

THE COST OF RUNNING A CITY

R75-m is only the start

JOHANNESBURG is forever growing . . . and again it is going to take a vast sum to pay for it.

The R75-million to be spent during the coming financial year on capital works is just an instalment on the R433-million that these projects will eventually cost.

Most of them should be complete within a decade.

But the city council faces growing needs for the city and has to borrow more and more money, and pay more and more to do so.

In 10 years since South Africa became a Republic, the city's budget has grown by 164 percent.

The heads of the municipal departments had originally sought R95-million for the year.

NEW MARKET

Of this, R71-million was to come from two funds. The government restricted these to R47-million.

Fearing that essential works would have to be dangerously curtailed, council officials persuaded the government to exempt both the new market and abattoir from the curbs.

The government agreed — accepting that both are urgently needed regional undertakings — and R67-million has been earmarked for them.

From the rest, the continuing expansion of the city's electricity network — expansion that will cost R63-million in the end — will absorb R8.8-million.

MOTORWAYS

More than R11-million will be set aside for construction of motorways, urban roads, drains and pavements. Almost R6-million will be spent on the metropolitan sewerage scheme, mainly on the continued development of the northern scheme, the Klipspruit basin and Olivantvlei works.

Large chunks of land needed for parking garage sites east of the city as well as motorways, roads and parks will cost R6.4-million.

Final touches to the admin-

istration block of the new civic centre will need R1.2-million, and council workers should be in the building early next year. About R250 000 has been provided to furnish the offices.

Work on the new council chamber block has started and R1.8-million has been set aside for contract payments during the year.

More new developments at the zoo will take R215 000.

SIX SCHEMES

Land is being urgently sought in the southern areas of the city for long-term housing schemes, and R3.1-million has been provided for approved schemes and R798 000 for proposed ones.

Work is under way on six schemes already, and a seventh is due to start soon after tenders are received.

Altogether, R11.7-million is to be spent in the African townships — R6.3-million on housing schemes, R1.4-million on the road to Soweto, R1.8-million for the development of the townships' infrastructure and R1.5-million for a wide range of other improvements.

It is going to take a long time and many millions of rands to bring areas like Lenasia, Nancefield and Kliepfontein to a desirable state of orderliness and to provide inhabitants with clean, healthy surroundings.

For the Coloured people, a new civic centre at Newclare will require over R1-million in the year, and R900 000 is to be spent on the oriental plaza at Fordsburg.

For urgently needed houses and flats, R694 000 has been provided.

The city will also get 56 new double-decker buses and 45 single deckers by the middle of 1973. Cost is about R1.6-million.

The transport department finished the year just ended R3.3-million in the red, and it is feared that it could be worse next year.

Staggering total is required

JOHANNESBURG is going to need a staggering R194 985 491 during the next year to keep up its services and dynamic development.

But ratepayers will pay no extra. Rates generally are to be pegged at their present level of 2.7c in the rand.

The record budget was put to the city council today by the chairman of its management committee, Mr Patrick Lewis.

Although the Government restricted spending by R24-million, the council still expects to pay R119 633 196 on the day-to-day running of the city, and R75 330 459 on capital projects, like buildings and new roads.

By this time next year it expects to have R21 836 left over.

The budget again underlines that Johannesburg is now cheaper than only the Transvaal, the Cape and the country to run.

R3-million has been provided in the estimates in an effort to improve the manpower situation.

The money for capital projects will come mainly from loans.

The council hopes to float later this year, and there will

REPORTS (by Neville Barber)

he a R15-million issue of stock on the local market next month.

But the public will have to cough up the funds needed to keep the city going.

Thanks to a R5 673 000 surplus accumulated from last year and pruning of expenses by municipal officials, rates will not go up.

Mr Lewis explained: "Draft estimates showed a shortfall between ordinary expenditure and income of R41-million. This was cut to R35-million

when the surplus was brought into account. Rates at the present level will bring in R32-million, leaving us R3-million short.

"Heads of departments examined their priorities carefully and cut back on spending by nearly R3-million. Thus the budget was balanced without the need to increase the rate levy."

The housing requirements of the Coloured population remain urgent.

However, he warned: "I emphasise that the level of rating could be held down only because of the unusually large accumulated surplus with which the year will start.

"The situation next year will be a most difficult one unless some form of financial help comes from higher levels of government."

The council expects to get most of its income (R75-million) from charges for commodities and services, such as refuse removal fees and sewerage tariffs, and from rates. About R5-million will come from Government grants, licence fees and fines.

More than R60-million will go towards the miscellaneous expenses of various departments, nearly R60-million to salaries and wages and almost R30-million for loan charges.

Most municipal departments run at a loss.

Non-White losses reach R3-m

JOHANNESBURG is still losing money trying to run non-White affairs in the city.

Losses during 1971-72 are expected to reach more than R3-million.

The city council faces rising administration costs and higher salaries for its African employees.

But its income is mainly from African registration fees, a levy employers pay for the labour they employ, and rents.

