

File No Document

383.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

CITY COUNCIL OF JOHANNESBURG.

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION WHICH A COUNCIL DEPUTATION  
HAD WITH THE HON. THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU  
ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION, DR. P.G.J. KOORNHOF,  
IN CAPE TOWN, AT 11.00 a.m., ON WEDNESDAY, THE  
27th JANUARY, 1971.

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JOHANNESBURG.  
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EDUCATION, DR. P.G.J. KOORNHOF, IN CAPE TOWN, AT 11.00 a.m.  
ON WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY 1971.

PRESENT: DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Hon. Dr. P.G.J. Koornhof - Deputy Minister;  
Mr. I.P. van Onselen - Deputy Secretary;  
Mr. C.J. Grobler.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION:

Mr. Swart.

JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL:

Councillor Dr. P.R.B. Lewis;  
Councillor J.F. Oberholzer;  
Councillor M.J. Powell;  
Mr. T.W.A. Koller - Director, Non-European  
Affairs Department;  
Mr. J.C. de Villiers - Manager (Urban Areas and Administration),  
Non-European Affairs Department.

1. HOUSING:

After welcoming the delegation, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he had read the memorandum submitted by the Council and asked if the delegation had anything to add to the memorandum.

Councillor Dr. P.R.B. Lewis said that although he had nothing to add, he wanted to underline firstly the housing issue. He had been out of touch with the Non-European Affairs Department for some time, but it appeared to him that the Council was still in the same position as two years ago in regard to Bantu housing. The Council wanted to know what the policy was going to be in regard to family housing as there had been statements suggesting that no more family housing would be approved although there had also been the statement that schemes would be considered on merit.

Over the years, Councillor Dr. Lewis continued, Johannesburg had statistics and schedules of the types of Bantu requiring housing. A backlog was still existing and the Council felt that the position was now becoming serious. In the memorandum submitted to the Hon. the Deputy Minister, mention was made of the remarks of the Medical Officer of Health in Johannesburg.



Soweto houses were small for a single family and when two and more families occupied these houses, slum conditions were bound to develop. There was also the natural increase to be considered in the matter of the provision of housing.

The Government's view was that people should go to the homelands, but so far this was not happening, Councillor Dr. Lewis continued. The Council therefore came to the Hon. the Deputy Minister almost in desperation. Thusfar the Council had kept relative peace, but discontent was building up in Soweto.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that he was also a member of the Baragwanath Hospital Board and from a recent report to the Board on conditions over the last Christmas period, it was clear that crime and bloodshed over week-ends were reaching alarming proportions and he felt that proper housing in Soweto would go a long way to eliminate, to an extent, the crime rate in Soweto. The Council had given facts and figures on its housing needs and had received only minimal approvals. The delegation would therefore like to find out what relief the Council could get.

Councillor J.F. Oberholzer said that he wanted to add that Johannesburg had the recent experience of squatters, which was a result of overcrowding in Soweto. An eruption, as a result of overcrowding, would be a tragedy. The Council could not build houses overnight.

Councillor Dr. Lewis added that when the Council had asked for housing, it was asked by the Department to motivate its application, but the Council had been motivating its request for more housing for years and could not appreciate why further motivation was continually being called for.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that general statements had been made by Councillors Lewis and Oberholzer and he asked if they could refer to specific schemes. He wanted to know if any scheme for housing put up to the Department, had been refused. He (the Deputy Minister) knew of only one housing scheme for 300 houses and this was still under consideration.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that if the Council could not get approval for one scheme, the whole principle of housing came to the fore.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that the Council could not mention one scheme that had been refused since he took office. The scheme for 300 houses which he had referred to, had not been refused, although he

would admit that there had been a delay.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that there was a further scheme at Molapo for 400 houses. There had been a general statement by the Deputy Minister's Department that no further houses would be approved in urban areas.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he had told Johannesburg, and this was stated in the memorandum, that he would be prepared to consider housing schemes on merit. He was getting unhappy about the Johannesburg City Council, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued. Councillors came to him as responsible persons and declared that Johannesburg was drifting to an explosion. It was clear to him that a psychosis, that the position was explosive, was developing in the Johannesburg City Council for political reasons, and that Councillors did not care where they expressed this view, even to the Bantu. The inference was that the position was explosive because of the Nationalist Government.

This was the reason, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, why he wanted to talk to a delegation of the Johannesburg City Council and he wanted to refer specifically to a report in the Rand Daily Mail which reported Councillor J.F. Oberholzer as having referred to the position in Soweto as "explosive". If this report was true, then he wanted to say that the Council was irresponsible, because despite his assurances that housing schemes would be considered on merit and that no schemes had been refused thusfar, Councillor J.F. Oberholzer still told the Rand Daily Mail that there were no houses because of lack of funds and because the authorities wanted the Bantu to go to the homelands. The Hon. the Deputy Minister quoted from the relevant Press report the following portion:- "It is an understatement to say that the position in Johannesburg is explosive".

Continuing, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that the delegation was now coming to him with the attitude that the position in Johannesburg was explosive and he believed this was done for political reasons, because if it was not done for political reasons, the delegation was irresponsible and did not care what happened in Johannesburg and in the Republic as a whole. Thusfar, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, the atmosphere between himself and the Council had been good. From the beginning he had said that no politics must be made from these administrative matters. He had kept his word and he wanted to say to the delegation that he still held the same view and was approaching these problems in the same spirit. If however the attitude of the delegation was as illustrated at the meeting, he would be compelled to adopt a similar approach from now on. If the delegation thought its attitude would force him, then obviously the spirit which existed thusfar, would be destroyed. He felt that if the delegation was referring to an



"explosive" situation, then it was breaking down the good relationships. It was for this reason that he wanted to have the matter ironed out with Johannesburg.

