

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
COLOURED AFFAIRS
FOR THE PERIOD

1st April, 1955, to 31st December, 1958

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COLOURED AFFAIRS for the Period 1st April, 1955, to 31st December, 1958.

THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

I have the honour to present my report for the period 1st April, 1955, to 31st December, 1958.

Cape Town, 18th November, 1959.

I. D. DU PLESSIS,
Secretary for Coloured Affairs.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. A separate Department of Coloured Affairs was established with effect from the 1st April, 1958. As a result of the reconstitution of the Cabinet as from the 23rd October, 1958, Coloured Affairs now falls under The Honourable J. F. Naudé, Minister of the Interior, assisted by The Honourable P. W. Botha, Deputy-Minister of the Interior.

2. The Department's head office is in Hertzog Building, 84 Harrington Street, Cape Town. The establishment of the Department, including outlying offices and institutions, consists of—

The Commissioner for Coloured Affairs—Dr. I. D. du Plessis.

The Assistant Commissioner for Coloured Affairs—Mr. D. J. Bosman.

Administrative posts—14.

Technical posts—5.

Clerical posts—80, of which 34 are occupied by Coloureds.

Teaching posts—64, of which 32 are occupied by Coloureds.

Other posts—196, of which 161 are occupied by Coloureds.

3. As from 1st January, 1959, 133 additional posts will be included in the establishment of the Department as a result of the transfer of the Porter Reformatory for Coloured Boys from the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

4. The departmental organisation comprises three main sections, viz. General and Liaison Services, Rural Section and Welfare Services. In this report each section is dealt with in a separate chapter.

GENERAL REVIEW.

5. During the period covered by this report, the activities of Coloured Affairs increased to such an extent that an independent Department was created. In this report a short review will be given of the developments which took place since the establishment, in March, 1951, of a special State organisation to promote the interests of the Coloured community.

6. Coloured Affairs started as a sub-department of the Department of the Interior. One of the most important aims in establishing the Division was the creation of an official link between the Coloured community and Government Departments and other official bodies. In this capacity Coloured Affairs is not only the channel for the submission of representations on behalf of the Coloured community to other authorities, but it also takes the initiative in making recommendations regarding matters which affect the Coloured community but which are the responsibility of other authorities.

7. In addition to its function as a medium of contact with Government Departments, the Department of Coloured Affairs also acts as a link between local Coloured communities and local authorities in connection with, for example, housing, the demarcation of suitable residential areas and the improvement of general health conditions.

8. Thus liaison services have from the beginning been, and still are, an important function of Coloured Affairs. When the Division was established it was realized, however, that its activities could not be restricted to that of official channel or link. It was fully realised, and also anticipated, that from time to time there would be services which would become the direct responsibility of Coloured Affairs. On this basis certain services, together with personnel and posts attached thereto, were from time to time transferred from other Government Departments to Coloured Affairs. At first this took place on a small scale, as for instance by making Coloured Affairs responsible for the administration of public funds from which grants-in-aid are allocated for sports facilities and educational purposes, as well as for the encouragement and promotion of cultural activities among the Coloured people. Other funds have also been made available for the promotion of better race relations.

9. The first important step towards the expansion of the activities of Coloured Affairs came as a result of the decision to transfer the administrative control of certain Coloured Settlements on Crown land to Coloured Affairs. This took place on 1st April, 1952, and the areas which were transferred consisted of 10 Coloured mission stations and reserves in respect of which the provisions of the Mission Stations and Communal Reserves Act, No. 29 of 1909 (Cape), apply. During 1953 the control of two Coloured reserves was also transferred to Coloured Affairs, and the Department has recently applied the Act of 1909 to two other Coloured areas, viz: Thaba Patchoa in the Orange Free State and the Richtersveld (Namaqualand) after the last-named had been considerably enlarged to provide grazing for migratory Coloured stock farmers.

10. The principle of self-government is applied in respect of certain of these rural communities. Local Coloured Boards of Management, with powers similar to those of Village Management Boards, undertake their own local administration under the guidance of the Department.

11. The agricultural activities in these areas also demand the Department's attention to an increasing extent, especially as regards soil conservation, the provision of additional watering-places by the sinking of boreholes, the establishment of grazing camps, the erection of boundary fences, and the reclamation of badly trampled land. Much additional land has also been purchased by the Department for purposes of Coloured settlement.

12. The Department has always regarded the establishment and maintenance of close contact with the Coloured population as an important policy matter. This is accomplished by paying visits to centres all over the Union, by attending meetings, by interviewing deputations and individuals at office, and by making use of the services of Coloured information officers.

13. In accordance with this policy of maintaining close contact with the Coloured population, the Department arranged a Coloured conference, which was held from the 4th to the 7th October, 1955. Further particulars regarding this conference are given elsewhere in this report.

14. Regarding this policy of contact with the Coloured population, mention may also be made of the Separate Representation of Voters' Act, 1951, as amended, which provides for the establishment of a Union Council for Coloured Affairs. In this way a permanent Coloured body will be available for consultation and for conveying the views and opinions of the Coloured community to the authorities. The necessary administrative steps are being taken for the establishment of the Council.

15. A development of great importance took place on 1st April, 1957, when certain welfare services in respect of Coloureds were transferred from the Department of Social Welfare to Coloured Affairs. With effect from the same date, a separate budget vote was allocated to Coloured Affairs. The following welfare services were taken over—

- (a) The administration of certain provisions of the Children's Act, 1937, in respect of Coloureds, as for instance the placing of Coloured children in need of care with foster-parents or in institutions. For the purpose of this important work Coloured Affairs has also taken over control of the three non-European Government Places of Safety and Detention at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Kimberley. In addition there are 37 private institutions for Coloured children under the administrative control of Coloured Affairs; these institutions are subsidised by the Department by means of per capita and special grants;
- (b) the granting of maintenance and family allowances under the provisions of the Children's Act;
- (c) the administration of the Work Colony, Settlement and State Home for Aged Coloureds at De Novo, Kraaifontein;

(d) the subsidizing of Coloured crèches, community centres and private Old Age Homes;

(e) the granting of poor relief in respect of Coloureds in special emergencies.

16. For almost two years Coloured Affairs has thus been responsible for the control of a great number of Coloured institutions in terms of the provisions of the Children's Act. A further development in this important sphere was the later decision to transfer certain other institutions concerned with the training and uplifting of Coloured boys and girls in need of care to Coloured Affairs. These institutions consist of reformatories and an industrial school which were formerly under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

17. The transfer of powers under the Children's Act has also now made it possible for the Department to place the scheme of preparatory courses formerly held on a temporary basis at Klaasjagersberg near Simonstown on a permanent footing. This was done by means of the establishment of a State institution for the admission of neglected, difficult and problem Coloured boys for whom no provision exists in private institutions and who would otherwise inevitably degenerate into the skolly type. In this institution every endeavour will be made to teach the boys the higher purposes of life and to prepare them to become useful citizens. The new institution at Klaasjagersberg will be opened early in 1959.

18. The transfer of other services to the Department is also planned, as for instance certain Coloured education activities, which at present fall under the Department of Education, Arts and Science. These activities consist of technical education, continuation classes and special and vocational schools. The transfer of these services will probably commence during the 1959 course.

19. The Department of Coloured Affairs, therefore, functions in two ways, namely by the rendering of direct services to the Coloured population, as for instance in the field of welfare services and by providing for the needs of rural Coloured areas, and secondly in a liaison capacity in respect of services rendered by other departments. Concerning the last-named, this office enjoys the friendly and sympathetic co-operation of other departments and authorities for which I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SECTION.

20. The functions of this section cover a wide field and include a great variety of activities, especially those concerning the most important duties of the section, namely liaison services. For the purposes of this report, the activities of this section will be dealt with under the following two headings:—

A. GENERAL AND LIAISON SERVICES.

B. RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND HOUSING COLOURED IN URBAN AREAS.

A. GENERAL AND LIAISON SERVICES.

21. To give a picture of the activities in this sphere, a few examples are briefly dealt with hereunder.

COLOURED CONFERENCE.