Many of the recommendations of the Niemand Commission — into high land prices — are so vague as to defy any attempt to arrive at their true financial implications.

While estimated expenses have climbed to R12-million, income will be only R9-million.

The Government plans to have urban African affairs taken over by special administration boards. But Mr Patrick Lewis today voiced misgivings about this.

"The huge administrative machine which controls African affairs in the city is fully integrated with the council's other activities. Unscrambling the egg is going to be a far more awkward task than it appears on the surface."

Big loss on State land

JOHANNESBURG is losing over R1-million a year because the government pays no rates on its properties in Johannesburg.

At the moment, State-owned land in the city is worth about R40-million.

However, state policy is to compensate local authorities only if the value of State-owned land exceeds 10 percent of the value of all the land in the municipal area.

Then the municipalities get one third of the value difference.

But State-owned land in Johannesburg comprises only seven percent of the lot.

It is felt that this policy is based on statistics that are now out of date, and representations are to be made for a more equitable formula.

Pretoria and Cape Town get grants of R400 000 and R100 000 respectively.

COST OF MARKET DOUBLES

JOHANNESBURG'S new market and motorways are likely to end up costing twice as much as first expected.

Final cost of the market, now being built at City Deep, was put in 1966 at R6-million.

In two years it rose to R7-million, and by last year was up to R12.5-million. Latest indications are that it might cost well over R14-million.

Motorway costs were originally estimated at R45-million. Now indications are that they will cost at least R79-million and perhaps as much as R84-million.

This was confirmed today by Mr Patrick Lewis when he delivered the city's 1971-72 budget.

The manpower shortage is continuing and it has been difficult to keep services at a level the public could reasonably expect.

He said: "The estimated capital costs of completing the market have risen alarmingly.

"Because of the high cost the council's management committee has had misgivings about whether the undertaking can be a viable proposition without raising market dues to prohibitive levels."

STATE SUBSIDY

He said it had been hoped that the Government would contribute a third of the cost.

But it had decided to limit its help to five percent, to make up any losses suffered in the first two years.

"If this is strictly adhered to, the market may find itself in serious financial difficulty after two years and substantial deficits may have to be met by the local taxpayer," Mr Lewis warned.

He explained further that the National Transport Commission had long ago agreed to contribute R15-million towards the motorways, and the province R6-million.

All but R500 000 of this had been paid, and the Council now had to bear the rest of the increasing costs alone.

Building costs are increasing steadily. It is virtually impossible to keep the finished cost of a scheme within the original estimate.

"Enough provision has been made in the capital programme to award the final construction contracts — to be completed by 1973 — but tenders received were so inordinately high that the management committee has decided to find other means of building these roads.

"The work may be done departmentally or be split so that it can be done by a number of smaller contractors," he said.

How money will be spent

THIS is how the money will be spent:

African Townships — R11.7-million.

Electricity — R8.8-million.

Motorways — R7.6-million.

Land — R6.4-million.

Sewerage schemes — R5.9-million.

New market — R5.1-million.

Civic Centre — R3-million.

New abattoir — R1.6-million.

Buses — R1.6-million.

Major roads — R1.3-million.

Newclare civic centre — R1-million.

MONEY COSTS MONEY

MONEY is costing the Johannesburg City Council money.

Charges that it has to pay to borrow money for vast capital developments in the city are described as both "crippling" and "a deadweight."

Nearly R4-million, for instance, will have to be paid in loan charges by the construction branch of the city engineer's department in the coming financial year.

Mr Patrick Lewis said: "Unless financial relief is forthcoming out of the deliberations of a special committee which is to examine the financing of urban roads and the problems associated with mass passenger transport, the city could find itself in a very difficult situation."

CAPITAL WORKS

Most of the city's money for capital works — projects of a permanent nature, like buildings, roads, power stations and sewerage schemes — comes from loans.

Money borrowed from the public sector for various municipal departments is pooled in the Consolidated Loans Fund.

Funds that the council manages to save are pushed into the capital development fund.

And cash is borrowed for housing from various government departments and housing boards.

But all along the council has to pay interest.

To pay back loans that it borrowed a long time ago at low rates of interest, it now has to take out new loans at high interest. For money in the meantime has become tighter.

The loan charges have to be financed from the rates fund. This gets a large part of its income from rates. So ultimately, property owners' rates are threatened.

Mr Lewis added: "A crippling burden on the rate fund is created by borrowing money to finance motorways, arterial roads and other jobs which are not in themselves in any way productive of income."

Hope of help from railways

THE city council is hoping South African Railways will carry some of the cost of the new market and abattoir.

About R2-million of the R31-million needed for them, is for railway facilities.

Mr Patrick Lewis said: "The railways can expect to derive considerable revenue from the market and abattoir. It is not unreasonable to expect them to help to meet the capital costs, particularly because the decision to move to City Deep was taken partly to help the railways. This, however, has still to be settled.