Councillor Oberholzer said that he stood by what he had said. Matters such as "white-by-night", housing shortages and overcrowding in Bantu residential areas could not be left out of politics. The Council had approached the Minister and had asked for money for houses, but this was not forthcoming. The position was explosive, Councillor Oberholzer continued, and if the Council could not get past the Hon. the Deputy Minister, it had no option but to take the matter to politics. The Council would fail in its duty if it did not inform the public of what was happening. The Council had learned this lesson from the squatters incident.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister denied that he had ever said that there were no funds for housing in Johannesburg. He referred to Johannesburg's memorandum in which reference was made to his request during an interview which a Johannesburg delegation had with him in February 1970, for details of housing needs to be submitted. These details were only received by him in December 1970. While he was waiting for these details of Johannesburg's housing requirements, he was attacked by Councillor J.F. Oberholzer in the Press. Continuing, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he put the request in February 1969, because he wanted to assist in the solving of Johannesburg's housing problems, but he received the details only after he had asked to see a delegation (following the Press statement by Councillor J.F. Oberholzer to which he had referred).

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that Johannesburg had given the Hon. the Deputy Minister the same information when he took office and that is why he (Dr. Lewis) had said at the outset that the full picture was known to the Department for many years. The general spirit of the evidence given by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to the Railways Interdepartmental Committee, was that there would be no more houses. This was the whole tenor of the evidence by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Continuing, Councillor Dr. Lewis said that he felt that there was a feeling that Johannesburg was being discriminated against. Pretoria was fortunate in having the Tswana homeland adjacent to its area (Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa). Johannesburg did not have the same facility. He felt that the Minister of Bantu Administration should look after Bantu and European. Here was a problem of serious housing shortage and Johannesburg had constantly told the Minister of its backlog.

When the Minister saw the Forward Planning Report, Councillor Dr. Lewis continued, then things came to a halt. The Council was not asked to appear before the Departmental Committee appointed as a result of this Report, nor had Johannesburg seen the report of this Committee. The Mapetla scheme (300 houses) was asked for during 1969. The Pimville scheme was stalled on a seemingly small point and this after the Department was told that Pimville was a "slum clearance" scheme. There was no point in putting in new applications if the old ones were not dealt with. The Department's approach appeared to be: no more houses!

The Hon. the Deputy Minister asked if Councillor Dr. P.R.B. Lewis said this in spite of what he had said in the memorandum.

Councillor Oberholzer said that there was a shortage of 13,000 houses. There was a time when the Council could build one house every 8 minutes, but it had to disband building teams and had to borrow money from Mining Houses so that some building teams could be retained. Government funds had virtually stopped. The present circumstances, Councillor Oberholzer continued, were not new to the Council; it had experienced similar circumstances before and that is why he felt that he had justification to say to the Hon. the Deputy Minister that the position was explosive. The squatter incident proved this. Johannesburg could not talk in terms of hundreds of houses; it was necessary to talk in terms of thousands of houses. This issue was in fact politics and it should be made a point of controversy. The Council and the Hon. the Deputy Minister would have to find each other if progress was to be made.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he would like to tackle the problem in conjunction with Johannesburg, but he wanted to say if there was to be teamwork in connection with the Soweto problem, then it should be coupled to the policy of the National Party. From the Council's memorandum it was clear that there was either no understanding of the policy, or that Johannesburg had no intention as a Council to do anything about it. He referred to Councillor Dr. Lewis's reference to Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa and said that those areas, as well as Umlazi at Durban, were traditional Bantu homelands and were not created specially. Soweto on the other hand, was not a homeland.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that he appreciated the point made, but wanted to emphasise that Pretoria was lucky because of fortuitous circumstances to have a homeland next-door, which could assist in providing housing for its workers.



The Hon. the Deputy Minister continued and said that the Council undertook to donate R100 000 for housing at Ladysmith. At one stage this matter was far advanced, but nothing further had happened and he wanted to know what had become of the resolution of the Council in the meantime. He felt that if there was to be co-operation, there should be progress in connection with this matter.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that this issue was raised with the Council when Mr. I.P. van Onselen saw the Management Committee and the Council thought that it would like to participate in the provision of houses in the homelands for the economically unproductive Bantu of Johannesburg. The Council stood by its undertaking to donate a R100 000. It would appear, however, Councillor Dr. Lewis continued, that the Ladysmith scheme would develop into a mammoth thing which would mean responsibilities to Johannesburg beyond the extent of its donation. It would seem to him that Johannesburg would have to develop a vast area at Ladysmith.

Councillor Oberholzer then read the relevant resolution adopted by the Johannesburg City Council on the 24th June 1969:-

"That the Council agree in principle to make available R100 000 to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, for the building of houses in the Bantu Homelands for the accommodation of widows, pensioners and others in Soweto who in the opinion of the Council, are in need and who have voluntarily moved to a Bantu Homeland, and that the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department, be authorised to discuss with senior officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, ways and means of doing this, having regard to the necessity of identifying such houses with Johannesburg, on the lines outlined in the body of this report."

