

STAR 30/1/1970

Mayoral mourners

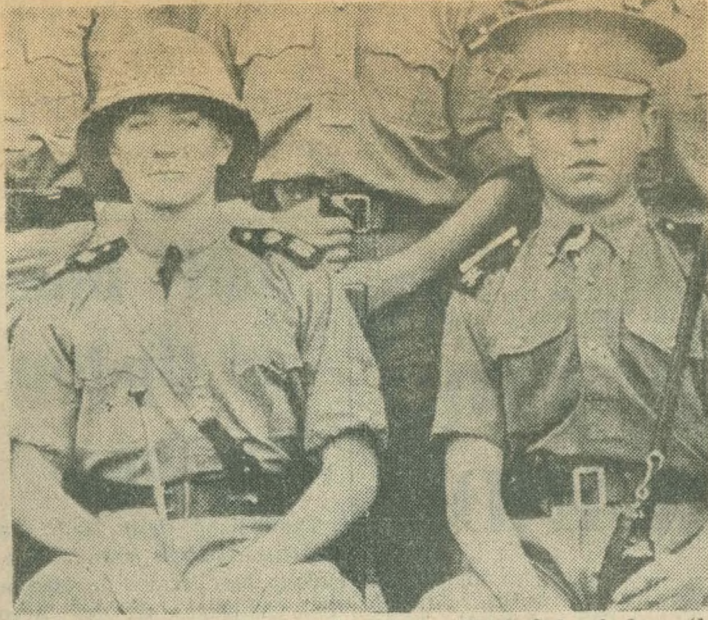


Twenty - two mayors of Reef towns, dressed in robes of scarlet, emerald and purple, walk in file at half pace to a condolence service at Meyerton Town Hall chapel today. Heading the procession is the Town clerk of Meyerton, Mr. P. J. Venter and the Rev. D. P. M. Beukes, Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the Ned. Geref. Kerk. Among the 22 Mayors was Mr. Patrick Lewis, Mayor of Johannesburg.



SA
Digest
6/2/1970.

Rand Daily Mail
Mr Patrick Lewis (centre), Mayor of Johannesburg, receives a goodwill message and plaque from the Mayor of Belfast, after the arrival of a trade mission from Northern Ireland. With Mr Lewis are left, Mr A. I. Devitt, leader of the mission, who presented the message and plaque, and Mr M. B. Keohane, the mission's secretary



Mayors in the making . . . These old photographs displayed at Jeppe High School show (left) standing, Johannesburg's present Mayor, Mr. Patrick Lewis, as a member of the 1928 first soccer team; last year's Mayor, Mr. Israel Schlapobersky (centre, right) as a member of the school's cadet corps in 1932 — and sitting next to him, a schoolmate who is now Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Fraser; and (right) the present Mayor of Durban, Mr. Trevor Warman, as a member of the first rugby team in 1943.

Gentlemanly Jeppe puts them in to bat — with a mace

JOHANNESBURG'S Jeppe Boys' High School, long known as a training ground for Springbok cricketers, is changing its reputation—it has now produced a crop of big-city mayors.

The school, one of the oldest and best known in the city, can claim to have spawned three successive mayors of Johannesburg—Mr. I. Schlapobersky, Mr. Patrick Lewis and Mr. Sam Moss. The present Mayor of Durban, Mr. Trevor Warman, is also a Jeppe Old Boy.

The achievement is almost equal to that many years back when

the school sheltered five Springboks in one team, or in 1938 when the first cricket team contained two future cricket Springboks and one soccer Springbok.

With its accent on sports and civic leadership, three of the four big city mayors can be traced in old photographs of school teams.

The outgoing Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. Patrick Lewis, was in the first soccer team of 1928 with the later Springbok fast bowler Norman Gordon. As he was not baptized "Patrick," but was nicknamed

"Pat" by school friends, his initials at school were R. B. Later Mr. Lewis changed his name legally to "Patrick."

In 1932 the former Mayor, Mr. Israel Schlapobersky, was a member of the cadet corps, and can be seen sitting next to 2nd Lieut. C. A. Fraser, now Lieutenant-General and General Officer Commanding Joint Combat Forces.

Mr. Sam Moss, the Mayor-elect of Johannesburg, matriculated at Jeppe High in 1933, but the present headmaster, Mr. H. P. A. Hofmeyr, could not find a photograph of him in any

sporting team.

The present Mayor of Durban, Mr. Warman, appears as a member of the first rugby team in 1943.

The school records and photographs confirm that future leadership can show itself at an early age.

The best example is that of ex-Jeppe sportsmen like Eric and Athol Rowan, and of Mayor Lewis who was the head prefect of his school house.

One of the tipuana trees which grace the facade of the school was planted by Mr. Lewis as head prefect.

STAR 7/2/70

STAR 11-2-1970

CITY "RUB AND SCRUB" PLAN

Aged will now get clean linen

A FREE "RUB AND SCRUB" service which will supply clean bed linen to Johannesburg's aged will help keep old people living independently in the community as long as possible, says the supervisor-manageress of "Meals on Wheels."



Mrs. Patrick Lewis.

The Mayoress of Johannesburg, Mrs. Patrick Lewis, has launched a fund-raising campaign to bring fresh linen to about 200 frail old people living in the city's dingy back rooms.

The project will be run by the "Meals on Wheels" service of the Congregational Church Food Distribution Service.

"The laundry service is another facility which will help keep old people living independently in the community as long as possible," said Mrs. A. Cramer, supervisor-manageress of "Meals on Wheels" today.

"When people are old it is not easy for them to wash a sheet or a big, heavy towel. And they haven't got the facilities to do it either—they can't wash sheets in a handbasin," she said.

She has been investigating and planning the scheme for months but has had to launch a public appeal now because the fund-raising event planned to get "rub and scrub" going was one of the cancelled "Totsiens City Hall" functions.

There will be a collection for "rub and scrub" on Friday night at the Rand Stadium during a football match between

Highlands Park and Durban Spurs.

Cheques made out to "Meals on Wheels Laundry Service" should be sent to the Mayor's Office at the City Hall or to Box 1049, Johannesburg.