Mr Patrick Lewis, chairman of Johannesburg City Council Management Committee.

DIG DEEPER, YOU CITY PARKERS

MOTORISTS in the city will be expected to pay out more than half a million rands extra in parking fees during the next year.

Their traffic fines are likely to go up by R125 000, and they will feed an extra R80 000 into parking meters. Of course, the number of cars will increase.

But an added R565 000 from the recently-increased parking fees in municipal garages should bolster the traffic department's profits to R367 000 for the year.

FIRST PROFIT

The department made its first even profit in the year just ended — but only of R147 000.

Mr Patrick Lewis, delivering the city's budget today, said: "The management committee feels that since these funds came from the motorists' pockets, they should be used for motorists' benefits."

A new parking garage is to be built in Braamfontein and extensions made to Kazerne 2.

The fact the Johannesburg was given access to the European money market by the Government is recognition of the need to find other sources of capital finance.

Mr Lewis said also that the Borckenhagen Commission had suggested that traffic fines be paid into a pool by all local authorities.

SUBSIDY

From this, the cities would get a subsidy covering half their expenses for traffic control. Municipalities had been dismayed at this and it had since been decided that the situation would be examined by provinces and local authorities.

He said, too, that cities had hoped to get a fairer share of

vehicle licence fees. But the Government had decided against this.

So, of the R7.8-million to be collected in 1971-72, the province would get about R5.6-million and Johannesburg about R2.2-million.

COSTS

After administration costs were deducted, said Mr Lewis, the city council would be left with R723 000.

"Instead of providing a buoyant source of income which climbs in sympathy with the city's growing volume of traffic, the net revenues of the department are dropping in the face of inevitably increasing administration costs.

"The higher scale of fees announced by the province earlier in the year will not improve the situation to any great extent.

"Johannesburg's share is unlikely to exceed R175 000 annually," he predicted.

Jo'burg Budget a record R194-m

JOHANNESBURG, facing a record R194-million budget, today urged the Government to start helping cities.

Mr Patrick Lewis, chairman of the city council's management committee, said: "What is needed is not more controls, but creative thinking and action."

Mr Lewis presented the city's 1971-72 budget in the City Hall.

He said: "The efficient administration of our cities has a direct bearing on the nation's economy."

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City's Budget

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in the past given the lead in the co-ordination of planning and development, and have not taken enough cognisance of the cities' contributions to the country's prosperity.

"If they had, how could such delays have taken place in the presentation and consideration of such reports as those of the Borckenhagen Committee?"

Mr Lewis criticised aspects of findings of commissions which investigated affairs affecting municipalities.

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'Bungling' jibe at council

ALLEGATIONS of bungling and maladministration were levelled at Johannesburg City Council in the budget debate today.

A Nationalist councillor, Mr C. P. Venter, launching the opposition attack on the proposed R194-million budget for the city, said: "Ratepayers of Johannesburg are entitled to a better deal."

"They are entitled to a better administration and a better city. It is time for a change."

"Ratepayers of Johannesburg have suffered a quarter of a century of bungling," he said.

He attacked the city council for its administration of the bus service, increases in parking fees and handling of Africans in the city.

He said the subsidy taken from rates for use for African facilities had increased 700 percent in the past five years.

"This means 10 percent of what ratepayers pay is used for the African."

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RATES TO REMAIN SAME

RATES in nearly all areas of Johannesburg will remain unchanged — in spite of the biggest Budget yet.

But residents in the north-eastern and north-western areas incorporated into Johannesburg in 1969, will pay slightly more from the beginning of next year.

In the north-west, rates will go up from 0.65c in the rand to 1.35c. On the other side of town, they will be 1.35c instead of 1c.

Rates were frozen for three years when these areas were incorporated. But the period will be up at the end of this year.

The extra income to the city council will be only R81 000.

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Record Jo'burg Budget

(From Page 1)

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But he added: "There are grounds to face the future with some degree of confidence."

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JO'BURG BUDGET

(From Page 1)

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Message of gloom comes with Johannesburg's record R195-million budget

COUNCIL HIT OVER AFRICAN AFFAIRS HANDLING

MR. CAREL VENTER, deputy leader of the National Party in the Johannesburg City Council, yesterday made an appeal to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, to take over Urban African Administration from the council "as soon as possible".

Speaking in the municipal Budget debate, Mr. Venter accused the city council of maladministration and blundering in African administration.

Years ago the Government had been forced to reluctantly establish the Bantu Resettlement Board when the council refused to co-operate in the removal of Africans from the degradation of Sophiatown, Mr. Venter said.

Africans were "happy" to be in the resettlement areas of Meadowlands and Diepkloof.

I want to make this urgent appeal to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to use his power to declare Johannesburg a Bantu affairs administration area as soon as possible. In this way an end would be put to the "confusion, playing around and failure to accomplish anything."

"The Bantu is entitled to a square deal, and the only way of doing it is to take him out of the hands of the United Party and place him in the hands of the Government."