22. Mention has already been made of this conference. A hundred Coloureds who take an active interest in matters concerning members of their race were invited to the conference which was held at Klaasjagersberg near Simonstown. Those who attended the Conference were accommodated at Klaasjagersberg, and arrangements were made for the preparation of meals there.

23. The delegates were given the opportunity beforehand to submit points for discussion, and in the peaceful, secluded rural surroundings of Klaasjagersberg these representatives of the Coloured community from all over the Union had the opportunity to discuss the problems experienced by the Coloureds as a group and to formulate proposals for the solution of such problems for submission to the authorities. The conference was the first of its kind in the history of our country and there is no doubt that it materially contributed towards the solution of the problems of the Coloured community and towards the furthering of sound race relations. To furnish a complete account of all the discussions that took place, the decisions that were taken and the following up work that was undertaken afterwards, would make the report too bulky. It may be mentioned, however, that particularly fruitful discussions were held and that important and far-reaching decisions were taken in respect of practically all fields of public life.

24. After the conference, the decisions were taken up with the Government departments and administrations concerned, and the results achieved can decidedly be described as very encouraging.

25. I feel convinced that this conference has had a far reaching and beneficial effect, not only in the interests of the Coloured community but also in the improvement of race relations in general.

PUBLICITY FUNCTIONS.

Function.

26. It is the practice of the department to organise an official function from time to time with the aim of giving the races concerned the opportunity of understanding each other and to foster good relations. The function presented during the period under review was somewhat different from the previous ones and a few particulars are given below.

27. The Eoan-group, a Coloured body which has as its special aim the advancement of cultural matters among the Coloured community, and which is subsidised by the department, organised a grand cultural festival. It was the culminating point of their 23 years of effort in the cultural field. The programme included items from various cultural spheres and reached a very high standard. The group agreed to place one evening's performance at the disposal of this department, and the item chosen was the performance of the opera "La Traviata". For the first time in the history of music a complete opera in Italian was performed by a company consisting entirely of Coloureds.

28. The opera was presented in the Cape Town City Hall and attendance was by the Department's invitation only. The printing of invitation cards was the only expense the Department had in connection with the function.

29. The performance was attended by, amongst others, His Excellency the Governor-General, members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, appeal judges, senators, members of Parliament and members of the Provincial Council, heads of State departments, etc. etc. The City Hall was packed to capacity, and many people who were eager to attend the performances, had to be disappointed as all the available seats had been taken up.

30. The performance was a tremendous success, and according to about 150 letters of appreciation received, it was clear that the undertaking provided a valuable contribution towards the fostering of good race relations.

Radio Talks.

31. At the invitation of the South African Broadcasting Corporation it was made possible for me to deliver a series of radio talks on a number of subjects concerning the work of the Department or of special interest to the Coloured community.

Grants-in-Aid.

32. Funds are annually provided through the budget of the Department for grants-in-aid for physical education and adult education for Coloureds.

33. During the period under review, a total amount of £17,614 was allocated for this purpose to deserving bodies which provide the services mentioned.

34. One of the conditions on which grants-in-aid are provided, is that the body should itself contribute an amount which is at least equal to the grants-in-aid provided. In this way the particular organisations are assisted in helping themselves.

35. When the organisations apply for grants-in-aid it is *inter alia* expected that, in the application forms, estimates must be submitted to indicate what activities they have in mind and how the funds which they have at their disposal, or which they estimate to collect on their own initiative, will be used to defray costs. The difference between the funds available and the total estimated costs of the organisation's program for the ensuing year then forms the amount in respect of which

the department will consider a grant-in-aid, i.e. the grant-in-aid which is allocated must, in the true sense of the word, be an aid or a supplement that follows after the organisation has itself made an effort.

36. The functions of the body concerned are inspected by experts of the Department of Education, Arts and Science, which kindly provides the services of professional persons. These experts who examine the activities of European organisations from all over the country which apply to their Department for grants-in-aid and who thus gain valuable experience, also advise the organisations which apply to this Department, and in so doing they make it possible for these bodies to organise their activities in the most efficient, scientific and economical way possible.

Game Leader Courses.

37. In my previous report mention was made of these courses which were organised from time to time, with the help of this Department, by the National Union for Vocational Courses (N.A.V.A.C.)—a body which was created by this Department. During the period under review the fifth, sixth and seventh courses were held by N.A.V.A.C.

38. A total amount of £446 was once again made available by this Department for the purpose, but since N.A.V.A.C. has been gradually building up its own funds, the grants-in-aid which were provided, were much smaller than was the case previously. As a matter of fact N.A.V.A.C. has advanced to such an extent on the road to financial independence that one of the courses was entirely financed by funds which they collected themselves.

39. In passing, it may be mentioned that, during the period under review, N.A.V.A.C. presented a string orchestra competition at the Goodwood Showgrounds with the object of strengthening their funds and at the same time encouraging Coloured orchestras. Trophies were donated by various bodies and individuals and the undertaking was very successful. The profits made, reinforced the funds of N.A.V.A.C.

Preparatory Scheme for Coloured Youth.

40. The preparatory scheme for Coloured Youth of which was mention was made in my previous reports, began in February, 1956. The Klaasjagersberg camp, near Simonstown, was used for the purpose of this scheme.

41. The aim of the scheme was general preparation for the future with emphasis on physical education, discipline, character building and hygiene.

42. Another important aim was to make provision for the difficult period between the date when the Coloured boy leaves school and when he starts working. It often happens that during this period of idleness a work-shy attitude and other social evils develop.

43. A total of 241 Coloured boys from various parts of the country applied to attend the courses. Since the scheme was in the form of an experiment, it was decided that the number of those attending the courses should initially be limited. Unfortunately a large number of applicants had to be disappointed.

44. All the boys who attended the courses were examined by a district surgeon, and provision was also made for medical attention in case of illness during the courses.

45. Camp clothing, bedding, etc. were issued to those attending the courses and a small monthly allowance in the form of pocket money was paid to them. In addition to physical culture, sports lectures and the showing of educational films, a small library was also

made available to the boys. The training scheme and the local administration was controlled by a Coloured principal and an assistant principal. A total of 70 Coloured boys was accepted for the courses.

46. The aim of the Department was to place those who attended in suitable positions after the completion of the courses. Placements were made as follows:—

Clerks.....	6
Assistant librarians.....	6
Apprentice shop manager.....	1
Apprentice masons.....	3
Apprentice piano tuners.....	4
Apprentice blockman.....	1
Apprentice mechanic.....	1
Apprentice joiners.....	5
Apprentice radio-repairer.....	1
Apprentice waiter.....	1
Apprentice plumber.....	1
Apprentice painter.....	1
Tailors (clothing factory).....	2
Bedding boys (S.A.R.).....	25
Messengers.....	3
Printing assistants.....	3

The position regarding the remaining six boys who attended the courses is as follows:—

Returned to school.....	2
Back home.....	2
Dismissed.....	2

47. As was indicated earlier in this report, the Klaasjagersberg camp was in the meantime converted into a permanent institution under the Children's Act and, as the activities in connection therewith could not be dealt with at the same time as the preparatory courses, the last-mentioned scheme had to be temporarily suspended.

Bibliography.

48. This work, which was undertaken by the Department and which consists of a list of books, reports and written material dealing with the Coloured community and matters affecting that community, was referred to in my previous report. As is mentioned there, it is the Department's intention to keep the bibliography up to date by adding supplements from time to time. During the period under review, four supplements were completed and the Department is at present busy with the consolidation of the original bibliography and the supplements already issued.

Information Service.