For the lonely

STAR 11/2/70

IT OUGHT not to be difficult for a person in any income group to imagine what it must be like to live on R32 a month. This is the pitiful sum the Government deems sufficient for a White person with no other source of income. One predictable consequence is malnutrition, which "Meals on Wheels" is fighting every day.

A less obvious consequence, unless one sees it for oneself as the Mayoress Mrs. Doris Lewis, has done, is the squalor in which some old people must live even to the point where their bed linen remains unwashed. Many of the dingy rooms in which they exist have no means for washing and ironing. If the facility is there many are too frail to use it.

And so Mrs. Lewis is appealing for money to provide a sister service for "Meals on Wheels" — a service whereby the most needy will receive clean linen every week. To some extent it will be a health service, for cleanliness and good health are partners. But as great a satisfaction for those who give to this most deserving cause would be to see the touching pleasure of old folk to whom dirtiness is as hateful as it is to anyone else.

The Mayoress's appeal deserves Johannesburg's most generous support.



Mayor sees problems of Lenasia

JOHANNESBURG'S MAYOR, Mr. Patrick Lewis, paid his first official visit to Lenasia yesterday and studied some of the host of problems the city has inherited by incorporating this Asiatic group area.

He and the Mayoress were guests of the Lenasia Indian Consultative Committee and members of the South African Indian Council.

The visit started with an hour-long tour of Lenasia during which the mayoral couple saw the sports field, the site of a proposed lake and pleasure resort, housing schemes and other points of interest.

Consultative committee members sat poker-faced in their cars as Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were driven in T2 over long stretches of untarred roads, inches deep in mud and water after overnight rain.

Committee members told a representative of The Star that some roads were virtually impassable after heavy rain because of

the lack of tarring and storm-water drainage.

Mr. Lewis went into several Government-scheme houses — completed and under construction. He also saw the sports field, virtually the only public recreational amenity in Lenasia.

It has a sand surface, marred in many parts by wild grass and weeds.

Lenasia cricket enthusiasts are hoping for money from the City Council to get the ground into shape for a proposed inter provincial tournament at Easter.

After the tour, the mayoral couple were entertained to tea in Mr. Omar Joosub's new Tahiti City Building, where a 900-seat cinema is nearing completion.

Mr. Lewis promised that the City Council would do the best it could for Lenasia.

The Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. Patrick Lewis, went to Lenasia yesterday on his first official visit to the newly incorporated Asiatic group area. He was garlanded by Mr. N. Phillip, a member of the South African Indian Council, at a reception in his and the Mayoress's honour. On the right is Mr. Omar Joosub, vice-chairman of the Lenasia Indian Consultative Committee.

Disaster fund in Jo'burg

The Mayor's Fund for the Langlaagte train disaster now totals about R43,000. Of this R12,735 has been paid out either in cash or in the provision of food.

This was stated by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. Patrick Lewis, today.

He said that of the R30,180 which remained unspent, "it is anticipated that about R10,000 will be required."

This would leave an unspent balance of about R20,000 ("that is taking into account funds which we know have been collected but not yet paid in").

He proposed to close the fund as soon as the uncollected donations had been paid in, and from today, with the unspent balance of R20,000, "create a Mayor's Disaster Fund which will be available should a further disaster occur."

This would continue to be administered by the Non-European Affairs Department's Welfare Fund, and would be invested so that interest would accrue.

VICTIMS

The Mayor said that the number of victims in the train accident on February 17, was 181, of which 20 were killed immediately, 75 were admitted to hospital, and 15 died later. Three were still in hospital and 57 had been discharged from hospital.

A third category of those injured were treated in hospital and then discharged.

Of those involved in the accident, six were Whites, of whom four sustained only minor injuries; one died and the other is still receiving treatment. He is still partially bedridden and will not be able to resume employment for at least four months.

He received R112 compensation from the Mayor's Fund — the overtime he would be receiving in his work. His normal salary is being paid by the Railways.

BREADWINNERS

Of those involved in the accident, 68 were breadwinners or persons who contributed to the household expenses; 36 were scholars, and there were 77 others.

Of the 181 victims (108 male and 73 female), 127 were from homes within the jurisdiction of the City Council's Non-European Affairs Department. The others were from Dipkloof, Meadowlands, Alexandria Township or Germiston.



MR. PATRICK LEWIS



Mayor of Johannesburg
Councillor Patrick R. B. Lewis



Office of the Mayor,
P. O. Box 1049,
Johannesburg,
South Africa.



Office of the Mayor.
Kantoor van die Burgemeester.
Johannesburg.



Office of the Mayor,
P. O. Box 1049,
Johannesburg,
South Africa.



Councillor
Patrick R. B. Lewis
Member of Management Committee
The City of Johannesburg

P. O. BOX 1049, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA.

Message from the Headmistress, Miss A. M. Reid



The strength of an institution that has existed for an appreciable time lies in the fact that wherever we live and move and have our being, we leave behind us something of our spirit. Many characters and personalities have trod the precincts of this school. We thank them for the grace they have left for us. May we of the present, and those yet to come, value and cherish that grace. May we look outwards and upwards that it may grow and flourish and increase in strength.



*"Where plants and flowers fair
With perfume scent the air,
Where hills in endless line
Inspire with thoughts sublime,
There stands amid her glorious trees
The Jeppe Girls' High School."*

"So let us hymn her Praise..."

HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR

It was with great pleasure that I heard of the celebration of your Jubilee as a separate girls' school. I well remember the building of the school, as at that time I was a scholar at the Jeppe Preparatory and in 1921 our home moved to Milner Crescent, just opposite Rhodes Park. At that time the tram terminus was at King Edward Street and the address of our house was "Last house in Kensington".

The school has always been noted for the

high standard of education and the quality of its staff and pupils. In sporting spheres, both in play, coaching and administration, the members of the Jeppe staff and pupils, present and past, have played a significant part.

As a Jeppe Old Boy, a Member of the School's Governing Body and as Mayor, I wish to congratulate the school on its achievements. May the next fifty years be as successful as the first.

PATRICK LEWIS

JEPPE HIGH SCHOOLS GOVERNING BODY

It is with very great pleasure that I contribute a message for the Golden Jubilee issue of the School Magazine.

If the only real achievement of our School lay in having reached a half-century of existence we could take but little pride in the attainment, for the mere passage of time does not of itself impart great value. However this is certainly not the case with our Girls' School.