African Bill worries chairman

DR PATRICK LEWIS, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee, yesterday warned that serious problems would be created if the Government took responsibility for urban African administration away from municipalities.

Presenting his municipal budget, Dr. Lewis disclosed the results of negotiation between the United Municipal Executive (UME) and the Government after a special UME committee had studied a draft of the Bantu Affairs Administration Bill.

Dr. Lewis said local authorities learnt with "mixed feelings" of the Bill which would create greater labour mobility, yet remove from them responsibility for urban African administration which would be transferred to administration boards.

Decriing this, Dr. Lewis said local authorities had exercised their responsibility for many years "with considerable success."

The UME has foreseen many problems, especially in employment relations.

"I foresee a great number of difficulties which have still to be resolved," he said.

"The huge administrative machine which controls Bantu affairs in the city is fully integrated with the council's other activities."

African administration de-

Beware of a tough 1972, says Lewis

Plea to Govt. to help city

THE Johannesburg City Council yesterday approved an all-time record budget of R195-million with its capital spending soaring to an unprecedented R75-million—in sharp contrast to the R45-million figure announced earlier in the year.

Predictably, with next year's municipal elections looming large, the council pegged its rates at last year's 2,7c in the rand level.

However, whatever feelings of relief this may have stimulated were promptly dispelled by Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the Management Committee, in one of the gloomiest budget speeches to date.

He bluntly pointed out that the rates could only be pegged this year because of the "unusually large" R5 600 000 surplus carried over from last year "by means of severe pruning" of spending.

Next year would be much tougher for ratepayers unless the Government was prepared to come to the city's aid with financial assistance, especially in urban transport and motorways.

Throughout his sombre address, Dr. Lewis referred to the long-awaited Borkenhagen White Paper, upon which the council had pinned its hopes for financial aid, and from which he said "no tangible relief had emerged."

Hopefully, he commented, "the door has not been closed to negotiation and there are indications that the State will not further procrastinate in finding a solution to the many problems which remain unanswered."

Johannesburg's budget had grown by 164 per cent in the past 10 years and its rates levied had risen from R10 700 000 in 1962 to this year's R32-million.

Yet the Borkenhagen Committee's statistics went only as far as 1962, and, based on those dated figures, it stated that local authorities did not find it necessary to levy unduly high rates and that this taxation appeared to have been reduced.

Dr. Lewis said: "Ratepayers will be the first to agree that the assessment rate is bearing more heavily on them today than 10 years ago."

The city's surplus carried over was R5 600 000—R3 500 000 more than expected in last year's budget.

This was because, at the time when rates were levied on a provisional valuation, it was not known precisely how much would be raised. Another reason was that there was less spending on salaries because many posts could not be filled.

In capital spending programmes of more than R433-million to which it is committed, the council has already spent R162-million and will spend R195-million in the years ahead.

Assessment rates will amount to R32 057 000 this year, compared with the R31 976 000 raised in the past financial year.

The council's total turnover is R194 985 491—which is R25 333 956 more than last year. The increase is accounted for by the rise in money drawn from capital sources to finance the higher capital spending programme.

REDUCTION

Ordinary spending will amount to R19 533 000, compared with the R19 948 000 budgeted for in the last budget.

A marginal R22 000 surplus is budgeted for next June.

The situation next year will probably be a most difficult one unless some form of financial assistance, especially in regard to urban passenger transport and roadworks is forthcoming from the higher levels of government," said Dr. Lewis.

He expressed concern about the "severity of the reductions in the draft capital programmes" and said he shared "the disappointments and tears of many heads of departments that the city may not be keeping pace with the development of the private sector."

The capital spending will amount to R75-million—after a R20-million reduction—which is far higher than the R45-million ceiling announced in the council earlier in the year.

The city is to raise a R15-million loan locally later in the month, but because of tight monetary conditions, has been forced to seek a further R16-million in Europe. Parliament has passed legislation guaranteeing the foreign issue.

With the international currency situation in its present unsettled state, the loan has been temporarily postponed.

Dr. Lewis concluded his analysis of the city's urgent needs for extra sources of revenue with a strong plea for greater appreciation on the part of the State of urban problems.

"The efficient administration of our cities has a direct bearing on the nation's economy," he said.

Dr. Lewis dispelled the idea that the recent motor licence fee increase was helping the city much. Although fees would total R7 822 000 in the city during the new year, some R5 600 000 "goes into the coffers of the province," he said.



DR. LEWIS... smiles but a gloomy budget.

Council slams inquiry

THE Niemand Commission of Inquiry into the high selling price of residential land was slammed during yesterday's budget debate for making recommendations, many of which "are so vague as to defy any attempt to arrive at their true financial implications."

This was said by Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee.

He warned that those commission proposals which did favour local authorities "may be whittled down by pressure groups," leaving municipalities much worse off than they were at present.

Johannesburg and other local authorities had "serious misgivings" about the commission's recommendations.