Mr. I.P. van Onselen said that mention was made of the Departmental Committee of the S.A. Railways and the minority report in connection with the future transport needs for Soweto. The evidence to the Committee was that R90 000 000 would be necessary for improvements of rail facilities to and from Soweto. His own attitude was that the Committee would have to bring the following to the Government's notice:-

1. Attention should be given to the resettlement of the economically inactive Bantu in Soweto.

2. Proper industrial development should be taken into account, in other words, those industries moving to the border areas and taking their staff with them.
3. It would have to be appreciated that resettlement in the homelands would have to be on a voluntary basis.

He had had an interview with Councillor Moss and he mentioned the possibility of transferring families to Ladysmith, whilst the worker himself would remain in Soweto and be accommodated on a single basis. The City Council's officials on the S.A. Railways Departmental Committee said that they were not concerned with the policy, but rather with the factual position as it existed at the present time.

Continuing, Mr. van Onselen said that the S.A. Railways Departmental Committee recommended that R30 000 000 be spent until 1985 to improve rail facilities to and from Soweto. Personally he could not see how the S.A. Railways could expand its services ad infinitum by 4% per annum considering all these relevant facts.

As far as housing was concerned, Mr. van Onselen continued, all local authorities had been asked for their assistance in providing accommodation in the homelands for the economically inactive Bantu in urban areas. His Department had heard from all local authorities, but Johannesburg had not yet made a contribution.

In respect of accommodation for single Bantu, Mr. van Onselen continued, the problem arose from standards. Johannesburg felt that it should be considered separately, but higher standards had not yet been approved although single rooms were now permitted.

He appreciated, Mr. van Onselen continued, that problems existed. When the squatters were considered, a compromise was arrived at. On that day a housing scheme for Johannesburg was approved and it was agreed that Johannesburg would proceed with development in a homeland. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development also referred to Levy Funds which could be used by Johannesburg. The donation of R100 000 from Bantu beer profits could have assisted considerably in the homelands, particularly as the Bantu Trust could have given additional assistance.

All these arrangements, Mr. van Onselen continued, had an influence on family accommodation and schools in the urban area and he stressed that the picture should be seen as a whole if there was to be co-operation in solving the various problems.



Councillor Dr. Lewis said that Johannesburg was not being difficult. It had asked for higher standards in respect of the Lifateng hostel and these standards received the full support of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that his Department agreed to the Lifateng hostel in 1968, but that there had been delays in respect of the standards. He had a lot of sympathy with Johannesburg's problems, but these could not be solved if Johannesburg and the Department could not agree on the basic things. It was easy for both parties to make accusations, but a basis should be found for mutual assistance. He felt however that if all other local authorities co-operated as far as development schemes in the homelands were concerned, Johannesburg should not be slow to offer its co-operation. In respect of its promise of a R100 000 there had been no progress at all.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that if the Department could put up a practical proposition to the Council, the Department could have the amount promised.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister asked if he could expect that if his Department put the request to the Council in the near future, that the Council would vote the money.

Mr. van Onselen asked if the Council felt that the area at Ladysmith (Waayhoek) was not suitable.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that the impression was gained by his Council that the Ladysmith scheme, as far as Johannesburg was concerned, would not be limited to R100 000 and that Johannesburg was getting itself involved in a major scheme.

Mr. van Onselen agreed that a bigger scheme was visualised, but he emphasised that Johannesburg was not expected to undertake the whole scheme.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said it would appear that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the Council's proposed involvement in the Ladysmith scheme.

Mr. van Onselen said that there were two distinct aspects in regard to the proposals for the Ladysmith development, viz.:-

1. The donation of an amount of R100 000.
2. Further possible assistance by the Council.

He had submitted three alternatives to Councillor Moss in regard to the Council's assistance, namely:-

1. The money could be given purely as a donation.
2. The Council could arrange for the construction of houses by contractors.
3. The Council could erect the houses by using its own staff.

He had also pointed out to Councillor Moss that the Council could develop the area according to its own standards.

Councillor Oberholzer said that although the Council had made a donation, it could not undertake the development of a major scheme as it was faced with a population explosion in Soweto and could not provide sufficient housing for its own needs as it was difficult to get funds from the Central Government.

Mr. van Onselen said that the Council had R5½ million in its Services Levy Account and he had told the Council that, apart from its own requirements, some of this money could be used for services in the homelands. The donation of R100 000 would come from Bantu beer profits and would be supplemented in the homelands by the Bantu Trust.

Councillor Dr. Lewis asked if it was a good thing in perpetuity to plan for the families in the homelands but for the bread-winner on a single basis in the City. He wondered if the trains would be able to cope and whether the men could afford the week-end trips to their families. He referred in this connection to the views of the Dutch Reformed Church on such a system. He felt that it was an evil thing to divorce the bread-winner from his family.

Mr. van Onselen said that the transport to the homelands would be subsidised by the State and that the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development had appointed a Committee (in conjunction with the Department of Transport) to go into this aspect. The fact that transport from Johannesburg to the various homelands could be a problem,



Mr. van Onselen continued, had never been raised. Other local authorities were apparently happy with the arrangements visualized and West Rand towns were already developing for the Tswana people in the Lichtenburg area, while the East Rand was developing for the Pedi in the Northern Transvaal. Germiston, for example, was developing 110 miles from Pietersburg and was also starting a second scheme in the Nqutu area in Zululand, Natal.

In reply to a question by Councillor M.J. Powell on how these local authorities were co-operating in the various development schemes, Mr. van Onselen said that various local authorities had worked together and had each made a contribution ex Revenue and ex Bantu Beer Profits for housing schemes and ex Services Levy Funds for services. Thusfar the Department had been promised R12 000 000 for housing in the various homelands.

