely poor". As far as could be ascertained there are only these six institutions. They are spread over so large an area that many parents cannot make use of them at all, because of transport difficulties.

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Trained social workers employed by the municipality as Community Services Assistants have started "clubs" for pre-school children in the Recreation Centres. We visited one club where a charming and dedicated young woman was playing games with about 20 children. The parents pay a nominal - 50c per year - club membership fee. It would help if the Johannesburg City Council could greatly extend such services.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE JOHANNESBURG AREA

The education of the Coloured community was taken over from the provincial Departments of Education after the passing of THE COLOURED PERSONS' EDUCATION ACT, No. 47 of 1963..

South Africa has been divided into six educational regions. The whole of the Transvaal, Natal, O.F.S. and part of East Griqualand comprise one region and fall under the Chief Inspector of Education for the Northern Regions, Mr. B. Goosen. He explained that all statistics are now gathered on a regional or national basis and that it was not possible for him to supply me with statistics relating only to the Johannesburg area.

The Regional Representative for the Department of Coloured Affairs - Johannesburg kindly gave us a table showing pupil enrollment at all schools in the Johannesburg area, at the beginning of 1973.

From this table (Appendix I) it can be seen that there are 18 primary schools (Coronation Junior and Coronation Primary are counted as one school).

Alexandra Secondary takes pupils from Sub. A through to Std. VIII inclusive.

There are six high schools. It is government policy to centralise secondary education, so some high schools have hostels and take pupils from rural areas.

In addition there is one private high school, St. Barnabas College, run by the Anglican Church which is without state aid and has an enrollment of 142 pupils for 1973.

Double Session System

Most primary schools are using the double session system to accommodate all the pupils from Sub to Std. I.

No teacher takes two sessions, but the principal is paid more to supervise both sessions.

By using this system the Chief Inspector feels that

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all the children who applied to attend school in the lower classes and who qualify to do so, have been placed.

While the Chief Inspector is not satisfied with this system he feels that it is better than nothing. Many children for the second session have to be left at school very early in the morning by their parents. (This means that they have no shelter for hours, even in bad weather.) The minimum hours of schooling per week has had to be slightly reduced. Careful timetabling helps to overcome this.

Most parents and teachers are highly critical of the double session system and look forward to its speedy abolition.

It has been necessitated by a shortage of school accommodation. At all the schools seen many pre-fabricated units were in use. These are generally poorly insulated and have a high noise level which is tiring for teachers and pupils.

Teacher Training and Qualifications

Good work is being done by intelligent, dedicated and highly qualified teachers and principals. What concerns us deeply is the shortage of such qualified teachers among the Coloured Community throughout South Africa.

The Chief Inspector estimates that more than 50% of the teachers in his region have only J.C. plus two years of professional training.

The following table is taken from the S.A.I.R.R. "Survey 1972" page 364. It contains information given by the Minister of Coloured Relations. It relates to the number of teachers and their qualifications in March 1972.

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Professionally qualified and had:</u>		
a university degree	645	3,70
Passed matriculation or equivalent	3 771	21,61
passed J.C. or equivalent	12 084	69,24
<u>No Professional Qualification but had:</u>		
a university degree	102	0,58
passed matriculation or equivalent	282	1,62
technical or other qualifications	72	0,41
Not Matriculated and had no technical or vocational qualifications	495	2,84
TOTALS	<u>17 451</u>	<u>100</u>

From these figures we judge that no less than 30% of Coloured teachers are adequately qualified and equipped and have

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sufficient background themselves to enable them to help their pupils become financially adequate, happy and successful members of an increasingly technical and urbanised society.

The reasons for this shortage are numerous. Salaries are about 20% lower than for White teachers in equivalent posts with comparable training. It is felt that many qualified teachers are going into commerce and industry where the wage gap is closing more rapidly. Another reason suggested by a prominent Presbyterian Minister is that many highly qualified Coloured people are emigrating. He said that all their contemporaries in his and his wife's family have already left South Africa.

It will be remembered too, that the Coloured Person's Education Act No. 47 of 1963 was bitterly and vociferously opposed. (See S.A.I.R.R.: The Education of the Coloured Community in South Africa 1952 - 1970 pages 94 & 95). This opposition remains among the Johannesburg community's educationists themselves. Nobody commented favourably. There seemed to be general agreement with the statement, of a prominent Coloured educationist: "I abhor compartmentalised education. The whole concept of COLOURED EDUCATION and WHITE EDUCATION is abhorrent to me. We are all South Africans." If this is how the community and its teachers feel, then it is scarcely surprising that few highly able and well qualified people are entering the teaching profession.