PROFIT

There was no disputing the fact that high land prices posed serious problems for private home-seekers and local authorities which had to provide housing, said Dr. Lewis.

But the contention that municipalities should bear the responsibility of township developers to provide roads, storm-water drainage, sewerage, electricity and water services was "just not tenable."

"It would only serve to widen the developer's margin of profit at the expense of the local taxpayer" and aggravate the shortage of available capital funds, he said.

Dr. Lewis warned local authorities to guard against the piecemeal implementation of the recommendations which may be to their detriment.

No change in rates until January

RATES IN THE northern incorporated areas will remain unchanged until January, when they will be marginally raised to a level lower than the generally applicable rate of 2,7c in the rand.

In terms of the incorporation agreements, the council may not raise the rate in the rand until January 1.

Until December 31, ratepayers in the north-eastern areas will pay 1c in the rand, and 1,35c in the rand from January 1. This comes to 2,35c in the rand for the year, or 0,35c in the rand less than the general rate.

North-Western areas ratepayers will pay 0,65c in the rand until December 31, and 1,35c from January 1, making a total of 2c in the rand for the year.

AT A GLANCE

CAPITAL SPENDING (with last year's allocations in parentheses):	
MOTORWAYS	R7 652 000 (R7 558 000)
MAJOR ROADS	R1 305 000 (R1 500 000)
SEWERAGE	R5 949 650 (R3 259 000)
LAND PURCHASES	R6 726 000 (R5 632 000)
WHITE HOUSING	R6 262 211 (R4 252 300)
COLOURED HOUSING	R757 000 (R879 000)
AFRICAN HOUSING	R6 270 800 (R2 726 700)
ALL AFRICAN PROJECTS	R11 409 400 (R7 315 800)
ABATTOIRS	R1 636 000 (R1 139 300)
ELECTRICITY	R6 550 500 (R4 303 521)
PRODUCE MARKET	R5 169 617 (R2 773 500)
BUSES	R1 305 231 (R921 240)

Bus service's deficit soars

FEATURING YET AGAIN as one of the council's worst problems, the manpower-short bus service overshot its budget deficit by R1-million to reach an alarming R3 345 000.

Traffic surplus shock

MR SAVILLE DORFMAN'S Traffic Department sprang a surprise at yesterday's budget when it produced a R147 000 surplus instead of the budgeted R900 000 deficit.

With this million rand disparity in its budget forecast of last year, the Traffic Department has produced its first surplus ever.

Yesterday's budget estimates a R367 000 surplus in the new financial year, and the two surpluses will be used on traffic improvement.

Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the Management Committee, said that for many years the rate fund had to carry annual Traffic Department deficits, and it would have been justifiable for the surpluses to have been passed back to the rate fund.

"However, the Management Committee feels that these funds, having come from the pockets of motorists, should go back for the benefit of motorists generally," he said.

FINES

The extra money came from a remarkable jump in traffic fines issued by the understaffed Traffic Department, which brought in R2 420 000 instead of the budgeted R1 350 000.

At the same time, the department's paybill was R15 270 lower than the budget forecast. In the year ahead, traffic officers are to reap a budgeted R2 545 000 in fines.

Parking garage income rose R32 000 over the budget estimate and is expected to rise by another R555 000 to reach R1 185 000 next June.

Capital spending by the department this year will total R613 000, of which R85 000 will be spent on traffic lights. Some R328 000 has been allocated for parking garages at Kazerne, Braamfontein and Berea.

Dr. Lewis dispelled the idea that the recent motor licence fee increase was helping the city much. Although fees would total R7 822 000 in the city during the new year, some R5 600 000 "goes into the coffers of the province," he said.

Trading deficit problem for city

ONE OF THE most depressing aspects of Johannesburg's budget yesterday was the R1 538 000 deterioration in the council's trading undertakings which will result in a total deficit next June of R895 000.

In his budget speech last year, Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the council's Management Committee, pointed out that the performance of these departments was a matter for concern.

He then forecast that these undertakings would contribute "no more than R929 000" to the rate fund.

"The picture that is now emerging is very much darker than was anticipated, and the undertakings have now become a drain on the rate fund to the extent of R609 000," said Dr. Lewis.

He attributed the R1 538 000 deterioration mainly to the Transport Department's R1-million nosedive which ran its deficit up to R3 346 000.

RISE

It was expected that the undertakings' deficit would rise by R286 000 to reach the R895 000 mark by next June.

Yet despite all of this, the Borkenhagen Committee had found that surpluses from such departments "could considerably more than offset any deficits" in public transport.

"Quite clearly the views of the Borkenhagen Committee, at least in so far as Johannesburg is concerned, have no validity at all in the circumstances which prevail today."

This is how the trading departments shaped in the past year:

- Abattoir and Livestock, R23 000 profit;
- Electricity, R2 080 000 profit;
- Gas, R41 800 profit;
- Produce market, broke even;
- Transport, R3 346 000 loss;
- Water, R392 000 profit.