Over the years since its establishment as a separate entity its staff and its scholars have built up a magnificent reputation for integrity, for fair play, for endeavour and for service to the community. Thanks to those women who have gone before, the name of Jeppe High

School for Girls is known and respected for these qualities, not only locally, but throughout the length and breadth of our country, and indeed in many widely scattered parts of the whole world.

It is in this tradition which has taken so long to build up that our pride justifiably lies.

May those who now and in the future carry the standard handed down to them from the past cherish it proudly, and make it their aim, not only to maintain but to enhance the Jeppe tradition.

H. B. O. BARGE
Chairman

JEPPE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

It is with pleasure that I extend congratulations and best wishes to the Headmistress, Staff and girls of the Jeppe High School for Girls from the staff, parents and pupils at Jeppe High Preparatory School. It is a privilege to associate ourselves with the many people who are proud of the many successful years in the school's past. We are confident that the challenges and changes which the

future must bring will hold no fears for a school built on a solid foundation of high endeavour and achievement, or for a school which has always in times of difficulty and stress remembered its motto — "FORTI NIHIL DIFFICILIUS".

Sincere greetings,

J. H. GEMMEL
Headmistress

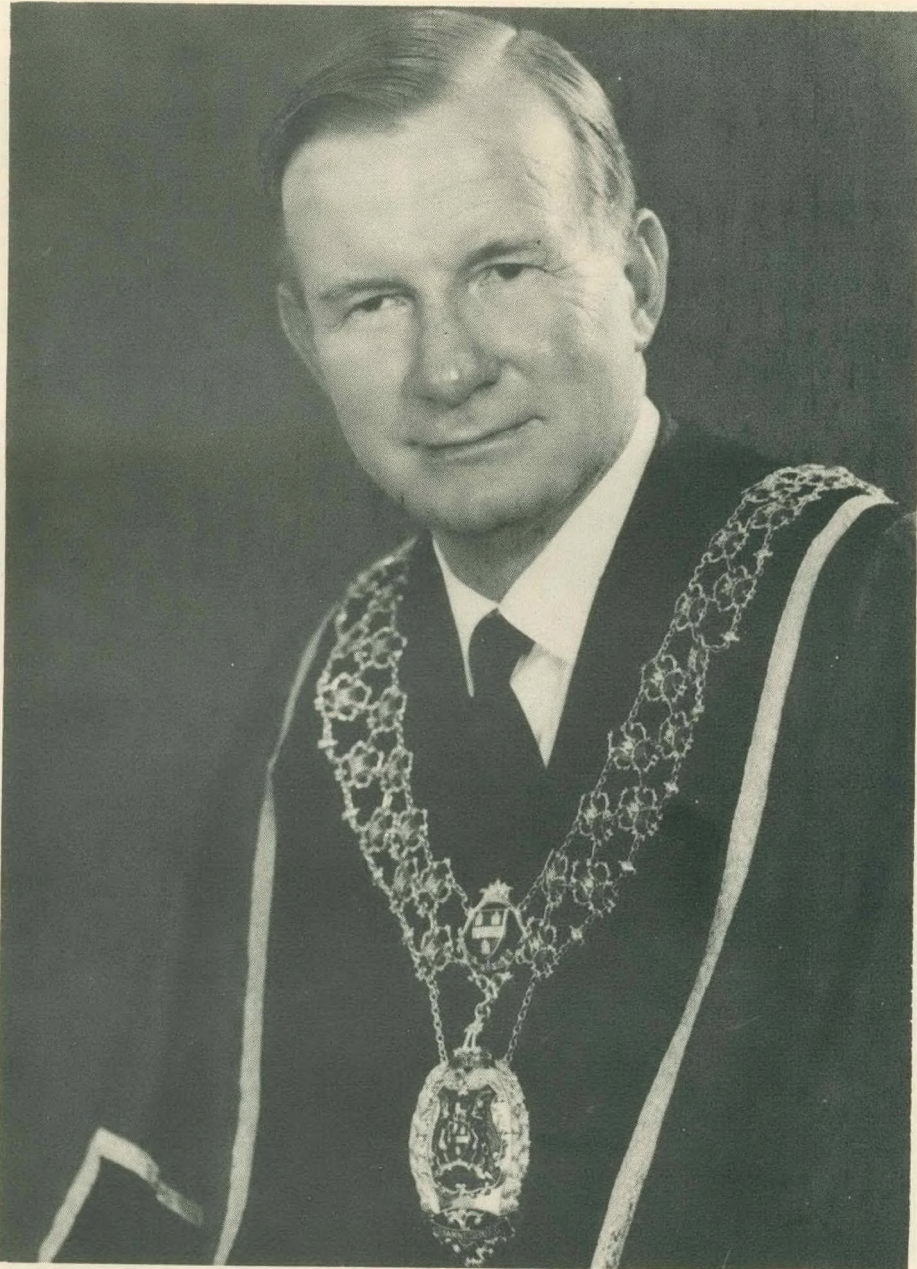
PLAASLIKE BESTUURNUUS LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

(Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper)
Member of Magazine Publishers' Association

Vol. I No. V

15 cents

January/February, 1970.



*Councillor Patrick Lewis, Mayor
Johannesburg.*

**“Build a highway that can take
the pounding of coal trucks
day and night, year in, year out”**

Done.

With BP Bitumen.

LPE 5233

Basil Read (Pty) Ltd., the contractors, feed a BP bitumen pre-mix through their mechanical paver. Consult the BP engineers on specifications. Use BP Fuels and lubricants for all their specialized equipment.

And are expertly constructing 36 miles of highway to Witbank.

Coal trucks will pound this road day and night. It will suffer wide variations in temperature, earth tremors and every kind of weather in the book. It has to be waterproof, heat-proof, punishment-proof.

And it has to be finished on time.

So when Basil Read (Pty) Ltd. contracted to build this highway they chose the dependable products of BP.



PLAASLIKE BESTUURNUUS

Local Government
Review

Price 15 cents.
January/February, 1970

An independent journal covering all local government activities in South Africa, which has the largest circulation in its field.

Editorial Offices: Protea Publications (Pty.) Ltd., 170, Shakespeare House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 834-5250, 834-5310, P.O. Box 10469, Johannesburg.