The government department is aware of this tremendous stumbling block - the shortage of highly qualified teachers. The Chief Inspector explained that his staff is told that "their most important function is guidance and the training of teachers, not inspection". Inspectors give one-day courses to help teachers master new methods and materials. These are followed up. All kindergarten inspectresses are doing in-service training. The difficulty we feel, is that there are only four full inspectors in the Transvaal. Two of the inspectors are Coloured.

The Rand College of Education is the only teacher training college in the Transvaal, which we hope to visit soon.

The Diploma for Teaching Technical or Commercial Courses can be obtained after three years of post matriculation study at the Technical College for Advanced Technical Training at Belville. As sufficient teachers become trained pupils at high school will be able to choose to do commercial, technical or academic courses.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING

This has yet to be studied, but we are informed that at present there are only 38 pupils at the Highveld Technical Training College which is the only such college in the Transvaal at present.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

There are no state-aided special schools for handicapped children in the Transvaal, although a care centre was opened in Coronationville at the beginning of the year. It was established by the initiative of local citizens and receives a small municipal grant, but not, as yet, state aid.

In most primary schools there are special "adaptation" and "adjustment classes" for the "less gifted" children and for those with learning problems. It has been possible to establish these by using in-service training courses.

The need for special schools and institutions to care for the physically and mentally handicapped children is urgent.

DROPOUT FROM SCHOOLS

From the table showing enrollment figures (Appendix I) it can be seen that only 1,01% of the total enrollment is in Std. X while 13,24% of total enrollment is in Sub A.

Only 20,49% of total enrollment is in secondary school classes. (A comparative figure was quoted by Mr. M. Corke in an address to the Witwatersrand Council of Education, 6th December, 1972 This was that:

32,53% of all White pupils were in secondary classes while 11,4% of Coloured pupils were in secondary classes.)

It has not been possible to calculate the dropout rate. The Coloured population has a national growth rate of 2,9% (S.A.I.R.R. "Survey 1972" page 63.) In addition many people are coming into the Johannesburg area every year. The Department of Coloured Affairs has steadily, though still much too slowly in our opinion, been making more classrooms available. All these factors would result in increased enrollment in the lower classes.

There are 13 times as many pupils in Sub A as in Std. X. We do not think that the factors mentioned could account for such a ratio. That there is a severe and worrying dropout rate is not

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disputed. It was, in fact, discussed with concern by everyone consulted.

The main reasons suggested by officials were that families took their children out of school so that they could go out to work, or to look after younger children at home.

Educationists and social workers of the Coloured community saw it as a more broadly based problem, induced by the general social ills which afflict and enmesh the Coloured community. To substantiate this they could quote cases where parents wanted children to continue at school, but the children dropped out despite high ability and parental encouragement.

This milieu encompasses poor, dilapidated and overcrowded homes for the majority, the highest illegitimacy rate in the country, (S.A.I.R.R. "Survey 1972 page 65.) heavy drinking and alcoholism, poor job opportunities, unequal salaries, extremely limited freehold rights and no longer even indirect representation by whites in the central parliament.

This problem is not confined to lower income groups or government school pupils. Mr. Corke, Headmaster of St. Barnabas (The St. Johns of the Coloured people) that by Std. 9 his pupils are disheartened. They tell him they begin to "realise what life is really like". Any lack of achievement in any particular field results in a generalised disillusionment, not only with themselves, but with what they call "the system".

TRUANCY AND DELINQUENCY

Truancy is a problem at many schools, particularly those whose pupils come from poor overcrowded homes.

The truancy rate is much higher among boys. Some social workers feel that the Coloured community is becoming a matriarchy. This they attribute to the low status afforded Coloured men in the professional and social structure of South Africa. They reason that as a man's status has been lowered by the removal of certain political and freehold rights, by the housing shortage which forces young couples to live with parents, the narrowing of his educational choices and by other factors, over the last few decades. So he become despondent. As his despondency increases, so his sense of responsibility towards himself and his family decreases. His role is taken over by the mother. This, they argue, diminishes the father in his own eyes and in those of his son.