Councillor Dr. Lewis asked if the local authorities involved in these schemes had all completed the housing schemes in their own areas.

To this the Hon. the Deputy Minister replied that many of the local authorities concerned had heavy commitments in their own areas and were very much in the same boat as Johannesburg, yet they found it possible to contribute to homeland schemes.

Councillor Powell still wanted to know who planned and actually built the various schemes and provided the services.

Mr. van Onselen replied that the alternatives mentioned earlier, were available to all local authorities, but that in practice one local authority was assigned to the development and that local authority usually appointed Consulting Engineers.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister, in reply to Councillor Powell, confirmed that families would go from the urban areas to the homelands on a voluntary basis only, whilst the bread-winner (the husband) would remain and be housed on a single basis in a Municipal hostel. He also emphasised that by assisting in the development of homeland schemes, as other Councils were doing, Johannesburg would assist in solving a national problem. The houses built by the Council in the homelands would not remain the Council's property, but would be handed over to the Bantu Trust.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister wanted to receive an indication from the delegation as to Johannesburg's decision in regard to the donation mentioned.

Councillor Oberholzer said that the Council had agreed to make a donation of R100 000 and that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development could have this money immediately. The Department itself should then undertake the building of houses for the unproductive Bantu in Johannesburg who agreed to transfer to the homelands on a voluntary basis and the Council should be kept informed of the progress from time to time.

Mr. T.W.A. Koller said that early in 1970, Councillor Moss had asked the Hon. the Deputy Minister if he was correct in assuming that no more houses would be provided for Soweto and the Hon. the Deputy Minister had said that he would not deal with the matter on an arbitrary basis and that Johannesburg could put its problems to him. He indicated nevertheless that it would be difficult to obtain funds. Johannesburg was short of 13 000 houses, Mr. Koller continued, and this meant the doubling up of families in Soweto.

Continuing, Mr. Koller said the Council agreed to pay the R100 000 after he (Mr. Koller) had discussed with the Department how the money would be used. A meeting then followed between Councillor Moss and Messrs. I.P. van Onselen and P.A. Gray, during the course of which it was suggested that the Department would look to Johannesburg for the building of 20 000 houses in the Waayhoek area of Ladysmith and that the Council's own technical staff should undertake this development. He had understood that Johannesburg would have to bear a lion's share of the building of the 20 000 houses.

Continuing, Mr. Koller then asked, in relation to his problem in Soweto, whether assistance to Johannesburg to house its existing waiting list and natural increase, was dependant upon whether the Council agreed to build the housing scheme at Waayhoek, comprising some 20 000 houses.

To this question the Hon. the Deputy Minister said he could answer with a firm "No". It would assist however to solve the overall problem.

Continuing, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said there were three possible ways in which Johannesburg could assist and Johannesburg was free to choose its own method:-



1. Donate the money for services and the Bantu themselves can build and move there from Johannesburg on a voluntary basis.
2. Have the building done on a contract basis - houses as well as services - the money to be donated by both local authorities and the Bantu Trust.
3. A Municipality could use its own staff to build. (There was nothing to stop a local authority to use its staff for building houses in another area.)

Mr. van Onselen said that it was clear that a misunderstanding had crept into the discussions. There was never any suggestion that the Council was compelled to build 20 000 houses in the Ladysmith area.

Councillor Dr. Lewis asked whether his Council could accept that schooling would be provided in the homeland towns.

To this question the Hon. the Deputy Minister replied that it was policy that no schemes would be opened to Bantu families unless five requirements could be met:-

1. Schools.
2. Water.
3. Traders.
4. A Clinic.
5. Sanitation.

The Government had already stopped the settlement of Bantu families pending the provision of these facilities.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that on the basis explained, the delegation could go back to the Council for final decision.

Mr. van Onselen said that he had suggested the Waayhoek area as Johannesburg schemes in the homelands would lose the Johannesburg identity if they were spread over many areas. He could also suggest the building of houses at Osizweni (Newcastle).

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that if Johannesburg wanted to give only R100 000, then perhaps the Waayhoek area was not the best area to develop, because the whole Waayhoek development was a big scheme. He would

then rather suggest development at Osizweni. He accepted however, in the light of the remarks of the Councillors, that attention would now be given to the payment of the amount of R100 000.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister then suggested that Johannesburg's housing proposals in regard to Soweto, be discussed.

Referring to hostels, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that the 32 000 beds required by the Council in terms of its memorandum, would cost a total of R5 000 000 as indicated in the memorandum.

The Mapetla hostel (4 000 beds) was presently being built, but there had been a delay on the Lifateng hostel, which was caused by the request for higher standards. It was now clear that the ground at Lifateng was not suitable for higher standards and planning should now be based on ordinary standards by which was meant the slightly improved standards.

As far as the Protea hostels were concerned, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, no applications had as yet been received by his Department. He wanted to emphasise however that there were in principle no obstacles in regard to the provision of hostel accommodation and he would go out of his way to assist in this connection.

As far as the proposed hostel in Eastern Bantu Township was concerned, neither the Hon. the Deputy Minister, nor Mr. van Onselen could see any difficulties and he asked that the relevant application be submitted as soon as possible.

As far as the Denver scheme was concerned, Mr. van Onselen felt that he could not commit himself, as hostels in the urban areas presented difficulties. He would however assist, if at all possible, and asked that the matter be submitted for consideration.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister emphasised that as far as hostel accommodation was concerned, there should be no problems, with the possible exception of hostels in the urban area.