Loan pitched at highest rate

THE JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL yesterday decided to raise a R15-million local public loan at 9,25 per cent—the highest interest rate it has offered on loan stock.

The period of the loan is 25 years, and issue price R100.

Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the Johannesburg's City Council Management Committee, said the high interest rate was caused by the increase in rates to 8,5 per cent on long-term Government stock.

Another reason for the high interest rate, said Dr. Lewis, was the shortage of funds available for long-term capital investment, and the competition offered by the Government, other municipalities, and large public utility corporations such as Escom, Iscor and the Rand Water Board.

There was, "very strong competition from the private sector which acquires funds through debenture issues and the like," he said.

Dr. Lewis warned that the high interest rates being paid on loans had an important effect on the council, and could lead to curtailment of capital spending if extra sources of revenue could not be found to offset the higher charges.

This could inhibit city development and lead to reduced standards in essential services. Dr. Lewis also reported favourable progress in sounding out the European market for a R16-million foreign loan.

● Budget reports — Page 4



OUR CITY

NEWSLETTER OF
THE CITY OF
JOHANNESBURG

Volume VI, No. 4
August 1971

BEHOLD! HERE IS A CITY

AMONG THE YOUNGEST and most dynamic cities in the world, Johannesburg recently presented its biggest budget yet—R195-million including capital spending of R75-million, totals exceeded only by the Transvaal province, the Cape and the country itself.

To spend money on this scale presupposes the utmost degree of responsibility on the part of the city's leaders, an unusual blend of courage and prudence, a professional knowledge of finance and, possibly above all, a deep and abiding faith in the city and its future.

Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of Johannesburg's Management Committee, in his hour-and-a-half long budget speech in June, outlined the development and problems of a city which in the past 10 years has increased its budget by 164 per cent—from R74-million in 1961 to today's R195-million

With the full backing of the United Party governing group in the council he urged the Government to start helping cities: what was needed he said was not more controls, but creative thinking and action.

He said: "By the very nature of its size and diversity, Johannesburg's budget and the financial accounting which flows from it, are complex affairs.

"Matters are further complicated by the cross-currents of thought which today impinge on almost every facet of municipal administration.

"The efficient administration of our cities has a direct bearing on the nation's economy. The provinces and the State have not in the past given the lead in co-ordinating planning and develop-

ment and have not taken sufficient cognizance of the contributions of the cities to the nation's prosperity."

If they had how could such delays have taken place in the

IMPRESSIVE

IN COMPARISON WITH many African States the Johannesburg budget of R195 million is really impressive.

This figure is also considerably higher than the Free State budget of R83 million. The Natal budget is somewhat smaller too: R158 million.

According to the Africa Institute some African States including the following have lower budgets as well:-

Liberia (R95 million), Transkei (R26 million), Chad (R5 million), Dahomey (R25 million), Gambia (R9 million), Malawi (R52 million), Kenya (R187 million), Sierre Leone (R55 million), Guinea (R57 million), Niger (R18 million), Madagascar (R104 million), and Gabon (R61 million).



Dr. Patrick Lewis . . . steering the city.

and optimism, he added: "There are grounds to face the future with some degree of confidence. The door has not been closed to negotiation, and there are signs the State will not procrastinate in finding a solution to many problems which remain unanswered."

Rate is pegged

THE DAY-TO-DAY RUNNING of Johannesburg will cost just on R120-million during the next 12 months. This is the "ordinary" spending of the council as opposed to capital spending on permanent projects.

Yet most ratepayers will pay no extra this year. Rates have been pegged at their present level of 2,7c in the rand. This was made possible by a surplus of R5 673 000 accumulated from last year, and by the most careful pruning of spending by heads of departments.

Dr. Patrick Lewis explained at the recent budget meeting that the draft estimates of all the municipal departments had shown a shortfall of R41-million between ordinary spending and income. The surplus reduced this shortfall to R35-million. Rates were expected to bring in R32-million, leaving a gap of R3-million.

Department heads again examined their priorities and cut back on spending by nearly R3-million. And so the budget was balanced without increasing the rates.

presentation and consideration of reports such as those of the Borckenhagen Committee?

Dr. Lewis criticized aspects of commissions which investigated municipal matters.