49. In my previous reports mention was made of the information officers of this Department who perform field work among the Coloured community with the object of eliminating unnecessary hardships, of drawing the attention of the authorities concerned to conditions that deserve their attention and of bringing those persons who have a specific problem into contact with the proper authority, etc. etc. The officials concerned are *inter alia* carrying out a systematic inspection programme of Coloured areas, and during the period under review 30,560 visits were paid.

Research Work.

50. Apart from the bibliography and the supplements already mentioned, various projects have been undertaken with the help of the Coloured Research Officers of the Department. The purpose of these projects is to make a study, for Departmental use, of the conditions among and concerning the Coloured population.

Office Accommodation.

51. Owing to the allocation of additional functions and the consequent expansion of staff, the building which was used by the Department became too small. Three stories of a new block of offices were consequently occupied in April, 1958. As a result the main entrance is now in Harrington Street.

Race Classification.

52. One of the most important functions which this Department carries out in a liaison or advisory capacity is that of race classification as far as the Cape Coloured, the Cape Malays and the Griquas are concerned. In cases where there is a measure of doubt regarding classification for purposes of the Population Register, this Department is consulted by the Population Registrar, and in cases of late registration of births or the amendment of race descriptions in birth or marriage certificates, the Department is consulted by the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Careful attention is paid to such matters and in each case a personal interview with the individual takes place. In cases outside Cape Town and vicinity, where the department has no representatives, the District Registrars of Births and Deaths (where such officials are available) or the Magistrates are requested to obtain all the particulars and to furnish them to the Department. After having obtained all the available information, the Department formulates its recommendations regarding the race classification of the person concerned. Every effort is made to handle such cases in a most sympathetic manner and to formulate the recommendations concerning the individuals so as to place them, as far as possible, in the right group, i.e. where they will feel most at home so that no hardship will be caused.

53. Since the Department was established, a total of 488 race classification cases was handled, apart from the large number of enquiries in connection with this matter.

Private Performances.

54. During the period under review, this Department on many occasions again acted as liaison between the Cape Malay Concert groups and private bodies or individuals who wished to organise performances. These successful performances have undoubtedly contributed greatly towards bringing about good relations between the population groups concerned.

Registration of Butchers.

55. As was indicated in my previous reports, this Department is consulted by the Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board in connection with all applications by Coloureds for registration as butchers as well as all other applications affecting areas occupied by Coloureds or intended for occupation by that community. The Department is also represented on the Advisory Committee for the Marketing and Distribution of Meat.

56. When such applications are considered, the main consideration of the Department is whether the Coloured community concerned suffers any inconvenience.

57. An important underlying principle of the apartheid policy, namely that each race group should, where practicable, be served by members of its own race, is here taken into account. Very often butcheries already exist in Coloured areas, and it is realised that, unless such businesses are taken over by the Coloureds through the application of the Group Areas Act, the process will be a long one. Although the Department would not specifically discourage Coloured applicants from opening butcheries in Coloured areas where there are already many butcheries belonging to members of

other race groups and where the opening of further new units would involve more than the usual risk, the Department would not stand in the way of Coloured applicants who are willing to compete with existing units.

58. During the year, numerous applications by Coloureds for registration as butchers were granted on the recommendation of this Department.

Meat Requirements for Religious Occasions.

59. As a result of the Department's intercession, permission was again granted during the period under review to the Malay community to bring sheep into the controlled areas for the celebration of the religious ceremony "The Korbaan".

Grants and Pensions.

60. Numerous individuals visit the Department daily in connection with their needs concerning grants of one kind or another. They are given advice, are assisted in complying with all the necessary formalities, forms are filled in for them, or they are put in touch with other bodies which render some form of assistance, etc.

Applications for Appointment as Commissioners of Oath, Justices of the Peace, Marriage Officers and the Issuing of Firearms.

61. This Department continues to act as liaison between Coloureds who apply for the above concessions and the authorities concerned. Efforts are here made to prevent, as far as possible, any unnecessary inconvenience to the Coloured community.

62. During the period under review, the following number of applications were dealt with by the Department:—

Commissioners of Oath and Justices of the Peace.	76
Marriage Officers.....	88
Firearm Licences.....	101

Employment Opportunities for Coloureds.

63. The Department still endeavours to provide more employment opportunities for Coloureds in all fields where it is practically possible for the Coloured community to be served by people of their own race.

Visits to the Kramat on Robben Island by Malay Pilgrims.

64. An arrangement exists between the Department of Defence and this Department according to which all Malays who wish to visit the kramat on Robben Island for worshipping purposes must apply for permits to this Department for submission to the Defence authorities. Every endeavour is made to make the arrangements as effective as possible.

General.

65. As far as the general liaison services are concerned, it is of course not possible to provide a complete picture of all the various functions within the compass of this report, but from the few particulars given above some idea may be gained of the trend of these services.

B. RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND HOUSING.

Coloureds in Urban Areas.

66. The high rate of increase and urbanization of the Coloureds of South Africa is causing more and more problems in connection with the finding of employment in urban areas and the availability of housing. These problems are worsened by the presence of large numbers of Bantu, to whom the local authorities must in many cases give preference owing to applicable legislation.

67. In view of the problems that result from the Coloured and Bantu living together, one of the major tasks which the Department of Coloured Affairs has set itself is the separation of these two races and the provision of separate residential areas and adequate and suitable housing for the Coloureds. In this respect the Department enjoys the fullest support and co-operation of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. In terms of the provisions of section five and five bis of the Native (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No. 25 of 1945), as inserted by section twenty-six of the Native Laws Amendment Act, 1957 (Act No. 36 of 1957), the residence of Coloureds in proclaimed Bantu residential areas may be limited.

68. As far as the provision of housing for Coloureds is concerned, many obstacles are encountered which result in delays and which must naturally be overcome before the ideal of the Department, namely the provision of the maximum number of houses in the minimum period, can be attained. This matter is now being investigated by an inter-departmental committee.

69. As in the past the Department, in co-operation with the State departments concerned, has guarded against precipitate application of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act No. 52 of 1951), and the Department is not inclined to recommend it unless conditions are such that the health of the community concerned is actually endangered.

70. The period under review was taken up mainly by following up, consolidating and co-ordinating the work done since the establishment of the Department of Coloured Affairs in connection with the demarcation of group areas and the establishment of Coloured residential areas. A great deal of success has been attained in this direction and I wish to thank the various local authorities and state departments for their assistance. Since its establishment, 197 different places have already been visited by representatives of this Department in connection with preparatory work regarding the planning or improvement of Coloured residential areas. During these visits matters, such as the availability of suitable sites where Coloureds could be housed and which could serve as future Coloured group areas, are discussed with the local authorities. They are also advised on matters such as the planning of the area which they have in view and as to what must be done to obtain housing loans. As has already been stated, many of the places must be visited more than once, depending on the problems that arise there from time to time. During the period under review, the places mentioned in Appendix A of this Chapter were visited and discussions with the local authorities concerned took place.

71. Owing to the accumulation of head office work resulting from inspections held during the previous year and the mass of follow-up work, correspondence and enquiries from local authorities, the routine inspections during the past year had to be temporarily suspended. It has also been found that it obviously serves no purpose to be too far ahead of the Group Areas Board as regards the siting of Coloured residential areas. Inspections are now only undertaken in places where special and important problems exist and where local inspection is the only way of giving assistance. Instead of routine visits, a circular is sent to all local

authorities who have Coloureds living in their area. The circular contains full instructions regarding the planning of Coloured residential areas as well as enquiries about the position of the Coloureds in the particular authority's area. A register of answers is kept and eventually it will be possible to determine at a glance the position of the Coloureds in each urban area in the Union as far as the local authorities are concerned. Negotiations are still taking place with the local authorities throughout South Africa by means of correspondence.