In regard to standards, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, he had discussions with the Bantu Resettlement Board and he was prepared to accept that improved standards, particularly in respect of Johannesburg Bantu, should be accepted and in this respect the Council and his Department should have no difficulty in reaching agreement, provided of course the Council did not come with extravagant proposals. He felt therefore that



the Council should push its hostel programme as he could not see insurmountable problems in regard to this matter.

Mr. J.C. de Villiers asked whether the Hon. the Deputy Minister would not consider advising the Department of Community Development in terms of the discussion, for purposes of expediting future applications that would be submitted to that Department.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister and Mr. van Onselen agreed that this would be done as soon as they were provided by the Council with the Minutes of the discussion.

// The meeting adjourned at 1.00 p.m. and  
resumed at 1.30 p.m. //

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that family housing in Soweto was a problem because of the fact that Soweto was not a Bantu homeland. He asked the delegation to appreciate and accept that it was definitely Government policy that Soweto was not a Bantu homeland. It was situated in the Johannesburg complex and insofar as it was possible and realistic, the number of Bantu should be limited and not be allowed to increase. This was the policy of the Government. It was also policy that Bantu women should not be introduced from the homelands to urban areas as they would start families which would present the authorities, particularly in a City like Johannesburg, with considerable problems in 30 to 40 years' time. It was for this reason also that a distinction should be drawn between Soweto, which was not a Bantu homeland, and Mabopane, Ga-Rankuwa and Umlazi, which were traditional homelands.

Against this background, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, the question of family housing in Soweto should be considered on a realistic basis. In the Council's memorandum it was stated that he (the Deputy Minister) had said that he would not deal with the matter arbitrarily. There were two things which had to be considered:-

1. Schemes for the housing of families which he was prepared to approach in a realistic manner.
2. Long term housing requirements of the Council.

As far as the housing schemes were concerned, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, the delegation should clearly understand that the Department could not submit schemes on behalf of the Council. Johannesburg

should submit its own schemes and these should take their normal course. The principle was that the onus rested on the Johannesburg City Council to submit its housing schemes for approval.

This view was supported by Councillors Lewis and Oberholzer.

Continuing the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that if schemes were not submitted, then the Council could not, in fairness, accuse the Department. The Council should understand however that it was often difficult to give expeditious approvals and delays were often inevitable. Delays should never be advanced as a reason why further schemes for family housing should not be submitted.

In reply to Councillor Dr. Lewis, the Hon. the Deputy Minister repeated that despite the delay in the approval of the Mapetla scheme (300 houses), the Council should not interpret delays as a reason why other applications should not be put to the Department. He repeated that he had not yet refused a scheme and that he would not be arbitrary in regard to these schemes, but would consider each scheme on merit.

Councillor Dr. Lewis accepted these assurances and said that Johannesburg would put up its applications.

Mr. van Onselen said that as far as "resettlement" from old Pimville was concerned, the scheme had been accepted long ago and if the Council put up a "balance sheet" to show that the scheme would be economic, then the matter could be expedited.

Continuing, Mr. van Onselen said that the Mapetla scheme came to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development from the Department of Community Development a few weeks ago. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development then wanted to know what was to happen to unproductives in Johannesburg and Johannesburg's reply only became clear during these discussions.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he would make an appeal to the Department of Community Development to expedite housing applications, particularly those relating to hostel schemes.

Mr. Koller said that he was worried about the applications put up to the Department. He referred to the scheme for 1 480 houses in Emdeni Extension. The Department referred the application back to the



Council and asked the Council to motivate.

Continuing, Mr. Koller said that he had been motivating schemes for years and did not know what more could be said in support of the applications.

Mr. van Onselen said that in asking for motivation, they had in mind the discussions with the Management Committee on Council assistance to provide housing in the homelands and the Department had been waiting for a reply from the Council as to the steps it was willing to take in this connection. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development expected every local authority to report, in submitting housing applications, on the number of economically unproductive Bantu in their areas and how it was proposed to deal with this group. When a scheme was approved, the Department had to stipulate that only those Bantu who could afford the rental, should be housed.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that now that Mr. Koller knew what motivation the Department required, schemes could be expedited if the information was given at source. The delegation should appreciate that his Department could not apply different yardsticks to Johannesburg. Other local authorities were prepared to answer these questions, but Johannesburg appeared to object. He asked the delegation to appreciate that his office had to look at the wage levels of Bantu and all relevant factors in considering housing applications, because the Department must be satisfied in advance that a housing scheme would be economic.

Mr. Koller asked that if a scheme was put up e.g. to house 1 000 Section 10(1)(a) and (b) applicants on the waiting list, whether it was sufficient to say that the people would be able to pay the economic rental.

Mr. van Onselen replied that such an assurance would not be sufficient. The Department wanted to look at the whole picture, including the possible number of people who would go to homelands.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister repeated that the yardstick for housing schemes was applied uniformly and there was no special yardstick for Johannesburg. He repeated that he and his Department would do everything they could to expedite schemes.

In reply to a question by the Hon. the Deputy Minister, Mr. Koller said that there were no other schemes in connection with which he was experiencing problems.

In reply to a question by Councillor Dr. Lewis, Mr. Koller said that the Council had land available for 8 500 houses.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister repeated that he and his Department would do everything within their power to prevent an explosive situation arising in Soweto, but that Johannesburg should submit its housing schemes and should not use the delay in respect of a particular scheme as a reason for holding back other schemes.