Advertising Offices: 65, Shakespeare House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 834-5310, 834-5250. P.O. Box 10469, Johannesburg.

Subscription: R1.80 a year.

Member of A.B.C. and M.P.A.

January/February, 1970

Honour for City's Outgoing Mayor

The University of the Witwatersrand has decided to confer an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Councillor P.R.B. Lewis, the retiring Mayor of Johannesburg, in tribute to his work for the non-European section of the community of that city. The University pays tribute to Councillor Lewis for his work as chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's non-European Affairs Committee, a position he has held since 1958, apart from his present year in office as Mayor. "His assumption of this post signalled the real beginning of that phase of civic authority which ended the shantytown period of non-White housing in Johannesburg and saw the acceptance by the local authority of the responsibility for the creation of a civilised mode of living for the non-White population of Johannesburg," says the report

"This, of course, has been no single-handed endeavour, but the achievement of a great team of municipal officers who have been inspired by Patrick Lewis's devotion to the uplifting of the urban Bantu and by the assurance of his determined support in the provision of facilities for them."

The statement adds that in conferring the honorary degree the University will pay tribute to the great achievement of the Johannesburg City Council, its non-European Affairs Committee and its officials in the creation of the unique city of Soweto with its 530,000 inhabitants as well as to his own most distinguished public service, devoted to the welfare of our Bantu citizens.

A SKETCH OF LIFE IN SOWETO

by
Councillor Patrick Lewis

To the South-West of Johannesburg lies Soweto, a unique city of 25 square miles, its concertina name derived from the first letters of what we once knew as the South-Western Townships. It is an astonishing achievement, this home of nearly half a million Africans on what, 37 years ago, was empty veld. It is a city without industries and with a population which has to commute from 12 to 20 miles to work in the White areas. It is unique in that it has only one landlord, the Johannesburg City Council. Unique, too, in that the landlord subsidizes the tenants in a hundred ways, having incurred in the

process a loss of R8-million in the past 16 years.

Many of the tenants have to be housed at sub-economic rents while the landlord provides medical care and social amenities. Employers, in the White areas, have given R32-million to the Bantu Transport and Bantu Services Levies which subsidize the workers' transport and the capital costs of services, making it possible for rents to be lowered.

A post-war Phoenix risen from the squatter camp ashes of Shantytown and Moroka, Soweto today has some

(Continued on Page 6)

'Small Wonder' they called it.

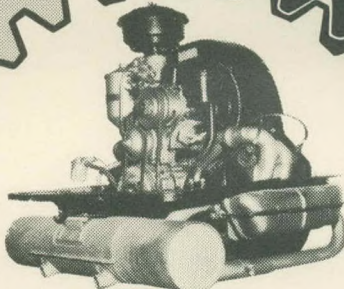


A legend of reliability.

NOW VOLKSWAGEN INDUSTRIAL ENGINES

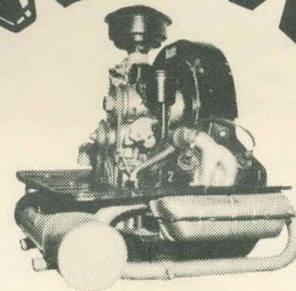
AIR COOLED LOW REVVING LIGHTWEIGHT
RELIABLE ROBUST

Parts and service through all
Volkswagen dealers



MODEL 122

29 BHP at 3,000 RPM.
34 BHP at 3,600 RPM.
206 LBS.
R339.00




MODEL 126A

39 BHP at 3,000 RPM.
46 BHP at 3,600 RPM.
220 LBS.
R414.00

The Volkswagen engine. Tried, tested, proved and improved throughout the world under all climatic conditions. Now adapted for industrial and farm use. The Universal Power Unit. Serviced by all Volkswagen dealers.

For more information about the VW Industrial Engines, and their applications, send this coupon to Industrial Sales Engineer, Volkswagen of S.A. Limited, P.O. Box 80, Uitenhage, C.P.

VW Industrial Engines are sold by E. W. Tarry and Co. Ltd., Johannesburg, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria. Serviced by Volkswagen dealers everywhere.

 Industrial Engine

**TO INDUSTRIAL SALES ENGINEER,
VW OF S.A., P.O. BOX 80, UITENHAGE, C.P.**
Please let me have more information about the
VW Industrial Engines.

NAME OF COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

YOUR NAME _____

POSITION _____

PNB3341B

O.V.S. Munisipale Vereniging

Uittreksels uit die openingsrede deur Sy Edele J.W. du Plessis.

Die Munisipale Vereniging van die O.V.S. is vir my die aanduiding van die begeerte van plaaslike Owerhede om die gehalte van plaaslike regering en administrasie in die besonder en die ontwikkeling van die provinsie in die algemeen te help bevorder.

Só gesien, bestaan daar by die lede van die Vereniging nie slegs 'n geloof in die moontlikhede van verbetering en vooruitgang nie, maar ook 'n innige strewe om dit daadwerklik te bewerkstellig. Ons het hierin met 'n ontasbare waarde te doen wat tot 'n belangrike positiewe maatskaplike krag in die Vrystaat ontwikkel het.

Na my beskeie mening het hoofsaaklik drie faktore daartoe bygedra dat die Vereniging so 'n belangrike plek in die maatskaplike en ekonomiese lewe van die provinsie verwerf het.

Ten eerste was die Vereniging gelukkig om oor die dienste van ervare en bekwame leiers te beskik.

In die tweede plek is daar oor die jare heen altoos daarin geslaag om te voorkom dat die Vereniging ontwikkel tot 'n instelling wat 'n **drukgroep** verteenwoordig wat mikpunte deur middel van agitاسie wil bereik.

Hy het, intendeel, altoos sy lede as 'n **belangegroep** gemobiliseer om deur middel van **gesamentlike beraadslaging** hom te **beywer** vir die verwesenliking van sy doelstelling.

Die derde faktor is een wat onafskeidbaar van die voorgenoemde is en dit is naamlik die feit dat alle plaaslike owerhede wat vir lidmaatskap kwalifiseer, lede van die Vereniging is. Die geskiedenis van die Vereniging lewer afdoende getuigenis van wat bereik kan word deur onderlinge samewerking en gesamentlike optrede, 'n positiewe gesindheid en goeie leierskap.