72. As was mentioned in previous annual reports, this Department is not empowered to use direct compulsion in connection with Coloured residential areas and housing, and it is entirely dependent on the goodwill and co-operation of the local authorities, which, with few exceptions, are regularly given. The closest co-operation continues to exist between the Department and the government bodies concerned and I would like to express my thanks to them.

APPENDIX A.

List of places visited by representatives of this Department during the period 1st April, 1955 to 31st December, 1958 in connection with the demarcation of Coloured

Group Areas and the planning of Coloured residential areas. (Many of these places had to be visited more than once because of new problems that often arose.)

Albertinia	Hermanus	Prince Alfred's Hamlet
Alicedale	Johannesburg	Redlinghuys
Aurora	Kakamas	Riebeeck Castle
Barkly West	Kalabaskraal	Riebeeck West
Bethlehem	Kamieskroon	Ritchie
Bethulie	Klapmuts	Riverlands
Bitterfontein	Klaver	Riversdale
Campbell	Kleinmond	Robertson
Citrusdale	Koringberg	Rouxville
Clanwilliam	Kraaifontein	Smithfield
Darling	Langebaan	Springfontein
Dewetsdorp	Leipoldtville	Struis Bay
Douglas	Lutzville	Swellendam
Durbanville	Malmesbury	Trompsburg
Edenburg	Moorreesburg	Tulbagh
Eersterivier	Mossel Bay	Upington
Eshowe	Napier	Vaalharts
French Hoek	Niekerkshoop	Vanrhynsdorp
Garies	Nieuwoudtville	Vanwyksvlei
George	Noordhoek	Fish Hoek
Germiston	Nuwerus	Vredendal
Gouda	Odendaalsrus	Warrenton
Graaff-Reinet	Oudtshoorn	Welcome
Graafwater	Piketberg	Wellington
Grabouw	Port Elizabeth	Wepener
Griqua Town	Pretoria	Wolseley
Heidelberg	Prieska	Zastron.

CHAPTER III.

RURAL SECTION.

73. The activities of this section are constantly expanding both as regards the volume of work and the extent of the areas which are served. These activities are summarised under the following headings.

Expansion of Areas.

74. To make better provision for the Coloureds during the period under consideration—

- (a) *the Eksteenskuil settlement*, approximately 1,400 morgen in extent, was enlarged by the purchase of about 700 morgen of land of which 400 morgen are irrigable. In comparison with 1952 the settlement's total population increased from 83 to 170, while a further number will be placed during the coming official year;
- (b) *the Leliefontein Coloured Area (Namaqualand)* was enlarged by the purchase of two farms, Hoorngat and Tweerivieren, with a combined area of 6,000 morgen; and
- (c) *the farm Kranshoek (Knysna)*, about 385 morgen in extent, was purchased. Already 50 Coloured families have been settled on it.

Introduction of Statutory Control.

75. Statutory control under the provisions of the Mission Stations Act (Act No. 29 of 1909, Cape) was introduced at the following places—

- (a) Thaba Patchoa (Thaba 'Nchu, O.F.S.), about 2,421 morgen in extent;
- (b) Richtersveld (Namaqualand), about 600,000 morgen in extent; and
- (c) *the farm Naab*, about 14,000 morgen in extent, which, in terms of Act No. 29 of 1958, has been incorporated into the Concordia Coloured areas.

76. As a result of requests from various communities, including areas where Coloureds privately own the land, such as Saron in the Tulbagh area, the application of the provisions of the aforementioned Act in a few places is under consideration.

Control of Coloured Areas.

77. The administration of the different areas was overhauled and simplified by the amendment of the aforementioned Act by Act No. 35 of 1955 and by the issuing of a new set of regulations under the Act as well as under the Coloured Persons Settlement Areas (Cape) Act (Act No. 3 of 1930). This improvement of the administration has brought about a new approach to problems and greater development possibilities in these areas. Most of the local authorities have shown a new enthusiasm to put their house in order. The use of the word "quality" is becoming more common. Donkeys, for instance, are being done away with in large numbers because it is realised that they are superfluous and useless.

78. Where the increase in the number of visiting agents in connection with insurance, implements, sewing machines and all kinds of luxury items indicate an increase in the purchasing power in various areas, the development of schools and the establishment of libraries and various associations and societies indicate growing cultural awareness and increasing higher needs. When giving information and advice in the areas, the Department must, therefore, keep in touch with the various trends and developments. Apart from assistance schemes and developments such as fencing and the provision of water which may be regarded as more than purely agricultural and primary, the stage has been reached where it has become imperative to provide for other needs.

79. An important development is the planning and development of proper residential areas in the rural areas which fall under the Department. With the co-operation of the Director of the Trigometrical Survey, the Surveyor General, the Cape Town Planning Commission and the Cape Provincial Town Planner, a start has been made with the town planning of the Genadendal and Mamre Coloured Areas. The South African Air Force has already taken aerial photographs which will serve as the basis for the contemplated planning and development. The developments mentioned will probably be completed during the following year, after which attention will be given to other areas in this connection.

General Agricultural Survey—Namaqualand Coloured Areas.

80. Owing to the vastness and isolated situation of the areas, which cover a total of approximately 1½ million morgen, as well as the low rainfall, small livestock farming is the most important agricultural undertaking from which most of the inhabitants make a living. The exceptionally wet season since the drought of 1949 continued until 1957 when the gradual decrease in rainfall which set in resulted in the drought of 1957/58.

Stock Breeding.

81. During the favourable season small livestock reached the record totals shown in the tables below. The low figures for 1958 reflect the heavy losses during the drought owing to the lack of adequate water supplies and pasturage and owing to plant poisoning when winter pasture had of necessity to be grazed during the summer months when it was poisonous.

In the Richtersveld the position was saved by wide-spread thunderstorms.

Area	1956		
	Sheep	Goats	Total
Leliefontein.....	7,987	14,159	22,146
Steinkopf.....	17,941	21,604	39,545
Concordia.....	10,260	8,942	19,202
Komaggas.....	958	10,402	11,360
Richtersveld.....	7,864	15,896	23,760
GRAND TOTAL.....	45,010	71,003	116,013

Area	1957		
	Sheep	Goats	Total
Leliefontein.....	5,500	11,022	16,522
Steinkopf.....	18,953	23,851	42,804
Concordia.....	11,415	9,816	21,231
Komaggas.....	980	11,450	12,430
Richtersveld.....	9,864	17,316	27,180
TOTAL.....	46,712	73,455	120,167

Area	1958			Hoofed Animals
	Sheep	Goats	Total	
Leliefontein.....	5,500	11,022	16,522	1,650
Steinkopf.....	12,900	18,050	30,950	1,600
Concordia.....	4,228	8,042	12,270	1,200
Komaggas.....	1,150	9,046	10,196	750
Richtersveld.....	8,950	12,224	21,174	1,800
TOTAL....	32,728	58,384	91,112	7,000

Soil Conservation Schemes.

82. The low rainfall, extensive grazing grounds without any camps and defective cattle watering places, require soil conservation measures to be concentrated mainly on the provision of additional hygienic cattle watering places, and, as far as possible, reserve camps to combat drought. In pursuance of this policy one hole was drilled at Concordia, seven were drilled at Leliefontein and eight at Steinkopf. Boreholes and wells, as indicated in the following tables, are each equipped with a suitable windpump and two 16 feet

by eight feet circular concrete dams. These activities fall under the control of the Department's Works Supervisor.

Area.	Boreholes	Wells
Concordia.....	1	—
Leliefontein.....	3	—
Steinkopf.....	3	1

Provision was made in the 1958/59 Budget for five boreholes at Concordia, five at Komaggas and seven at Steinkopf.

83. The appointment of a Works Supervisor in the near future will speed up the provision of boreholes and fountains. The general soil conservation scheme for the entire area makes provision for 190 miles of fencing.

Soil Conservation Schemes undertaken on a 90 per cent Subsidy Basis.