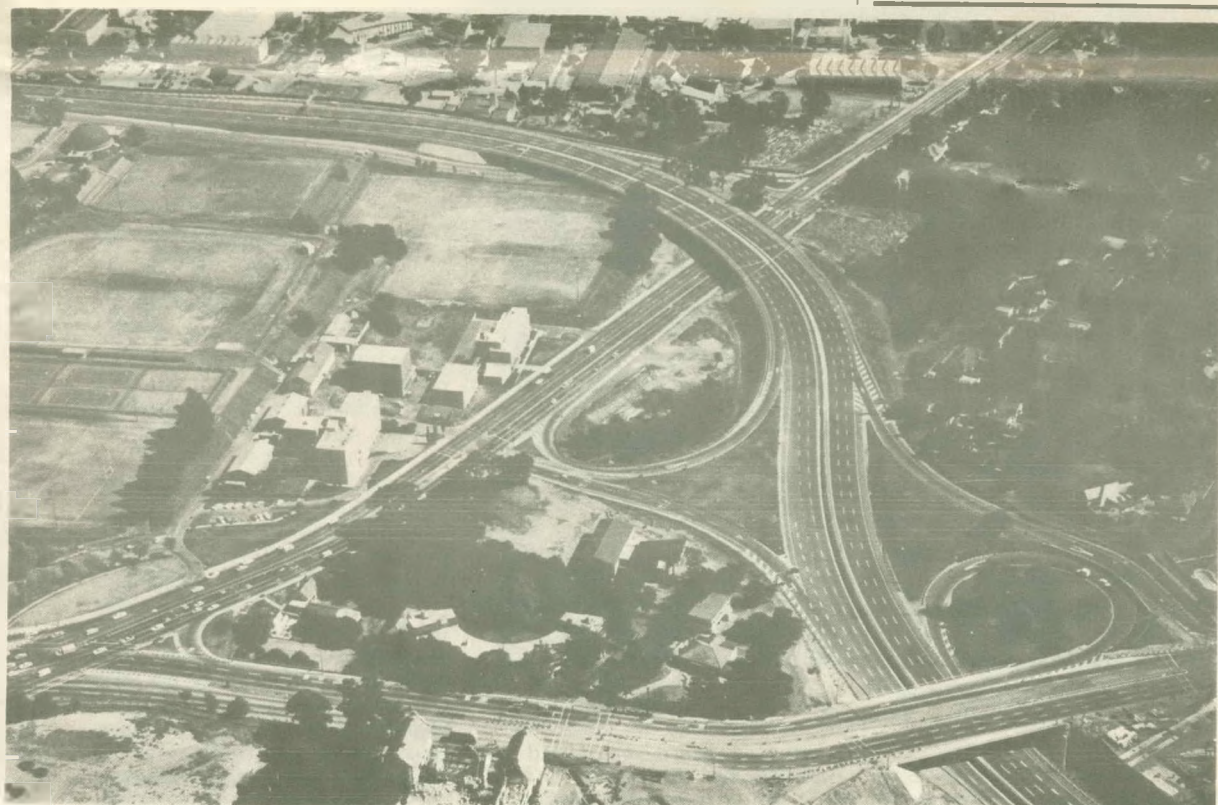
● Of the Borckenhagen Commission which investigated the financial relationship between government province and city he said: "There was a lack of value in a report which based its findings on statistics hopelessly out of date. Clearly its views on Johannesburg have no validity in today's prevailing circumstances."

● Of the Schumann Committee, which suggested provinces may help cities pay for metropolitan roads, he said: "The Transvaal Administration is itself casting around for more sources of revenue. I seriously doubt whether local authorities can look to the province for help."

● Of the Niemand Commission, which looked into high land prices, he said: "Many of the recommendations are so vague as to defy any attempt to arrive at their true financial implications."

But with customary clear-thinking

Issued by the City Council of Johannesburg and distributed free



"Motorway momentum" is the theme of our centre picture pages this month. A graphic idea of the sweeping pattern of progress is given in this aerial view of Empire Road, running under one of the motorways.



More and more of this kind of housing is what the Johannesburg City Council would like to achieve. You can see the rich and soaring city in the background of this charming municipal housing scheme, Vrededorp, which is part of the renewal of Vrededorp, adjoining Brixton.

Bureau for the Worried

IN THE CITY HALL (Market Street) is an office to which anyone in trouble is free to go for advice.

Subsidised by the Johannesburg City Council and with funds from private contributions and membership fees of R1 a year, the Johannesburg Citizens' Advice Bureau is visited daily by about 22 people of all races.

The bureau is non-political and non-religious, and accepts non-White people.

It lacks funds, cannot afford pub-

licity, and few people know of its free service. It has found that most of the Bantu problems concern influx control and pass laws which the Bureau is usually powerless to help solve. The Bureau realises that it urgently needs a special Bantu branch, but this it cannot afford.

The part-time staff of 17, all volunteers and unpaid, consists of qualified men and women experienced in social work. Mrs. Thelma J. Noriskin is the managing director. The bureau is open between 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. tel.: 836-0818/9).



The Director of the Citizens Advice Bureau, Mrs. Thelma Noriskin, is seen discussing a problem.

TO EACH CHILD A DESK

IN A UNITED EFFORT, with goodwill and determination on both sides, the people of Soweto and the City Council have found the solution to the immediate and serious shortage of 683 classrooms in the townships.

Mr. Sam Moss, M.P.C., chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Non-European Affairs Committee, said that the Soweto Urban Bantu Council had proposed, and the City Council had agreed, that the people of Soweto, through a new 38c a month site rent, would pay R156 000 a year to finance a building loan for the schools.