Dit sê ook veel vir die **geesteskwaliteite** van die persone wat die plaaslike owerhede in die Vereniging verteenwoordig het en nog verteenwoordig.

Die Oranje-Vrystaat het in sy Munisipale Vereniging 'n instelling wat nie probleem-georiënteerd is nie, maar wat 'n skeppende bydrae tot die bevordering van gemeenskapwelvaart in die ruimste sin van die begrip wil lewer.

Graag maak ek van hierdie geleentheid gebruik om my opregte dank en groot waardering teenoor die Vereniging te betuig vir sy dienste aan die provinsie. My innige wens is dat die Vereniging sal voortgaan om met sy gebruiklike gebalanseerde benadering te bou aan die toekoms van plaaslike regering en administrasie in die Vrystaat.

Daarmee sal hy sy bestaansreg altyd regverdig en help verseker dat een van die belangrikste bates waaroor ons provinsie beskik, naamlik die plaaslike owerhede, doeltreffend in stand gehou word.

Ek glo dat die rykdom van die O.V.S. onder andere ook geleë is in sy stelsel van plaaslike regering en administrasie. Ek sê doelbewus **rykdom**, want sonder ons stelsel van plaaslike regering en ons plaaslike Owerhede sou die Vrystaat inderdaad volgens alle ontwikkelingsmaatstawwe veel armer gewees het.

To me it is an open question whether sufficient value is attached to this asset and whether the general public properly realise the great extent to which they are co-responsible for maintaining it on a sound basis.

A further question I wish to ask is whether the methods employed to bring to the public's attention their responsibility in this regard comply with recognised efficiency requirements.

The part played by local authorities in the community life of the Free State cannot, for obvious reasons, be

measured in statistical terms only.

But by way of comparison I nevertheless quote the following figures:

The total revenue of local authorities increased from R16,356,684 in 1959/60 to R32,795,467 in 1967/68. Likewise, I may point out that the total expenditure almost doubled itself during the same relatively short period.

In 1959/60 the expenditure amounted to R16,205,942, and this amount increased to R31,275,126 in the year 1967/68.

These figures emphasise the fact that the activities of the Free State's municipal authorities have on the whole increased at a relatively fast tempo.

But the statistics mentioned are also an indication of the degree to which the financial responsibilities of local authorities have increased.

Those responsibilities imply among other things that local authorities will leave no stone unturned in their endeavour to ensure that the available funds will be utilised as effectively as possible.

Presidentstrede

In die Presidentsrede het Raadslid R. Greyling gesê die Bestuurskomiteestelsel het in werking gekom in April 1968 en nadat dit twaalf maande in swang was, het die Provinsiale Administrasie plaaslike owerhede versoek om kommentaar te lewer oor verskillende aspekte van die stelsel. Afskrifte van die antwoorde ontvang deur die Administrasie is deur die lede aan die Vereniging gestuur en daarvolgens blyk dit dat die stelsel algemene byval vind. Die stelsel is al etlike jare in werking in die Transvaal as gevolg van die aanbevelings van die Marais-kommissie. Sedertdien is dit toegepas in die Vrystaat op aan-
(Vervolg op bladsy 10)

Soweto

(Continued from page 3)

65,000 houses which accommodate 382,000 men, women and children. There are also three hostels for 15,000 men and one for 282. In addition, the Bantu Resettlement Board houses 149,000 souls and has hostel space for 10,500 men.

The villages of Soweto have the musical cadences of an African chante — Orlando, Dube, Naledi, Moroko, Chiawelo, Jabavu, Jabulani, Emdeni, Mapetla, Mofolo, Zolo, Zondi, Phiri, Senaokane, Maletsane.

But a city is not only suburbs and houses, buildings and beerhalls, clinics, playgrounds and parks. A city is people. Who are the people of Soweto? Which Native veld, forests, mountains, and kraals have they forsaken for the hard glitter of E-Goli, the City of Gold, in order to earn the cash they need? The Sowetons are many tribes with many backgrounds — the Xhosa from the Transkei, the Basuto from their ancestral hills, the Shangaan from Portuguese East Africa, the Bapedi from Pietersburg the Tswana from the Western Transvaal, the Nyasa from Malawi, the Mashona and Mandabele from Rhodesia, the Zulu, the Swazi, Fingo, Pondo, Makwena, Barolong, Bakgatla, Venda and Criqua. Johannesburg is the magnet for them all.

No white person can give a wholly true picture because he can speak only from hearsay. Nor can he reflect the innermost thoughts of the people or of repercussions of inter-racial contacts on their everyday life. However, as one who has been interested in Race Relations for more than 30 years, and has been intimately concerned with Bantu Administration in Johannesburg since 1957, I shall tell you what I know of the situation.

People from all these tribes originally came to the city to work. Today many thousands of the inhabitants are Soweto born and know no other home. The original inhabitants came here because expanding industrial economy caused a demand for their

labour. They were attracted, by education and medical services and the better living conditions in the towns. At first it was only the men who came. In 1900, there were 12 men to one woman. By 1927 the ratio was 6—1. In 1939 it was 3—1 and now it is approximately equal between men, women and children.

New Living Pattern

In the beginning the men worked for short spells, returning home to rejoin their families and coming back again when their funds ran out. How different is the pattern today, now that the women folk have moved to town making their permanent home Soweto. It is difficult for them to adjust to the fast pace of the City. It means acceptance of a totally new way of life. The picture is of social upheaval on a vast scale with the sudden undermining of age-old behaviour patterns before a new social code has been evolved to replace the norms of conduct which have been destroyed. I can only marvel at the resilience, the good humour, the philosophical attitude, the good sense and patience of the people in coping with the strains and demands made on them. How ill-equipped they were for City life with their tribal beliefs and training. Instead of the sun as their timepiece they now had to work to the inelastic and unsympathetic clock of the White man. Instead of working in the warm friendly circle of their clan, they were now strangers speaking with unfamiliar tongues. More than ever they needed kinship but were now alone to make decisions. Their food was different, their mealtimes, and the White man's medicine. At home there was respect for elders. The daily battle to secure a place on crowded trains destroyed any attitude other than looking after oneself. They were on their own, free from the restraining morality of the tribe. In the clan, initiative was not encouraged, and could lead to jealousy. Now they were judged on their own merits, and

were expected to develop individually. So began the process which has caused a heart-rending disruption in African family life. One fears it will be a long process to rebuild stable and secure families.