84. In order to check soil erosion, weirs were built in the Nels and Kobus rivers from which about 300 morgen are irrigated at Zoar. Ineffective diversion furrows were shifted and lined with concrete under the supervision of the Works Supervisor.

85. The planning of Mamre was completed and sufficient material ordered and received for the erection of a total of 21 miles of necessary fencing.

86. Arrangements are being made for three extra holes to be drilled at Thaba Patchoa during the 1959/60 financial year.

87. Provisional investigations have been carried out in connection with the reclamation of the sand dunes at Ebenezer, and the whole area will be planned shortly. Provision for soil conservation works has been made in the estimates of the Department.

Loan Services as Defined in Section sixteen bis of Act No. 29 of 1909, as amended.

88. At present, the most important service under this heading is the date scheme at Henkries in the Steinkopf area where 2,000 fully grown female trees are cultivated. The following yields were obtained from 270 bearing trees:—

1955.....	12,963 lb.
1956.....	16,926 lb.
1957.....	13,933 lb.
1958.....	23,383 lb.

Tender Board exemption is obtained annually to sell the dates out of hand at the following prices:—

Grade A. 1.....	2s. 0d. per lb.
Grade I.....	1s. 6d. per lb.
Grade II.....	1s. 3d. per lb.
Grade III.....	9d. per lb.

Owing to the good quality and exceptional flavour of the fruit, there is such a demand that many orders cannot be executed. The largest percentage of trees are expected to come into full production during the next 15 years. Certain outstanding fully grown trees of 30 years and over each produce as much as 500 lbs. of dates.

89. When the Leliefontein and Komaggas Boards were unable to contribute 50 per cent of the costs for the erection of boundary fences, loans were made available to both bodies.

90. It may be mentioned that the village of Enon has a hygienic domestic water scheme under the supervision of the Works Supervisor.

91. It may also be mentioned that the improvement of the Mamre and Genadendal domestic water systems is receiving attention.

Services undertaken from Board Funds.

92. A concrete covering has been placed over a drinking water well at Concordia and a wind pump has been erected on it, while at Komaggas a bent windpump was dismantled and properly installed over the borehole. These undertakings fell under the control of the Department's Works Supervisor.

Fencing of Open Boundaries and Converting Cattle-proof Boundary Fences into Vermin-proof Fencing in terms of Acts Nos. 11 of 1922 and 17 of 1912, as amended.

93. Distances as indicated in the table hereunder were fenced as a result of notices served on the Department by farmers in terms of the fencing laws:

Area	Cattle-proof fencing		Vermin-proof fencing		Conversion of cattle-proof fencing into vermin-proof fencing	
	Miles	Yards	Miles	Yards	Miles	Yards
Leliefontein.....	23	1,473	2	304	16	860
Concordia.....	2	1,187	11	1,566	10	620
Steinkopf.....	13	780	1	1,558	—	—
Komaggas.....	12	874	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	52	767	15	1,668	26	1,480

Grand total for the whole area: 95 miles 395 yards.

Mier Coloured Settlement: Administered in terms of Act No. 3 of 1930.

94. This settlement is situated about 200 miles north of Upington, and falls inside the Kalahari region. At present, however, only about 30 per cent of the 430,000 morgen of nutritious veld can be used owing to the scarcity of water. Nine holes are being drilled in the drier parts. The possibility of pumping water from strong existing holes to parts where only dry or salt-water holes were drilled, is being considered.

95. The 86 occupiers who hire occupation and grazing rights own the following number of cattle:—

10,333 sheep	6,094 goats
2,060 cattle	324 horses
131 mules	453 donkeys.

96. During 1955 and again towards the end of the following year, a number of plots totalling about 180

morgen were seriously damaged by floods. In order to assist the tenants of damaged plots, state loans and subsidies were made available.

In cases where the whole crop had been washed away, provision was also made for seed loans.

97. Three bridges were built to link the different islands to enable settlers to reach the market with their produce, and at present two more are being built and provision is being made for another three during the 1959/60 financial year.

98. Mention may be made of the fact that two state lucerne mowers and presses are available to the occupiers at low rentals.

General Matters in Regard to Other Rural Coloured Areas Administered in terms of Act No. 29 of 1909, as amended.

99. As a result of the favourable location of expanding industrial centres in the vicinity, the young residents of Mamre and Genadendal are able to make a living by working outside the Mission stations; they return home at intervals only.

100. In addition to the 150 two-morgen plots which are intensively cultivated under irrigation at Ebenezer, the dune-veld is used for cattle farming. Some of the residents make a good living as fishermen, while others work in the rock lobster factories at Lamberts Bay and Doorn Bay where wages are exceptionally good. The provision of a more regular supply of irrigation water to Ebenezer by the construction of dams in the canal is being investigated.

101. While a large percentage of the Enon community earns high wages in the industrial centres near Port Elizabeth, some of them make a good living by selling poles and firewood from the valuable indigenous forests which cover a large part of the area.

102. Zoar is so situated that the residents are mostly dependent upon the 300 morgen of irrigable land on which vegetables and fruit are intensively cultivated. Owing to the low winter rainfall and dry summers, the grazing land is not an important asset.

103. Thaba Patchoa, in the district of Thaba 'Nchu has such a good summer rainfall that mixed farming is possible, and many Coloureds supply milk to the cheese factory at Tweespruit, while an area of 400 morgen of fertile land is used for maize and wheat production.

CHAPTER IV.

WELFARE SERVICES.

104. In Chapter I a short summary was given of the services for which the Department has been responsible since April 1, 1957. It must be mentioned that certain services such as social-science researches, probation services, adoption of children, investigations and inspections are still carried out by the Department of Social Welfare on behalf of this Department. This Department is very grateful for the devotion and spirit in which these services are rendered.

105. In the short space of two years the services, the nature and scope of which is described below, were taken over, and it is the Department's task to determine the various needs of the Coloured population and to grant assistance and apply preventive measures in the most useful way. It is the Department's aim to obtain the co-operation of the Coloured population, to awaken their sense of responsibility and to encourage mutual helpfulness and independence.

SOCIAL SECURITY

106. The purpose of social security is to give financial assistance to persons and families who, owing to circumstances beyond their control, would otherwise be placed in a position of physical and spiritual danger. In this respect the Department administers two assistance schemes.

- Maintenance grants payable in respect of needy children and mothers, and
- family allowances to breadwinners whose earnings are temporarily inadequate for the proper maintenance of their dependents.

The extent of these schemes is as follows:

	Number of cases	
	1/4/1957	31/12/1958
Maintenance Grants.....	6,246	*6,764
Family Allowances.....	93	58

* Includes 1,185 cases where grants were paid to selected foster parents for the care of children committed to them.

CARE OF THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED AND THE AGED.

Settlement.

108. Selected old-aged and physically unfit persons with a farming background, and preferably with dependent children, are established on small holdings in the settlement which forms part of the De Novo State Institutions near Kraaifontein in the district of Bellville. They are allowed, on certain conditions and with certain privileges, to make use of their remaining physical powers to provide for themselves and their dependants. The scheme, in other words, aims at assisting persons, who would otherwise not be able to do so, to educate their children.

109. The settlement consists of 56 plots, each about one morgen in extent. Besides other privileges, such as free housing, fuel, medical services, etc., the settlers receive a monthly allowance calculated at £3. 11s. 8d. per married couple and 6s. 8d. dependent child, the maximum amount payable per family per month being £6. 6s. 8d. Settlers must, on admission, renounce the right to their old-age and war veterans pensions as well as their disability grants and maintenance grants. The settlers work their plots for their own benefit. There is also an Advisory Board nominated by the Minister to advise him on matters affecting the general welfare of the settlers.

On 1st April, 1957, there were 39 settler families totalling 196 persons, while on the 31st December, 1958, there were 38 settlers totalling 156 persons.

STATE OLD AGE HOMES.