Prof. S.P. Cilliers (S.A.I.R.R. : Coloured People:

One government official thought that job and professional status of Coloured women was improving more rapidly than that of Coloured men in Johannesburg. Women were being employed more in clerical and commercial positions, while the majority of men are artisans or skilled factory workers.

Delinquency is high in the Coloured Townships, where much crime is attributed to gangs of young men and boys. Mr. Corke says, "It is certain that the activities of these elements not only contribute to the truancy rate, but also make many children frightened of the journey to and from school."

A senior official in the government Department of Coloured Affairs told us of an academically able 14 year old who had dropped out of school and had become a gang leader. A trained social worker said that in the Riverlea area one group was molesting and interfering with small girls. There have been rapes. Little girls of 7 and 9 years old now have V.D.

What is being done to counteract this? The municipal community services assistants run social clubs in the afternoons at the Recreation Centres. We dropped in on one swinging session, but one social worker was looking after about 150 children aged between 3 and 18 years.

The Wits students run a supervised homework centre in the Witsco Centre in Riverlea. This, we are informed, is well attended by about 500 children daily. Students from all departments give time to tutor children. Maths and science tutoring is in great demand.

The South African Association of Youth Clubs organise camping trips, courses in group leadership, ballet and photography.

The sports facilities at all the schools seen appeared to be totally inadequate or non-existent, so that extra-mural activities which keep our children busy almost all afternoon are not available to most children of the Coloured community. Some individual teachers do run clubs, for example, chess. The choice is restricted by lack of equipment for many hobbies and sports.

The school library services are totally inadequate in our opinion. For example, a primary school with an enrollment of about 800 children receives about 120 volumes per year. These are mainly fiction, of the lighter kind. The titles are not chosen by the headmaster or his staff. There is no library, or full-time or part-time librarian and no-one on the staff is trained to help the children in book selection. The Department of Coloured Affairs

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has tried to encourage the schools to build up their own libraries. They will add to funds collected on a rand for rand basis. This type of scheme worked very well in T.E.D. schools where the population was affluent and book and library orientated. It did not work well in schools in poor areas. Only large library grants and courses to train teacher librarians has resulted in a tremendous improvement in T.E.D. libraries.

In Johannesburg the Johannesburg Public Library has branches in the Recreation Centres.

The stock of childrens' and young people's fiction and non-fiction in the branch we visited seemed adequate and of very good quality, but the reference section was extremely poor. We were told that any user might bespeak any book in the J.P.L. stock, but I could not locate the catalogue and unfortunately no librarian was on duty when we were visiting. This system works well in the branches we use, but it is dependent on the librarians helping their users to become familiar with the catalogue and the book-stock.

The government Department of Coloured Affairs employs nine trained social workers as Probation Officers who "render reconstruction and rehabilitation services". All children over the age of 12 are in their care.

"Boys between the ages of 14½ - 17 who are uncontrollable but not criminal may, if the parents apply, be sent to Youth Camps for a basic training period of six months. They are then placed in employment under probation for a further six months." The official who gave me these facts felt that the success rate was 80%. There are three Youth Camps, all in the Cape Province. They can accommodate about 185 boys.

All Coloured men must register at 18. They are then interviewed by Probation Officers and "for behaviour deviates who do not comply with The Rehabilitation Act" there is a Cadet Training Centre in the Cape. Young men between the ages of 18 - 24 may be sent there for "a basic training period of four months. After that they are placed in employment but are under probation for eight months."

We have done no research on this and are therefore in no position to comment. We have also had no comment from members of the Coloured community.

"This whole question of truancy and delinquency needs much more research.

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THE CHILDREN WHO DO NOT QUALIFY

There is a group of children of school-going age who do not qualify to enter any school in any community or area in South Africa.

These are children whose parents failed to register their births and who are awaiting registration. We feel that urgent representation should be made to the Minister of Coloured Affairs to allow these children to attend the nearest school while they are awaiting registration. Simultaneously we would like to suggest to the government department that a publicity campaign on registration might prevent these cases in future.