How much of the original culture remains? It is deeprooted and will be a part of African thinking for a long time to come.

Bantu traditional life is founded on a healthy reverence for ancestors who guard the living and, in return, the spirits depend on the living for sustenance. A survey has revealed that the majority of Sowetons still practise ancestor worship. The tribal family embraced parents, grand-parents, uncles, aunts, cousins and their kin, a closely woven entity ready to assume guardianship of children when a parent died. This explains why African workers ask to attend funerals of seemingly so many "fathers" and "brothers"!

Customs Remain

Lobolo is still practised with payment in cash rather than in cattle. The witchdoctor still flourishes. Initiation rites and other customs which do not involve a direct clash with western life still survive, often in a modified form. The greatest change is in the near disappearance of polygamy. But this has also brought a problem. Many Africans believe in prolonged breast feeding with abstinence from sexual relations during lactation. During this period the Urban man tends to find sexual outlet outside the marriage with resulting illegitimacy, prostitution and spread of venereal disease.

How wrong were those who condemned polygamy and interpreted lobolo as the purchase of the wife by the bridegroom. The transfer of cattle for lobolo was a symbol of the alliance of the clans and an assurance that if the husband died the clan would care for his wife and children. There were no abandoned widows or orphans. Today, in Soweto, the women play an increasingly important role, and

generally are potent agents of stability. In the City the ever-pressing problem is to make ends meet. In the rural areas one shared what there was to share. In the City poverty is a nightmare especially for the aged, the out-of-work, the sick, the deserted wives with a crop of children to tend. These days of full employment and more adequate wages have helped to relieve hardship among many, but life is a constant struggle.

Who could have visualized 30, even 10 years ago, the skills that would be acquired by these country folk. Who could have envisaged African matrons at Baragwanath Hospital controlling a staff of highly-trained African nurses. Who could have believed that Municipal Treasury officials would be Africans, that building contractors, house-builders, carpenters and plumbers would be Black? Who could have imagined elegant owner-built homes in a middle-class Soweto suburb, or that artists trained in our Polly Street Art Centre would exhibit works in London, Paris and New York? Who could have believed, not 10 but only 3 years ago, that making European liquor available to Africans would not result in an orgy of drunken terror?

This last step has improved relations between Africans and the police who no longer have to carry out the hated liquor raids. Unacceptable and un-enforceable laws breed disrespect for the law. The complicated pass laws and influx control regulations impinge on the desired freedom of movement of most families in one way or another. In the African mind the niceties of the difference between the makers of the law and those who have to carry it out are not recognised.

That all is not well, we know. You cannot have a social earthquake without somebody being hurt, and it will take time, patience and understanding to heal the wounds caused by the destruction of one social order before another has developed to take its place.

What have we tried to put in the place of tribal discipline and obedience? While the Christian Churches have many hundreds of thousands of African adherents, Christianity is still

regarded by many as the White man's religion and therefore suspect. Countless separatist African Churches have sprung up ranging from a faith closely resembling Christianity to those almost completely pagan. Among the more sophisticated, Church affiliation is often a status symbol rather than because of inherent belief backed by a standard of conduct.

Class Structure

In Soweto today a class structure is emerging and a hopeful sign is that status is allied with education and the degree of absorption of Western civilization. The better educated tend to form the uppercrust. Income and skills are important factors. Church, choral, football and school associations, Chambers of Commerce and many other bodies cut right across ethnic grouping and determine one's associates and place in the new society. Unfortunately there are also the City slickers and spivs, those who rape, rob and maim. The law-abiding citizen must be protected from the molestation of his fellows.

Modern Western society today is represented by a pyramid with a small wealthy upper class at the apex, a broad layer of middle-class and a narrow stratum of the poor at the base. In Soweto the pyramid has a narrow band of middle class and a very broad base of the poor. The City's non-European Affairs Department aims to widen the centre stratum until it resembles that of a modern Western society. The middle class, after all, has always been the stable element of society. The way to achieve this is to realize, as the Department does, that housing alone is not enough. The social and emotional needs of the people have to be met.

Transport

Let me sidestep for a moment into the problems of African transport. Because of the inability of the Railways to carry people at the times they would like to travel we have the worrying phenomenon of some 170,000 workers rising early every

working day to throng the crowded trains, only to repeat the same tortured travel in the late afternoon. How exhausted they must be by the simple need to get to work and home again. Many leave in the mornings without food which must affect their productivity.

When you see thousands of Sowetons pouring out of a railway station they are not just a faceless multitude; each face in the crowd is a person with ordinary human needs which, especially if he is to assimilate a new way of life, he must be helped to meet. So the Community Services Branch of the Non-European Affairs Department has many sections and activities to cater for the different needs and interests of the people and to help them towards integration into a well-formed and directed society. Social progress is impossible without proper health and medical services. These the City supplies with general and special clinics, an advisory family health service, intensive mass immunisation campaigns and the careful promotion of child health.

Urban Bantu Council

It is the City's desire to combat crime in Soweto. There is a force of 500 reservists drawn from among the people themselves and attached to the South African Police. The Council is extending its own Municipal Police Branch which is more than 800 strong and operates a 24-hour security patrol. The achievement of a sound society demands responsibility. This element has been found in the Urban Bantu Council which has replaced the old Advisory Board system. It is heartening to see the enthusiasm with which the people have accepted the greater responsibilities imposed on them through their own Council with which the City Council does its utmost to co-operate. No measure affecting the people of Soweto is ever considered without the prior recommendation of the Bantu Council which has repaid this trust in splendid manner.

The Urban dweller has travelled a long

(Continued on page 11)



WE HAMMER SOME OF OUR BEST EQUIPMENT INTO THE GROUND!

If you think some of your jobs are tough you should see what we put some of our equipment through. We test every piece of equipment to the limit. That means it's strong enough to withstand anything you can come up with. It's just that we like to be sure. After all we've got a pretty good reputation to live up to.