110. The home forms part of the De Novo State Institutions and was established for the housing of destitute, medically unfit and aged men and women who do not require constant medical treatment and nursing and for whom no other care or provision exists.

111. The Old Age Home was established mainly for the admission of:—

- (i) persons from provincial hospitals for whom the Department has accepted financial responsibility;
- (ii) settlers and their spouses on the State settlement who, owing to age and infirmity, are no longer able to provide for themselves;
- (iii) in exceptional cases, persons who cannot be admitted to private old age homes.

The Department has made provision for the subsidisation of private old age homes and it expects the community to play its part by contributing, for example, towards the establishment and maintenance of private institutions for the housing and care of the aged.

112. On admission the applicants become the responsibility of the Department and must renounce all other social pensions and grants which are payable by the State. They are provided with free housing, food, clothing, shoes, etc., and, if necessary, they receive 10s. pocket money per month. Reasonable medical services are rendered by, or on the recommendation, of the district surgeon. The Old Age Home can accommodate 120 men and women and is nearly always full.

TREATMENT OF DEVIATE PERSONS.

113. At the De Novo State Institution there is also a work colony for men which is maintained in terms of the Work Colonies Act (Act No. 25 of 1949). Although the Act provides that certain types of persons who have been found guilty of infringements but who have no inherent criminal inclinations may be committed to the work colony, the inmates are mostly persons who are addicted to drink and drugs, such as dagga, and persons who refuse to work and fail to support themselves and their dependants.

114. The work colony can accommodate a maximum number of 100 persons. Its aim is to improve the inmates physically and morally so as to help them to rehabilitate and adjust themselves to society and become responsible and useful citizens.

115. On 1st April, 1957, there were 67 inmates as against 64 on 31st December, 1958. It was found necessary to reorganise the administration of the institution and this is now being done.

CHILD WELFARE.

116. The Children's Act (No. 31 of 1937) makes provision for two forms of child welfare, namely placing with foster parents and different forms of institutional care. It is the duty of the administering Department, the Commissioner of Child Welfare and the welfare workers to employ the one or the other system, according to the circumstances of each case. Provision is also made for the transfer from one form of care to the other.

117. With a system of foster care and an institutional system which adequately complies with the requirements of the Act as well as with the needs of the child, it should be reasonably possible to accommodate each child in need of care in such a manner that it can develop spiritually, emotionally and socially into an independent and useful citizen.

118. It is felt that the institutional system which is at present at the disposal of the Department, and which is subsidised by it as far as children committed by the courts are concerned, is in need of a certain amount of reorganisation. The Department will in due course make proposals to the various churches and welfare bodies to whom these institutions belong.

Foster Care.

119. It is not necessary to elaborate on the subject of foster care. Suffice it to say that foster care is the best and most satisfactory form of child care. The best place for a child is the home. There he experiences the proper social and emotional values that give him balance and the warm and intimate love that the parent, particularly the mother provides. If the home conditions are unfavourable or if there is no parental home, a young child, especially a child under five, is most suitably placed with approved foster parents. Every care is usually taken to find suitable foster parents for such young children where they can be reared and cared for in a well-adapted family relationship. The Department is financially responsible for the care of such children at prescribed rates.

Institutional Care.

120. The Children's Act makes provision for a variety of institutions, the purpose and nature of which are often not sufficiently known. It is, therefore, considered necessary to give a brief explanation of the various types of institutions erected under the Children's Act and maintained by the government, churches and societies for the care of Coloured children for whom the Department has accepted either full responsibility or responsibility on the basis of per capita or special allowances.

121. In order to ensure the best institutional care and treatment for children declared in need of care in terms of the Children's Act, or for juvenile delinquents found guilty under the Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 56 of 1955), it is essential that classification should take place according to race, religion, sex, age and special intellectual, physical or behaviour problems. In accordance with a child's own and home circumstances and needs, investigated and reported on by a probation officer and submitted to a Children's Court, it is decided what type of institution will best serve the interests of the child. In the case of a child dealt with under the Children's Act, it usually means commitment to a certified institution or industrial school, and in the case of a juvenile delinquent commitment to a reformatory or certified hostel.

122. If a child or juvenile is removed directly from his parental home or residence pending further investigation, he may, upon the issue of a detention order by a Child Welfare Commissioner, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, be placed in a place of safety or detention for consecutive periods of 14 days. Private persons or any suitable institution may serve as a place of safety or detention until he is committed.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

PLACES OF SAFETY AND DETENTION.

123. The Department controls three places of safety and detention. One is situated in Wynberg, Cape, and makes provision for approximately 185 children. One is at Port Elizabeth and accommodates 50 children, while the third one is situated at Kimberley and accommodates 50 children. As these institutions mostly serve as transits, there is hardly any question of classification according to religion, age, deviations, etc. The Department and the children's courts, therefore, endeavour to keep these children in the institutions for as short a period as possible. There is a provincial school in every institution. All three places are usually full.

Industrial School.

124. The only industrial school for Coloured children is situated in Ottery in the Cape Peninsula. It provides accommodation for approximately 600 needy and problem boys. The institution was taken over from the Department of Education, Arts and Science on the 1st October, 1958, with a total of 612 children. The education and rehabilitation of these children are undertaken on the following three lines:

- (i) the correction of behaviour deviations on a scientific-psychological basis by means of psychological clinics,
- (ii) academic training according to the provincial syllabuses, and
- (iii) technical training according to syllabuses drawn up by the Department of Education, Arts and Science. Training is given in the following trades: shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, masonry and plastering, painting, fishing-boat operators, plumbing, sheet-metal work, furniture making and upholstering.

Reformatories.

125. There are three reformatories for Coloured children. Their aim is similar to that of the industrial school and they function according to the same principle, namely that in the treatment of juvenile delinquency punitive and preventative measures are not the entire solution, and they emphasise the constructive principles of re-education, mental hygiene and social rehabilitation.

126. This Department took over control of the reformatory for girls near Faure, Cape, on 1st April, 1958, with 76 pupils, as well as control of the reformatory for boys in the same area, with 117 pupils, on 1st July, 1958. On 31st December, 1958, there were 86 committed girls and 121 boys in the two institutions. The third and largest similar institution, viz. Porter Reformatory, was taken over on 1st January, 1959. This institution can accommodate about 600 boys.

127. Tuition is given on the same basis as at the industrial schools. The girls receive technical training in needlework, cookery, laundry, housecraft, first-aid and mothercraft.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR CHILDREN.

128. The Department felt itself compelled to make provision, through a state institution, for the reception, care and training, in accordance with provincial syllabuses, for boys in need of care who, because of behaviour deviations, cannot readily be admitted to the existing private institutions or immediately be taken up

in the industrial school. This institution, situated at Klaasjagersberg near Simonstown, will be ready in January, 1959, when the schools reopen.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

129. The Department at present administers a total number of 37 private institutions registered and/or certified in terms of section *thirty-nine* of the Children's Act for the admission, care and training of children in need of care or juveniles committed thereto by an order of the children's court. These institutions make use of the educational facilities of the provinces in which they are situated. In cases where institutions have their own schools, the provincial syllabuses are followed.

There are three types of institutions, namely certified institutions and registered institutions for children in need of care and hostels certified for the admission of juvenile delinquents as well as children in need of care. The management boards of hostels and certified institutions have, in terms of the Children's Act, been granted greater powers than those of registered institutions who, for instance, cannot release children on licence. Private institutions are not only intended for committed children for whom the Department is financially responsible, but children can also be admitted by private arrangement.

REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS.