Other children who do not qualify are those whose parents have applied to be reclassified. Others again, because of queries or complaints, have been declassified and are waiting to be reclassified. Such cases, we are informed can take several years before a final decision is reached. Again we feel that the child's education is of supreme importance and must not be interrupted for any reason other than illness.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

"On 13th June, 1962 the Minister for Coloured Affairs announced in the Assembly that legislation was to be introduced to provide for the gradual transfer of primary and secondary education for Coloured children to his department He stated that 'The expansion and improvement of his education will create new opportunities for the Coloured,' and the Minister continued, 'will facilitate the achievement of uniform syllabuses. Attention will very soon be given to the ideal of the application of compulsory school attendance, the salaries of Coloured teachers..... The Government wants to give the Coloured a larger share in the management of their own education.' " (S.A.I.R.R.: The Education of the Coloured Community in South Africa 1652 -1970, page 94).

The Chief Inspector explained that his Department had decided to implement compulsory education in three stages:-

Stage I : Any child enrolled at the beginning of an academic year might not withdraw during that year. Now implemented.

Stage II : "Coloured children who have or will turn seven between July 1, 1973 and June 30, 1974, and who live within five kilometres of a suitable school or transport route must attend school from January 1 next year". (Quoted by Rand Daily Mail from Government

Gazette - latest issue.)

Stage III : The Chief Inspector explained that this will be an extension of stage II where the children who have to attend school when they turn seven will then have to stay at school for two years. Progressive steps from 1975 onwards will lead towards seven years of compulsory schooling. White children must remain at school until the end of the year in which they turn sixteen.

The Minister for Coloured Affairs referred to this as a major watershed in the provision of education for Coloured education. The leaders of the Coloured community gave the announcement "a lukewarm" reception.

Unless full compulsory education is implemented rapidly and energetically with all the resources that this country can make available nothing of educational value will have been achieved for the majority of the Coloured population, who were promised so much eleven years ago.

RECREATION

It is acknowledged that particularly in high density urban settlement areas, provision must be made for the leisure hours of the community. Cultural, entertainment, social and sporting facilities are an essential if life is to have any worthwhile quality. The facilities available in Johannesburg are inadequate for the needs of the Coloured community.

Apart from Bosmont and a few other home-ownership areas which are pretty and pleasant, the general aspect of the townships at best is bleak windswept and ugly, and at worst unspeakably vile. Inter township transport is non-existent and communications between areas difficult. The Zoo and Zoo Lake are open to all races but distance and the high cost of transport put them out of bounds except for occasional visiting. In the centre of Johannesburg there are no facilities for Coloureds, no restaurants, nor tea rooms, nor places of entertainment. There is only one hotel for the visitors of the entire community. It is situated in Bosmont. Theoretically performances at the Civic Theatre are available for Coloureds, in practice no permit has yet been granted by the Minister for such performances.

There were four cinemas, one is now being demolished, no theatre at all. Amateur theatrical groups are further hindered by the Bloemfontein Drama Library being for whites only.

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There are a number of municipal libraries and all books are available on request. The municipal record and music library is for whites only.

Credit must however be given to the Johannesburg City Council for establishing and maintaining a number of Community Centres. The Coronationville Community Centre is a model of its kind and boasts a large well-equipped hall with a large stage, adequate dressing rooms, catering facilities as well as committee rooms and rooms for group activities such as ballet lessons for children. An old folks group meets there regularly and concerts ballet, opera and plays are presented there. Membership fees at such centres are low and various groups raise their own funds. The City Council's budget for the need of groups at these centres is too low to make real provision for the needs of children and older people. We believe it is in the region of R3 000 per annum.

The Department of Community Development has in its power the allocation of land for the development of similar centres. They are all too few. Western Township Centre is in an old delapidated beer hall. The Community Assistance Officers of the Johannesburg Municipality perform wonders for old people and children, despite the limitations of venues and the paucity of the budget.

Sporting facilities are inadequate. There are three swimming pools, a few bleak ill-equipped and ugly parks, a few tennis courts, football fields and a sports stadium for a population of about 90 000. It must be remembered that the schools do not offer the pools, courts and playing fields standard in white schools. It is no wonder that the streets are the hazardous playgrounds of most Coloured children. It is no wonder too that teenage gangs harrass not only their contemporaries but with knives and pangas make it dangerous for older people to attend what entertainments are available at the Community Centres. Without parental supervision substitute adult supervision must be provided in suitable centres.

Because of the political impotence of the community and its elected representatives no effective pressure can be exerted on any authority to provide the necessary housing education and recreational facilities which could enrich the lives of the young their parents and grandparents.