Take our range of Panther rock drills. The 60 lb. Panther with a piston diameter of 3 1/4" has a penetration rate of 36 in./min. - 50% faster than other rock drills of the same weight.

Tackling difficult problems is a everyday service at Delfos. Our CONSULTING PROJECTS DIVISION is one of the important factors that has contributed to the success of our business. They are there to give you the benefit of their skills and expertise—all without cost or obligation.



**THE TOUGH JOBS COME EASY WITH
DELFO & ATLAS COPCO (PTY) LTD**

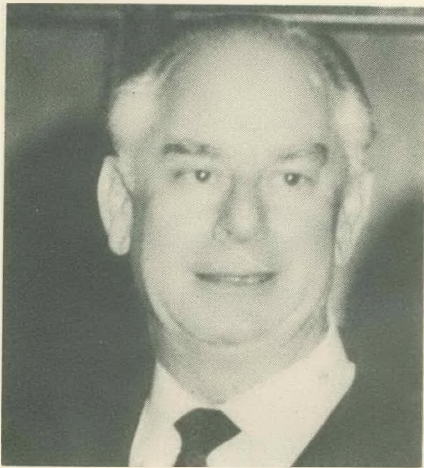
EQUIPMENT FOR MINING, INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION. HEAD OFFICE AT BENONI. BRANCHES AT:

- Barberton Bloemfontein Cape Town Colesberg Durban East London
- Johannesburg Kimberley Klerksdorp Kuruman Mbabane
- Phalaborwa Pietersburg Port Elizabeth Pretoria Springbok
- Vryheid Welkom Windhoek Witbank

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Honour for City Engineer

Dr. S.S. Morris, City Engineer of Cape Town, has been elected president of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers by the Council of the Institution.



Dr. S.S. Morris

The Institution, which has a membership of approximately 3,500 represents the interests of civil engineers in South Africa, South West Africa Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, as well as civil engineering students throughout the country.

Director of New Company

A new group, the Concrete Society of Southern Africa, has been formed to replace the South African Prestressed Concrete Development Group, which has been in existence since 1952.

The new organisation has been established in order to widen the scope of

the previous group to include all subjects, techniques and skills related to concrete in general.

All those interested in concrete, whether it be the aesthetic form technical design, research or the making of concrete on the site will be eligible for membership. Members will include civil engineers, mining engineers, architects, municipal engineers, highway engineers, lecturers and students at universities, quantity surveyors, building supervisors and foremen.

The new organisation will not usurp any of the functions of the professional societies, but will constitute a forum enabling many interests to get together for discussion on a common platform.

Mr. Stephen Halstead, director of information for the Portland Cement Institute, has been appointed director of the Concrete Society of Southern Africa.

He obtained an Honours Degree of B.Sc. in Civil Engineering at the Victoria University of Manchester, England and is a member of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers and an Associate member of the Rhodesian Institution of Engineers. He has served on the councils of these professional bodies and has lectured on Civil Engineering subjects at Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities and has had experience in road construction and also in municipal engineering.

Prior to his present new appointment, Mr. Halstead spent ten years in Rhodesia establishing the Portland Cement Institute in that country. He returned to Johannesburg as director of information, where his work has included the organisation of several congresses, at which eminent world experts such as Magnell, Arup and Leonhardt have lectured on prestressed concrete.



Mr. Stephen Halstead, Director of Information for the Portland Cement Institute, has been appointed director of the newly formed Concrete Society of Southern Africa.

In 1966 he organised the national congress on Concrete Roads and in 1969 the symposium on the engineering of Bearing and Expansion Joints for bridges, at which Mr. David Lee of G. Maunsell & Partners of London gave a memorable lecture on that subject.

As from April 1970, the offices of the Concrete Society of Southern Africa will be at Marcuson Centre, Menton Road, Richmond, Johannesburg.

Examination Success

Mr. Fred Manthe, Town Clerk of Cathcart, has passed the last three subjects in the Institute of Administration and Commerce (Municipal Services Branch) examinations. He obtained a distinction in one subject — Local Government Finance.

Correction.

In the November issue of "Local Government Review" the caption appearing under the photographs of Mr. Henry Hallan and Mr. Roderick Mackenzie M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.H.E., M.I.T.O. were inadvertently transposed. We offer our apologies for any inconvenience it may have caused.

O.V.S. Munisipale Vereniging

(Vervolg van bladsy 5)

beveling van die Eksteen-kommissie en van toepassing gemaak op die Munisipaliteit van Kaapstad kragtens die aanbevelings van die Slater-kommissie. Wat Natal betref, het die Hopewell-kommissie hom teen die verpligte toepassing van die stelsel uitgespreek en daarop gewys dat dit 'n plaaslike owerheid in Natal vrystaan om kragtens bestaande wetgewing oor te slaan na die bestuurskomiteestelsel. In Rhodesië geniet dit ook aandag. Dit alles wil daarop dui dat die stelsel gekom het om te bly en binne afsienbare tyd die ou komiteestelsel sal vervang, behalwe miskien in die geval van die heel klein plaaslike owerhede. Die een groot beswaar bly steeds die probleem om te verhoed dat die Raad 'n rubberstempel word omdat lede wat nie op die bestuurskomitee dien nie, uit voeling raak met die werksaamhede van die Raad. Wanneer dit gebeur, word 'n raadsvergadering 'n byeenkoms vir kennisname van besluite van die bestuurskomitee en formele goedkeuring van sy aanbevelings. Met die verdwyning van die stadsraadsvergadering as 'n byeenkoms vir die bespreking van munisipale aangeleenthede, sal ook die bietjie belangstelling wat daar nog by lede van die publiek bestaan vir plaaslike bestuur, doodgesmoor word.