Mr. Koller said that he had been concerned (and that was why no further schemes were submitted) because the Minister had said that it was Departmental policy that no further family housing be provided, but that the Minister was prepared nevertheless to look at Johannesburg's problem. He was also concerned about the various requests by the Department to motivate. In view of the discussion however, he now understood what was meant by the Department.

Continuing, Mr. Koller said that ground was available for 8 500 houses and the present shortage could be reduced by that amount. If more houses were to be built, the Council would have to buy more land. If there was a significant drain-off to the homelands, then of course less additional land would have to be acquired.

Mr. van Onselen said that his Department had seen this problem for a long time and therefore had suggested homeland housing as part solution to the problem.

Mr. Koller asked if the position of Section 10(1)(d) applications on the waiting list could not be clarified.

Mr. van Onselen said that there were problems in regard to the persons in this group as they were not yet entitled to housing. It was this group, he continued, that the Department had hoped would be prepared to take their families to accommodation in the homelands.

Mr. de Villiers said that there was a 10 year gap between the time that a Bantu entered an area as a 10(1)(d) and the time that he qualified as a 10(1)(b) and so qualified for family housing. In view of the Regulations in force since 1st April 1968, this was a diminishing group and he felt that special consideration might be given to Bantu in this group who had completed a number of years' service service in the urban area.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that the solution to the problem presented by this group, lay in the overall picture and if the Council would co-operate in providing houses in the homelands to which the families of



workers in Soweto, as well as unproductives, could be transferred, houses might well become available in Soweto and under such circumstances the position of the 10(1)(d) group could be considered on the lines suggested by Mr. de Villiers.

Mr. Koller said that the Bantu would ask to which homelands they could resettle.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that the Johannesburg City Council should seriously consider assisting in more than one homeland.

Councillor Dr. Lewis then asked if it was not possible for a tour to be arranged for Johannesburg to see the villages in the homelands to which the Johannesburg Bantu could go.

He was supported in this request by Councillor M.J. Powell, who said that Johannesburg Councillors did not know what these areas looked like.

Councillor Dr. Lewis added that the Council had a bus which it could use for the purpose.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he would be happy to arrange such a tour for Johannesburg Councillors in their own bus.

In regard to Section 10(1)(d) cases on the waiting list, the Hon. the Deputy Minister asked Mr. Koller to make a survey of Bantu in this group so that further consideration could be given to a basis for housing for them.

Councillor Oberholzer asked if the Council should not first build houses in the homelands and then ask 10(1)(d) cases to indicate whether they would like to make use of such housing.

Mr. van Onselen said that he wanted to emphasise that it was an approved scheme to give a free stand to any 10(1)(a) and (b) Bantu who wished to resettle in a homeland. This donation included the transfer of the stand to the Bantu concerned.

Mr. Koller said that there were also 2 000 women with children who were lawfully in Soweto. There was provision to house these families on a family basis if the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner agreed. All such applications were however refused.

Mr. van Onselen said that the position of this group had been discussed before and it was possible, in his view, that some families could go to the homelands and that the woman (the breadwinner) could come back to work in the urban area.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said this matter should be so arranged that those who could send their families to housing in the homelands, should do so and the widow should then remain behind to continue earning for the family. He asked that the matter nevertheless be left with him to consider, in conjunction with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, to see if a solution could not be found. His own feeling was, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, that these widows should be assisted as far as possible.

Summing up, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said - and the delegation agreed - that the question of housing had been discussed comprehensively and to the satisfaction of the delegation.

In regard to the long term view, the Hon. the Deputy Minister reiterated the points raised earlier, namely that the Council should put up its schemes and he suggested that a further discussion on the matter be arranged in 12 months' time. He expressed the hope that the discussion had convinced the delegation that housing was not a matter of Party politics and that the urban Bantu was far riper for homeland accommodation than was generally appreciated. He therefore appealed to the delegation to consider housing in the homelands, but without forcing the City's Bantu to resettle. If assistance in this direction was not forthcoming from the Johannesburg City Council, then it would not be possible to solve the City's Bantu housing problems.

Mr. de Villiers asked at this stage if it was not advisable for Johannesburg to work out a blue-print for Bantu housing over a three or five year period, so that timeous financial and other provision could be made, in conjunction with the Department of Community Development and other authorities concerned.

In reply, the Hon. the Deputy Minister felt that it would be easier to submit schemes as they were finalised; at the same time not losing sight of the need to consider also the provision of housing in the homelands.



Closing the discussion on the subject of housing, Councillor Oberholzer said that the delegation would take the following approach back to the Council:-

1. The Council could not itself build houses in the homelands as it did not have the staff to do so.
2. In respect of the R100 000 referred to earlier in the discussions, this amount would be paid over to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development for the building of houses in the homelands; the Department to keep the Council informed from time to time of the progress made so as to enable the Council to ascertain which families are prepared to voluntarily occupy such houses.
3. The Council would consider grants to the Department from its Services Levy Fund for the provision of services in respect of homeland towns; the Bantu Trust to be responsible for the building of houses and again people ex Johannesburg to occupy such houses only on a voluntary basis.
4. Johannesburg cannot itself install such services.
5. The Deputy Minister on his part to undertake to use his influence with the Department of Community Development for more funds to be made available for the building of houses in the Johannesburg area and to do all in his power to expedite approval of the schemes submitted.

On this basis, Councillor Oberholzer concluded, the delegation would go back to the Council for confirmation and to work out a programme for the future.