130. There eight registered institutions which can accommodate a total of 521 children in need of care. Five of these are situated in the Cape Province and can provide for 266 children. One of these institutions admits physically handicapped and pregnant girls, and another makes provision for sub-normal and retarded children. The remaining three institutions for 255 children in need of care are situated in Natal. One of these institutions makes provision for difficult, problem, sub-normal and retarded children.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

131. There are 28 such private institutions established by various church denominations and welfare organisations certified to admit 3,175 children in need of care. Twenty-three of these institutions, providing for 2,526 children in need of care, are situated in the Cape Province. Of these institutions four are registered for 490 difficult and problem children, and six for a total of 980 sub-normal and retarded children, while one institution under the control of the Department of Social Welfare has a section for crippled tuberculous and spastic Coloured children. Two institutions are situated in the Transvaal and are registered for the admission of 224 needy and neglected children. In Natal there are three institutions for 423 children in need of care, while one of them is also certified for the admission of 250 difficult and problem children.

CERTIFIED HOSTELS.

132. There are two hostels for girls, one for 100 committed children in the Cape Province and the other for 136 in the Transvaal. These hostels admit (i) needy and neglected children, (ii) difficult and problem children, and (iii) sub-normal and retarded children.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Crèches.

133. Needy mothers who are obliged to work or who, from a spirit of independence, endeavour to provide for their children themselves, can usually only do so if they are able to leave their children in registered crèches established and registered under the Children's Act of 1937. A scheme for the subsidisation of authorised crèches has been instituted to assist working mothers or those seeking employment.

134. On 1st April, 1957, a total of 12 registered crèches, with accommodation for 730 pre-schoolgoing children over the age of one month, were approved for subsidisation. On 31st December, 1958, there were 14 institutions with a total of 797 children, while one application for a subsidy and 3 applications for an increase in the numbers of registered children were still under consideration.

With the exception of one crèche in the Transvaal, all the others that are subsidised by the Department are situated in the Cape Province.

Community Centres.

135. Community centres are usually the hub from which a community's welfare and group activities are organised and administered.

136. Community centres are generally organised in such a way that most of the following activities are centralised in one building—

- (i) clubs, crèches, nursery schools, work centres;
- (ii) offices for welfare societies and co-ordinating organisations for welfare services and general welfare work;
- (iii) a common hall for social gatherings, conferences, recreation, etc.

137. On the 1st April, 1957, four such centres had been established with the aid of the subsidy scheme which the Department took over and now administers. The scheme not only makes provision for financial assistance in respect of the establishment of such centres, but also for equipment and annual aid in respect of the administration thereof. The centres are all situated in the Cape Peninsula with its Coloured community of

approximately 370,000 persons. During the period ended 31st December, 1958, the Department contributed, by way of subsidy, to the establishment of a fifth community centre in Durban, Natal.

HOSTELS FOR THE AGED.

138. In addition to the Government Old Age Home near Kraaifontein for persons for whom no other provision can be made, the Department also administers a scheme whereby selected old age people living in private old age homes are subsidised at the rate of £1, 2s. 6d. per person per month and £2, in respect of selected persons who, owing to total disability, are in need of special treatment and care.

139. In addition to the abovementioned scheme, the Department is also empowered to bear the full costs in respect of selected old aged and chronically sick persons in specially approved hospitals and institutions who do not require continuous medical attention or nursing.

GENERAL.

140. Statistics concerning the children's institutions referred to under the heading Welfare Services will be found in Tables 1-24.

CONCLUSION.

141. In this report it was endeavoured to give a short review of the activities of the Department of Coloured Affairs during the past number of years. I should like to emphasise that the Department of Coloured Affairs always approaches its problems with a view to serving the community and the nation as a whole in the interests of racial harmony in South Africa.

TABLE 1.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS
ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED THROUGH PRIVATE ACTION

Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Number on register on 31st December, 1957.....	82	189	271
2. Number admitted during the calendar year 1958.....	62	95	157
3. Number of those who left the institution during the calendar year 1958.....	49	68	117
4. Number on register on 31st December, 1958.....	95	216	311

TABLE 2.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF NON-COMMITTED BOYS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Sub-std.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Left School	Total
Under 6....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
6-7.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
7-8.....	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
8-9.....	—	—	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
9-10.....	—	—	6	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
10-11.....	—	—	1	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
11-12.....	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
12-13.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
13-14.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	7
14-15.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
15-16.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
16-17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL..	4	—	29	24	19	8	8	1	1	1	—	—	95

TABLE 3.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF NON-COMMITTED GIRLS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Sub-std.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Left School	Total
Under 6....	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
6-7.....	—	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
7-8.....	—	—	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
8-9.....	—	—	15	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
9-10.....	—	—	6	12	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	28
10-11.....	—	—	5	4	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
11-12.....	—	—	—	2	13	6	7	2	—	—	—	—	30
12-13.....	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	17
13-14.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	2	2	—	—	15
14-15.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	3	1	—	—	12
15-16.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	—	—	10
16-17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	7
17-18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL..	9	3	62	26	33	18	22	20	13	7	1	2	216

TABLE 4.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

ENROLMENT OF COMMITTED CHILDREN

Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Number on register on 31st December, 1957.....	10	55	65
2. Number admitted during the calendar year 1958.....	5	7	12
3. Number of those who left the institution during the calendar year 1959.....	6	11	17
4. Number on register on 31st December, 1958.....	9	51	60

TABLE 5.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF COMMITTED BOYS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Substd.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Std. IX	Std. X	Vocational Training	Domestic Science	Left School	Total
Under 6....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-7.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8-9.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9-10.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10-11.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11-12.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12-13.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13-14.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14-15.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-16.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16-17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 19....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL..	—	—	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9

TABLE 6.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF COMMITTED GIRLS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Substd.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Std. IX	Std. X	Vocational Training	Domestic Science	Left School	Total
Under 6....	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6-7.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8-9.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
9-10.....	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
10-11.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11-12.....	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
12-13.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
13-14.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
14-15.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15-16.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
16-17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
17-18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 19....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
TOTAL..	6	1	1	3	7	7	9	5	5	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	53

TABLE 7.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

AGES OF AND REASONS FOR RELEASE OF COMMITTED CHILDREN WHO LEFT THE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Form of release.	Ages of scholars on leaving (years).										Total.						
	3 and under	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	10 and 11	12 and 13	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19	20 and 21		Over 21					
1. Discharged by the Minister in accordance with an order of the court (section 46).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Released on licence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Expiry of period of detention.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
4. Transferred to private care.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
5. Transferred to a school of industry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Transferred to a reformatory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Transferred to other institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
8. Deaths.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	3	4	—	—	—	17

TABLE 8.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

ABSCONDERS AND ABSCONDENCE: COMMITTED CHILDREN

Absconders and abscondence	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children who absconded during the calendar year 1958 (each absconder is counted once, no matter how many times he absconded during the year).....	1	2	3
Number of cases of abscondence which took place during the calendar year 1958 (each case is separately counted even if the same child absconded more than once).....	2	2	4

TABLE 9.—REGISTERED INSTITUTIONS

SAFETY AND DETENTION CASES

Safety and detention cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of safety and detention cases* admitted during the calendar year 1958....	4	4	8

* Safety and detention cases are those temporarily detained by order of a magistrate or commissioner of child welfare, pending trial or investigation by a children's court or commitments resulting therefrom.