He went onto say that in order to enable it to fulfil its function as an important element in the government system of the country and as a vital factor in the lives of the people and the economy of the country, local government must be viable. In this respect we have indeed cause for grave concern about the urgent need for the allocation by the higher authorities of additional sources of revenue to local authorities. Those gathered at this Congress are familiar with the financial strait-jacket in which local authorities now find themselves, as a result of the inordinate delay on the part of the

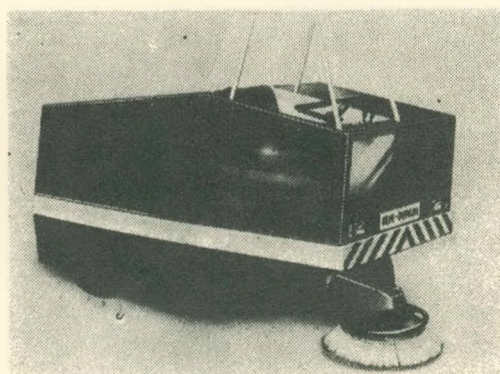
Central Government in coming to finality on the financial relations between the Central Government, the Provincial Administrations and Local Authorities. The Borckenhagen Committee was appointed as long ago as 1956 and we are informed that the final report has been in the hands of the Government for some time; but it has not yet been released for publication pending the issue of a White Paper containing the Government's views on both the Borckenhagen and the Schumann Committee's recommendations. We were led to believe that the White Paper would be published during the recent session of Parliament but once again we have had to be satisfied with the statement that the matter is still under consideration. Meanwhile the Government continues to reap a golden harvest due to the economic development of the

country and the prosperity, while local authorities are expected to provide increasingly costly and extended essential services from their restricted financial resources, in order to enable the economic development to continue and the Government to rake in its share. One hears a great deal about the value of home-ownership, but what is being done to assist the property owner by way of rate relief? The only solution is the allocation of additional sources of revenue to local authorities.

Elected

At the annual congress of the O.F.S.; Municipal Association held at Harri-smith in November, 1969, Councillor G.H. Meiring (Sasolburg) and Councillor Ds. P.C. Rue (Kroonstad) were elected president and vice-president of the Association respectively.

KEEP YOUR MUNICIPALITIES CLEAN



SOLE AGENT for HAKO
Floor and Street Cleaning Equipment

Beth Engineering Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

P.O. Box 2353

Telephone 834-7262

JOHANNESBURG

Here and There

What! no air-conditioning

Can you imagine a R7m building standing 20 storeys high being built today without air-conditioning? Well that is what is happening with Johannesburg's new Civic Centre project being built in Braamfontein. When the bulk of the Johannesburg City Council's employees move to their new quarters next year their offices will not be air-conditioned. The R5m Council Chamber block, however, will have air-conditioning but the original plan to start construction of this block in March 1970 has been held up by the budget cut. Provision is being made for future air-condition ducting and installation in the office block.

Establishment of Tender Board

The Benoni Town Council has adopted a recommendation that a Tender Board should be established consisting of a member of the Management Committee, the Town Engineer or the Deputy Town Engineer, the engineer of the non-European Affairs Department, the Supervisor of the Workshops at Daveyton, the Constroller of Stores and the Buyer and the Mechanical Engineer, for the purpose of drawing up specifications for contracts, where necessary, to adjudicate the tenders received in respect of such contracts, and to submit recommendations to the Management Committee.

The Tender Board will have powers to co-opt any other officials to enable it to fulfill its function satisfactorily.

Restaurants on Motorways

The Netherlands Ministry for Ways and Works plans to build in the coming years some 40 amenity areas with restaurants along the Dutch motorways at distances of approximately 40 kilometres from each other. The restaurants will be open to all road users. Special provisions will be made for lorry drivers, e.g. sleeping accommodation, showers, work areas, telephones etc. The restaurants will be able to accommodate 300 guests and will be open day and night.

Double Highway

The first 28 miles of the double-lane highway which will eventually link Pretoria and the Kruger National Park is near completion and expected to be open to traffic soon.

Work started on the first section — between Pretoria and Bronkhorstspuit — in November 1966. The road was built at a cost of R8,700,000.

LIFE IN SOWETO

(Continued from page 7)

way on the path of material progress. I see further advance but care must be taken that these abilities are given adequate outlets so that a mood of frustration is not allowed to develop. These, then, are the people of Soweto — the poor, the middle-class, the well-off, the superstitious, the sophisticated, the travel worn, the weary, the struggling, the successful. These are our workers, and to a great extent our responsibility? On their contentment and achievement rests part of our glory as a great City. I have been privileged to see considerable improvements in Soweto in the relatively short space of 12 years. If we can maintain this rate of progress, further great strides will be made.

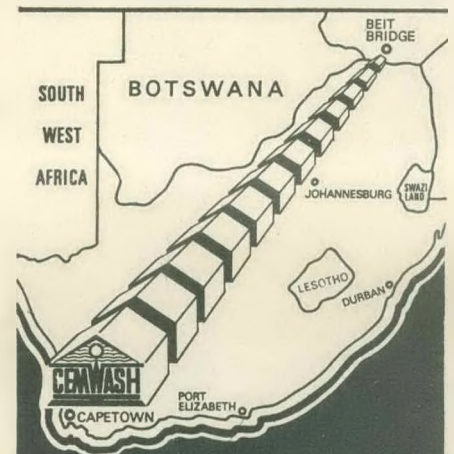
City Status in Japan

Government and opposition parties are jointly proposing to the Japanese Parliament to give city status to all authorities with a population of more than 30,000. With some exceptions, city status was hitherto granted in Japan only to authorities having 50,000 or more inhabitants.

**DID YOU KNOW
THAT IF ALL THE HOUSES
COATED WITH**

CEMWASH

**DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS
WERE PLACED IN ONE STRAIGHT
LINE, TEN FEET APART, THEY
WOULD STRETCH 1,090 MILES.
(BEIT BRIDGE TO CAPETOWN)**



**MOVE YOUR HOUSE INTO LINE!
USE PRE-SANDED CEMWASH**
THE WATERPROOF CEMENT-BASED
COATING WITH UNSURPASSED
DURABILITY
MANUFACTURED BY
WHITE'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

PLEASE SEND ME
C-I-S-R
5 YEAR BURN
RESISTANCE
REPORT ON
CEMWASH Cement Supplier

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Post Coupon to: P.O. BOX 2484 - JOHANNESBURG



Published by the Proprietors, Protea Publications (Pty) Ltd, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg (P.O. Box 10469, Phone 834-5250), and printed by Condor Printing Works (Pty) Ltd, Cor. Fox and Aurel Streets, Jeppe.

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

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

This collection forms part of a collection, held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.