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N.B.

Previous wording of paragraph 5:-

- "5. The Deputy Minister on his part to undertake to provide funds for the building of houses in the Johannesburg area and to do all in his power to expedite approval of the schemes submitted."

2. SCHOOLS LEVY FUND:

Councillor Dr. Lewis opened the discussion by saying that the Council could not build sufficient schools from the existing Levy Fund.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that discussions were held in November 1970 and that his Department was now waiting for the motivation of the proposal that the levy be increased to 38c.

Mr. Koller said that the motivation had been forwarded to the Department some time ago, but that the Department had refused the increased levy. Further representations had been submitted and Johannesburg was now awaiting the Department's decision.

Mr. Swart (Department of Bantu Education) said that the first application for an increase from 18c to 20c was approved. His Department also supported the proposed increase to 38c.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said he had not yet seen the relevant submission.

Mr. van Onselen said that his Department would have to consider the issue in conjunction with the Department of Bantu Education and the Housing Section of the Department. Johannesburg had submitted figures which indicated that the present levy was not sufficient. He also felt that rentals and schools levy should not be dealt with separately, but jointly. He also reiterated that in terms of policy, secondary education should be provided for in the homelands.

Mr. Koller then gave the background to the levy issue in Johannesburg, with particular reference to the action of the Urban Bantu Council. He also mentioned that a revision of rentals was presently under consideration and that the increased levy would be incorporated in the new rental.

Mr. van Onselen said that the increased levy would have the advantage firstly, that the Council would be able to overtake the backlog of Lower Primary, Higher Primary and Junior Secondary Schools. Secondly, should the Council decide on building houses in the homelands, there might well be money left in the Levy Fund for schools in the homelands.

As a disadvantage, however, Mr. van Onselen continued, if money became available for more Lower Primary and Higher Primary Schools in Soweto, the Council could expect increased pressure for the establishment of



High Schools in Soweto which, as he had indicated before, should be provided in the homelands in terms of policy.

Councillor Oberholzer suggested that the Council and the Department should support the request for an increased levy, particularly as it had come from the Bantu themselves through the Urban Bantu Council.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said he wanted to make two points - Firstly, if the higher levy was approved, he and his Department could foresee pressure for the provision of Form IV and Form V Schools in Soweto and not in the homelands. His Department would then expect the Council to assist in meeting such pressure.

Secondly he wanted to say that when he had discussions with the Urban Bantu Council on the question of an increased levy, the Urban Bantu Council members expressed themselves in favour of any surplus levy funds being spent on schools in the homelands.

Continuing, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he did not like the figure of 38c which appeared to him to be an arbitrary figure. He did not wish to suggest a figure and would be pleased if the Council could let him know shortly what figure the Council had decided upon. The timing of the increased levy was very important and he wanted to know how the Bantu would re-act to the increase.

Councillor Dr. Lewis said that he had been assured by the Director, Mr. Koller, that the Urban Bantu Council knew about the proposed rent increases, as well as the proposed increased school levy.

Mr. van Onselen asked if rentals would be so adjusted so as to eliminate or minimize the existing deficit on the Bantu Revenue Account.

Mr. Koller replied in the affirmative, adding that a U.B.C. Committee had agreed on the principle that the tenant with means should pay more than the poor man and he felt that the Urban Bantu Council was likely to be persuaded to agree to the introduction of the increased rental and the increased levy at the same time.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that his Department would shortly reply to the representations on this subject which were presently with the Department.

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3. BANTU BURSARIES:

Councillor Powell referred to discussions which he had with the Hon. the Deputy Minister on this subject some time ago when he promised that he would come back to the Deputy Minister with further proposals.

Continuing, Councillor Powell said that the Council now wanted to suggest that for the next three years an amount of R7 500 for Bantu bursaries be made available annually to the Department of Bantu Education for that Department to administer. The Council would then continue with its own bursary scheme as it had done thusfar.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister agreed with a suggestion by Councillor Powell that this proposal should now be officially submitted to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

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4. BANTU BEER - SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PACKAGED BEER IN JOHANNESBURG:

Mr. van Onselen said that he would have to discuss the matter with his Committee which would meet early in March 1971. He thought however that his Department could issue a circular to local authorities at this stage to say that they should not deliver in the areas of other local authorities.

Mr. de Villiers said that the problem could be solved by rescinding paragraph 3 of the Department's Circular No. A7/4 of the 10th September 1963 in connection with this matter and he asked that consideration be given to this proposal.

Mr. Koller added that he would have no objection if this paragraph was so amended as to provide for deliveries in the areas of other local authorities with the approval of the local authority concerned.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that whatever other amendments were necessary to previous circulars, local authorities without breweries, should be stopped immediately from supplying Bantu beer outside their own areas of jurisdiction.



As far as the other points raised by Johannesburg were concerned, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that he and his Department were sympathetic. He felt that this matter should be discussed by his Department's Bantu Beer Advisory Committee.

Mr. van Onselen agreed to put this matter on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Committee (early in March 1971). The Department would then advise Johannesburg of the decision of the Advisory Committee and the steps contemplated.

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5. DOMESTIC SERVANTS: NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INCORPORATED AREAS:

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said it was clear that there were many illegals in those areas and the whole problem centred around whether the position of the illegals should be regularised or whether prosecutions should be instituted. His Department could not legalize an illegal situation.