We do not wish to arrogate the right of the Coloured community to express its own views, aspirations and solutions for

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its problems, we hope that this Committee can help open the lines of communication and understanding.

Crass stereotypes and generalities about other groups and cultures have bedevilled the thinking of whites, Coloureds, Blacks and officialdom for too long. Let us think in terms of people not groups. People can communicate and co-operate and much more could be accomplished.

We sincerely hope that there will be rapid progress towards the community's REAL participation in the total decision-making process of South Africa.

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A P P E N D I X I.

ENROLMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS AT 'COLOURED SCHOOLS' IN JOHANNESBURG AREA FOR 1973.

(Enrolment figures supplied by the Johannesburg Office of Administration of Coloured Relations).

SCHOOL	Sub A	Sub B	Std.1	Std.2	Std.3	Std.4	Std.5	Std.6	Std.7	Std.8	Std.9	Std.10	Total per School
1. C.J.Botha High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	273	231	137	70	1,160
2. Coronationville High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	389	268	132	87	1,372
3. Eldorado Park High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	128	52	31	6	548
4. Kliptown High	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	177	113	68	18	14	599
5. Noordgesig High	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	196	106	52	27	17	651
6. Riverlea High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	166	127	76	36	710
7. Alexandra Secondary	125	106	103	80	58	87	53	50	25	16	-	-	707
8. Bosmont First Primary	120	125	113	90	76	53	64	-	-	-	-	-	651
9. Bosmont Second Primary	103	280	215	117	95	95	93	-	-	-	-	-	1,001
10. Bosmont Third Primary	95	136	111	83	85	62	61	-	-	-	-	-	633
11. Coronation Hospital Primary	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	17
12. Coronation Primary	-	-	-	166	182	126	138	-	-	-	-	-	612
13. Coronationville Jnr.	171	157	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465
14. Dowling Avn. Primary	148	136	223	229	161	120	95	-	-	-	-	-	1,112
15. T.C.Esterhuysen Primary	120	93	123	109	139	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	746
16. Eldorado Park Primary I.	171	159	135	120	116	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	827
17. Eldorado Park Primary II	147	182	101	88	84	76	85	-	-	-	-	-	763
18. Kliptown 1st Primary	200	145	182	161	107	111	100	-	-	-	-	-	1,006
19. Kliptown 2nd Primary	179	143	161	125	122	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	822
20. Krouse St. Primary	113	96	78	75	61	63	51	-	-	-	-	-	537
21. Nancefield 1st Primary	146	148	131	95	128	77	101	-	-	-	-	-	826
22. Nancefield 2nd Primary	136	167	147	108	96	88	99	-	-	-	-	-	841
23. Newclare Primary	225	172	200	178	121	132	174	-	-	-	-	-	1,202
24. Noordgesig Primary	233	331	306	254	337	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,717
25. Riverlea Primary	175	156	136	155	79	90	120	-	-	-	-	-	911
26. Voorwaarts Primary	221	176	223	178	216	123	129	-	-	-	-	-	1,266
27. Wilhelmina Heskings Primary	185	207	177	171	165	116	74	-	-	-	-	-	1,095

TOTAL ENROLMENT.

3015 3117 3005 2584 2430 1913 2047 2004 1200 814 421 230 22,780

Pupil enrolment in each class expressed as a % of total enrolment.

13,24 13,68 13,19 11,34 10,67 8,40 8,99 8,80 5,27 3,57 1,85 1,01

**BUDGET FIGURES OF MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT OF
COLOURED AND ASIATIC AFFAIRS 73/74 SUPPLIED
BY OFFICIALS OF DEPARTMENT.**

Total expenditure 2,764,722

Total income from house
rentals in Coloured
Townships R1,361,235

Total estimated deficit
which is made good from
The General Rates Fund R1,403,487

Total grants-in-aid and donations to Private
Registered Welfare Organization working
among Coloured and Indian Communities for
same period was R68,712

Bursaries available to Coloured Students
from Municipal Department of Coloured &
Asiatic Affairs.

No. available	Period of Tenure	Study purpose for which Bursary is granted.	Amount of Bursary per Annum.
1	6 years	Medical	R600
1	4 "	Social Sciences	R600
1	3 "	Public Admin.	R600
1	3 "	Pharmacy	R600
1	5 "	Dental	R600
4	4 "	Secondary Educ- ation	R60.