TABLE 10.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED THROUGH PRIVATE ACTION

Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Number on register on 31st December, 1957.....	447	872	1,319
2. Number admitted during the calendar year 1958.....	213	359	572
3. Number of those who left the institution during the calendar year 1958.....	168	346	514
4. Number on register on 31st December, 1958.....	492	885	1,377

TABLE 11.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF NON-COMMITTED BOYS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Substd.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Std. IX	Std. X	Vocational Training	Domestic Science	Left School	Total
Under 6....	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
6-7.....	2	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
7-8.....	—	—	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
8-9.....	1	—	48	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
9-10.....	—	—	30	18	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
10-11.....	—	—	16	14	13	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
11-12.....	—	—	4	9	12	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
12-13.....	—	—	2	5	11	22	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
13-14.....	—	—	3	4	5	7	10	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
14-15.....	—	—	—	1	2	8	6	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
15-16.....	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	8	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	36
16-17.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
17-18.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 19....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL..	24	—	165	67	61	66	40	33	20	10	5	—	—	—	—	1	492

TABLE 12.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF NON-COMMITTED GIRLS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Substd.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Std. IX	Std. X	Vocational Training	Domestic Science	Left School	Total
Under 6....	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
6-7.....	—	5	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
7-8.....	—	3	57	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
8-9.....	—	2	54	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
9-10.....	—	1	20	32	35	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
10-11.....	—	2	15	26	26	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
11-12.....	—	—	7	23	14	35	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
12-13.....	—	—	5	5	9	23	19	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
13-14.....	—	—	3	3	2	11	25	14	14	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	80
14-15.....	—	—	2	3	1	5	14	16	17	6	4	1	1	9	—	—	79
15-16.....	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	11	11	6	12	1	—	13	2	—	66
16-17.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	8	7	8	7	2	2	9	3	—	51
17-18.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	3	3	3	—	18
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	4	—	—	11
Over 19....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL..	18	14	220	132	91	99	74	64	52	31	30	5	8	39	8	—	885

TABLE 13.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

ENROLMENT OF COMMITTED CHILDREN

Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Number on register on 31st December, 1957.....	765	673	1,438
2. Number admitted during the calendar year 1958.....	134	116	250
3. Number of those who left the institution during the calendar year 1958.....	124	122	246
4. Number on register on 31st December, 1958.....	775	667	1,442

TABLE 14.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF COMMITTED BOYS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Substd.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Std. IX	Std. X	Vocational Training	Domestic Science	Left School	Total
Under 6....	73	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
6-7.....	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
7-8.....	7	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
8-9.....	1	—	29	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
9-10.....	—	—	19	23	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
10-11.....	2	—	17	19	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
11-12.....	1	—	17	18	26	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
12-13.....	1	—	20	18	21	27	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
13-14.....	—	—	5	12	16	31	28	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99
14-15.....	1	—	2	5	9	16	20	16	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	75
15-16.....	—	—	—	2	7	10	15	14	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	58
16-17.....	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	8	10	5	1	—	—	3	—	2	39
17-18.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	11
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Over 19....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL..	99	4	170	106	104	112	79	51	24	5	1	—	—	12	—	8	775

TABLE 15.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

AGES AND SCHOOL STANDARDS OF COMMITTED GIRLS ON REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age (Years)	Pre-school	Special Class	Substd.	Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII	Std. VIII	Std. IX	Std. X	Vocational Training	Domestic Science	Left School	Total
Under 6....	80	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91
6-7.....	3	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
7-8.....	—	3	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
8-9.....	—	3	32	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
9-10.....	—	2	11	15	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
10-11.....	—	—	9	12	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
11-12.....	—	—	7	5	20	9	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
12-13.....	—	—	6	4	11	12	14	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
13-14.....	—	—	5	8	4	11	16	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
14-15.....	—	—	4	3	5	9	11	10	7	3	10	—	—	—	5	8	75
15-16.....	—	—	—	7	3	4	7	14	10	2	1	—	—	7	4	4	63
16-17.....	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	3	4	2	5	—	—	3	5	1	31
17-18.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	12	9	2	28
18-19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	3	10
Over 19....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL....	83	23	111	69	82	62	60	49	30	9	20	—	—	22	29	18	667

TABLE 17.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

AGES OF AND REASONS FOR RELEASE OF COMMITTED CHILDREN WHO LEFT THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Form of release	Ages of scholars on release (years)											Total
	3 and under	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	10 and 11	12 and 13	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19	20 and 21	Over 21	
1. Released by the Minister in accordance with an order of the court (section 46).....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	19
2. Release on licence.....	2	1	—	—	3	12	30	42	16	1	—	107
3. Expiry of period of detention.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
4. Transferred to private care.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	2	—	—	11
5. Transferred to industrial school.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	7	3	—	—	30
6. Transferred to reformatory.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6
7. Transferred to other institutions.....	—	1	11	6	2	9	20	2	5	—	—	56
8. Deaths.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL.....	2	3	11	6	5	29	75	66	48	1	—	246

TABLE 18.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

ABSCONDERS AND ABSCONDENCE: COMMITTED CHILDREN

Absconders and abscondence	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children who absconded during the calendar year 1958 (each child who absconded is counted once irrespective of how many times such child has absconded).....	42	9	51
Number of cases of abscondence which took place during the calendar year 1958 (each case is separately counted even though the same child absconded more than once).....	46	11	57

TABLE 19.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS

SAFETY AND DETENTION CASES

Safety and detention cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of safety and detention cases* admitted during the calendar year 1958....	51	32	83

* Safety and detention cases are those that are temporarily detained by order of a magistrate or commissioner of child welfare, pending investigation by the children's court or placements resulting therefrom.

TABLE 16.—CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS
 AGES ON COMMITMENT AND PERIODS OF STAY OF COMMITTED CHILDREN WHO LEFT THE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR
 ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Age on commitment	Less than one month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-6 years	6-7 years	7-8 years	8-9 years	9-10 years	10-11 years	11-12 years	12-13 years	13-14 years	14-15 years	15-16 years	16-17 years	17 years	Total
Under 1 month.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-6 months.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6-12 months.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
2-4 years.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	17
4-6 years.....	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	21
6-8 years.....	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	3	7	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	28
8-10 years.....	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	6	6	7	8	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
10-12 years.....	—	1	—	1	1	9	9	4	7	5	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
12-14 years.....	—	2	—	—	5	17	5	3	1	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
14-16 years.....	—	3	1	1	3	8	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
16-18 years.....	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
18-20 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL.....	2	8	5	4	16	43	30	12	17	25	28	15	13	16	3	2	2	—	2	3	—	246

TABLE 20.—CERTIFIED HOSTELS *
ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED THROUGH PRIVATE ACTION

Enrolment	Girls
1. Number on register on 31st December, 1957.....	24
2. Number admitted during the calendar year 1958.....	14
3. Number of those who left the institution during the calendar year 1958.....	2
4. Number on register on 31st December, 1958.....	36

* Also function as certified institutions.

TABLE 21.—CERTIFIED HOSTELS
ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN COMMITTED IN TERMS OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1937

Enrolment.	Girls.
1. Number on register on 31st December, 1957.....	130
2. Number admitted during the calendar year 1958.....	37
3. Number of those who left the institution during the calendar year 1958.....	22
4. Number on register on 31st December, 1958.....	145

TABLE 22.—CERTIFIED HOSTELS

AGES OF AND FORM OF RELEASE OF CHILDREN WHO WERE COMMITTED IN TERMS OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1937, AND WHO LEFT THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Form of release	Age of scholar on release (years)											Total
	3 and 4	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	10 and 11	12 and 13	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19	20 and 21	Over 21	
1. Released by the Minister in accordance.... with an order of the court (section 46).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	8
2. Released on licence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	11
3. Expiry of period of detention.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Transferred to private care.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
5. Transferred to industrial school.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Transferred to reformatory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
7. Transferred to other institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	8	—	22

TABLE 23.—CERTIFIED HOSTELS
ENROLMENT OF CONVICTED JUVENILE OFFENDERS: GIRLS

Enrolment	Number
1. Number on register on 31st December, 1957.....	20
2. Number admitted during the calendar year 1958.....	2
3. Number of those who left the institution during the calendar year 1958.....	5
4. Number on register on 31st December, 1958.....	17

TABLE 24

ABSCONDERS AND ABSCONDENCE (JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND CHILDREN COMMITTED IN TERMS OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1937)

Absconders and abscondence	Girls.
Number of children who absconded during the calendar year 1958 (each child who absconded is counted once even if the same child absconded more than once).....	14
Number of cases of abscondence which took place during the calendar year 1958 (each case is separately counted even if the same child absconded more than once).....	16