He had already indicated, the Hon. the Deputy Minister continued, that married Bantu women could be introduced into urban areas from Bantu towns in the homelands. The reason for this decision was that Bantu women in those homeland towns had leisure time and should therefore be allowed to sell their labour in the European towns. He could however not favourably consider the introduction of Bantu women from the rural areas of the homelands, because their circumstances were quite different. He could also not allow unmarried women and widows to be introduced into European towns and cities. Against this background he therefore felt that many of the cases could be legalised.

Councillor Oberholzer said that it was his impression that an overwhelming percentage of these women came from farms and homelands.

As far as farms were concerned, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said, the Agricultural Unions had made strong representations and the position of a Bantu woman from a farm could only be regularised with the express approval of the owner of a farm. On this basis approval had been given in various centres.

Councillor Oberholzer suggested that the Council's Department of Non-European Affairs should approach the Department for an indication of the towns in the homelands from which domestic servants could be drawn.

Mr. Koller asked whether the estimated 2 250 illegal domestic servants in the newly incorporated Northern areas should go back and the Hon. the Deputy Minister suggested that a survey should first be made to ascertain which cases could be regularised. The matter should then be put up to the Regional Employment Commissioner. He added that Sandton had approached this issue on the basis explained by him and had apparently arrived at a satisfactory solution.

As far as the Southern incorporated areas were concerned, Mr. van Onselen felt that Soweto, which was very near to this area, should be able to provide domestic servants.

Councillor Oberholzer said that he knew of a large number of illegals in the area, because women from Soweto were being absorbed, in increasing numbers, in factories, arising from the application of the Physical Planning Act. He suggested that a survey should also be made in the South and the matter should then be put up to the Regional Employment Commissioner.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister and Mr. van Onselen agreed to this approach.

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6. BEERHALLS (FFENNELL ROAD AND WESTGATE):

In reply to a question by the Hon. the Deputy Minister if there were any further points to discuss, Councillor Dr. Lewis said that a problem had arisen in connection with the beerhalls at Ffennell Road and Westgate. He gave the background to the establishment of those beerhalls and the approval which had been given at the time by the then Minister, the Hon. M.D.C. de Wet Nel.

Continuing, Councillor Dr. Lewis said that the Council felt it was better for the Bantu to have the facilities of those beer gardens, than for the Bantu to buy from bottle stores and to consume the beer on the pavements with the resultant litter in the streets. The patrons of those beer gardens had given no offence and no complaints had been received



and the Council was therefore anxious to continue those beerhalls.

Mr. Koller added that the two sites had been specially chosen and were so "tucked away" that there could be no objection to the presence of those beerhalls. He asked that the Department consider favourably the continuation of those facilities.

Both the Hon. the Deputy Minister and Mr. van Onselen said that they knew nothing about the issue, but would enquire and would advise the Council as soon as possible.

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7. "LOCATIONS-IN-THE-SKY":

The Hon. the Deputy Minister referred to the agreements between himself and the Council in regard to Bantu in the centre of Johannesburg and also to the Press statement in connection with this matter and the removal of Bantu to the Diepkloof hostel.

Councillor Powell said that the Council had tried to invoke the assistance of Commerce and Industry in reducing the number of Bantu on licensed premises on a voluntary basis. On this basis only 226 Bantu could be removed to Diepkloof hostel, whereas the Council had hoped to move 1 200 on a voluntary basis. The Council was now taking it further and aimed at reducing the licensed premises concerned by 1 200.

Continuing, Councillor Powell said that he had noted that the Bantu Resettlement Board had agreed on improvements in its hostel and he felt that if an announcement in regard to those improvements could be made, it would assist the Council in removing Bantu from licensed premises to Diepkloof.

Councillor Dr. Lewis asked when those improvements would be ready and Councillor Oberholzer asked whether the Council could liaise with the Bantu Resettlement Board on when the alterations would be completed.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said he wanted to assure the delegation that when the hostel was ready after the alterations, it would be attractive.

Continuing, the Hon. the Deputy Minister said that it had also been agreed between himself and the Council that back yards would again be tackled after the other categories had been moved. He felt that attention should be given to those back yards housing more than one domestic servant.

Councillor Dr. Lewis asked whether private residences and domestic servants in back yards should not be left alone and the Hon. the Deputy Minister replied that it was his information that in back yards in some areas, up to five and more servants were being accommodated.

Councillor Oberholzer asked if a stiff fee should not rather be introduced for second and more living-in servants.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister said that the Council should put up its proposals in connection with increased fees as it would seem that the Council would not be able to implement fully the removal of second and more living-in servants from back yards. He also invited the Council to advise him on how Diepkloof hostel could assist in solving the Council's problems. He added that more land was available in Diepkloof towards the solution of this problem. He asked the delegation to please take this matter seriously because the Department and the Bantu Resettlement Board could assist the Council considerably in connection with the solution of this problem.

Councillor Powell handed to the Hon. the Deputy Minister two schedules indicating the licensed premises of Commerce and Industry in Johannesburg from which the Council hoped to remove 1 000 Bantu, or just over, to the Diepkloof hostel.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister appealed to the delegation to try and solve the problem of superfluous living-in Bantu in White Johannesburg. He would be grateful of the Council's assistance and would be happy to discuss with the Council again this problem after the Council had co-ordinated its proposals in connection with this matter.

The Hon. the Deputy Minister then thanked the delegation for the discussions and the meeting ended at 4.20 p.m.

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**Collection Number: A1132**

**Collection Name: Patrick LEWIS Papers, 1949-1987**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:* Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

*Location:* Johannesburg

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