NOTE: All these bursaries are awarded annually,
so that the present number of Coloured
bursaries is about 40.

ENROLMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. (NATIONAL & S.W.A. FIGURES
FROM S.A.I.R.R. SURVEY 1972 COMPARED WITH
LOCAL FIGURES FROM APPENDIX I.

Class	Enrolment in 1971 for Republic		Enrolment in 1971 for S.W.A.		Enrolment in Johannesburg for 1973	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sub A.	101,257	19,34	3,597	18,42	3,015	13,24
Sub B.	83,674	15,94	3,149	16,13	3,117	13,68
Std.1	75,583	14,43	2,899	14,85	3,005	13,19
Std.2	62,958	12,02	2,465	12,63	2,584	11,34
Std.3	54,941	10,49	2,061	10,56	2,430	10,67
Std.4	46,202	8,82	1,808	9,26	1,913	8,40
Std.5	35,352	6,75	1,426	7,30	2,047	8,99
Std.6	27,320	5,22	1,179	6,04	2,004	8,80
Std.7	20,041	3,83	553	2,83	1,200	5,27
Std.8	10,295	1,97	243	1,25	814	3,57
Std.9	3,912	0,75	92	0,47	421	1,85
Std.10	2,114	0,40	51	0,26	230	1,01
Totals	523,649	100,00	19,523	100,00	22,780	100,00

APPENDIX I (Continued).

ENROLMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS AT 'COLOURED SCHOOLS' IN JOHANNESBURG AREA FOR 1973.

Number of primary school children as% of Total Enrolment is	<u>79,50%</u>	Total Enrolment for Primary School is	<u>18,111 children.</u>
Number of secondary school children as % of Total Enrolment is	<u>20,49%</u>	Total Enrolment for secondary schools is	<u>4,669 children</u>
Total in Sub-standards as % of Total Enrolment is	<u>26,92%</u>	Total Enrolment for Sub-Standards is	<u>6,132</u>

A P P E N D I X 2BUDGET FIGURES OF MUNICIPAL DEPT. OF
COLOURED AND ASIATIC AFFAIRS 73 / 74
SUPPLIED BY OFFICIALS OF DEPT.

Total expenditure	R 2 764 722
Total income for house rental in Coloured Townships	R 1 361 235
Total estimated deficit which is made good from the General Rates Fund	R 1 403 487

Total grants-in-aid and donations to Private Registered Welfare Organisations working among Coloured and Indian people for same period R 68 712

BURSARIES AVAILABLE TO COLOURED STUDENTS
FROM JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY

No. Available	Period of Tenure	Purpose for which Bursary's Granted	Amount per annum
1	6 years	Medical studies	R 600
1	4 years	Social Science Study	R 600
1	3 years	Public Administration Study	R 600
1	3 years	Pharmacy Study	R 600
1	5 years	Dental Study	R 600
4	4 years	Secondary School Study	R 60

All these are granted annually, so that the number of bursaries at present is about 40.

A P P E N D I X 3

ENROLLMENT & DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS
FOR COLOUREDS - NATIONAL & S.W.A. FIGURES FROM S.A.I.R.R.
SURVEY 1972 COMPARED WITH LOCAL FIGURES FROM APPENDIX 1

Class	Enrolment in 1971 for Republic		Enrolment in 1971 for C.W.A.		Enrolment in 1973 for Johannesburg.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sub. A	101 257	19,34	3 597	18,42	3 015	13,24
Sub. B	83 674	15,94	3 149	16,13	3 117	13,68
Std. 1	75 583	14,43	2 899	14,85	3 005	13,19
Std. 2	62 958	12,02	2 465	12,63	2 584	11,34
Std. 3	54 941	10,49	2 061	10,56	2 430	10,67
Std. 4	46 202	8,82	1 808	9,26	1 913	8,40
Std. 5	35 352	6,75	1 426	7,30	2 047	8,99
Std. 6	27 320	5,22	1 179	6,04	2 004	8,80
Std. 7	20 041	3,83	553	2,83	1 200	5,27
Std. 8	10 295	1,97	243	1,25	814	3,57
Std. 9	3 912	0,75	92	0,47	421	1,85
Std.10	2 114	0,40	51	0,26	230	1,01
Totals	523 649	100,00	19 523	100,00	22 780	100,00