A proposed crash building programme will cost R1 500 000.

"I am determined to ensure that every schoolgoing child has a place in school in the new school year," said Mr. Moss in an interview with Our City.

"The annual scene of long and often hopeless queues of children trying to get into school must be stopped. We will make an all-out effort to ensure that every child will have his rightful place at a desk. Teachers will be available."

He praised the people of Soweto for their readiness to play their part and to make sacrifices for the education of their children.

HOUSING — AN INVESTMENT IN HAPPINESS

By OLGA HOROWITZ

A roof overhead, your own front door, a cosy atmosphere to which to return from work, washing hanging on the line, pot bubbling on the stove . . .

This is Home, the kind of home which the Johannesburg City Council, at a cost of many millions of rand, has now provided for White citizens in housing schemes both sub-economic and economic.

NOT ONLY BRICKS

But the enormous effort directed at housing the White workers of Johannesburg is not generally known. This is the task of the city's Housing Division run by a Housing Manager, Mr. W. M. McConaghy who, in turn, is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A. H. Smith.

Housing is not only bricks. It is people — foremost it is people living in a good environment which offers peace and fresh air and happy children and healthy activity for all.

And so it is that Mr. McConaghy has on his staff a highly trained Chief Housing Supervisor, Mrs. M. D. Kevan, who heads a staff of housing supervisors of whom the two senior posts are held by Miss Nana Cross and Miss Esther Broekman.

Very important is the work of the two allocation officers, Miss Ruth Hompes and Miss Sebella van Rensburg, who interview all new applicants, allocate the houses and do home visits. In offices on the different housing estates 14 housing supervisors are in attendance full time.

ECONOMIC

While there is as little intrusion as possible on domestic privacy, the staff on the estates is ready at all times to sort out problems, to untangle difficult situations caused by illness or other disaster, and to liaise between a family in trouble and the relevant social welfare organisations in the city.

I chatted to Mr. McConaghy and Mrs. Kevan about the overall housing picture and the ever-present need for housing.

It is odd, they said, that the general public believe that all Council housing is sub-economic — that is, heavily subsidised and only for the poor.

In actual fact, 90 per cent of the housing so far provided and being planned by the Council is econo-

mic — for families where the bread-winner has a pay packet of up to R400 a month, and four or more dependant children. Sub-economic housing is only for the very poor, where the bread-winner (and often there is no man at the head of this house) has an income of less than R100 a month.

So the bulk of the council's economic housing goes to artisans, clerical workers, transport workers, those who earn up to R400 a month and who form by far the largest section of our population.

THE AGED

Possibly the most heart-warming of the Council's housing schemes are those for the aged — currently 148 cottages or flatlets in four schemes known as Jan Hofmeyr, Maurice Freeman, South Hills and Vrededorp. These accommodate 202 old folk at rents from R4,80 to R7 for single accommodation and from R5,40 to R9 a month for couples. There are plans for 384 more units to house about 534 old-aged in eight housing estates.

RENEWAL

Said Mr. McConaghy: "In my opinion the greatest need in the housing field in Johannesburg is for the aged. The plight of old folk in dingy rooms and in premises due for demolition is desperate. Our plans will bring a considerable measure of relief but will not solve the entire problem".

At present the Council, through National Housing Loans, has a capital investment of more than R20-million in White housing. Up to now, 3 441 houses and flats have been built and are occupied; 476 units are now in the process of being built and there are plans for 3 944 more units in the next three to five years, making a grand total of 7 861 units to house about 31 000 people. And in addition there are proposed schemes for the Southern areas, for further urban renewal of Jeppe and for the renewal of Vrededorp.

FRIENDLY TREE, RESTFUL BENCH

SHOULD YOU SEE A TREE-PLANTING party advancing on Johannesburg's central city area, offer up a little prayer of gratitude to a Johannesburg pioneer resident, Mr. G. S. Elkin, who died in October 1966.

In one of the most generous wills ever recorded in Johannesburg, Mr. Elkin thought of elderly folk who, like himself, might be on a shopping or business visit to the city and seek in vain for a restful bench under a friendly tree.

His will provides for payment to the Johannesburg City Council, every year for 50 years, of 7½ per cent of the total interest derived from the investment of the assets of the estate. The estate is extremely large and the administrators estimate the city will benefit by about R10 000 a year, at current interest rates.

Up to June a year ago, the council's share already amounted to R20 659.

The administrators recently

wrote to the council that at the time Mr. Elkin made the will, he said that his express purpose in making this bequest "for the establishment of benches and trees in the City of Jhbg." was not only to try to improve the city, but also to ensure that benches were placed at various points in the city for elderly people to rest when on shopping or business excursions.

He personally had on many occasions felt the need of somewhere to sit down and rest, but had found no such facility available.

The Management Committee of the Council has decided that the General Manager of Parks and Recreation, in consultation with the City Engineer and Chief Traffic Officer, should spend the money in the first instance on beautifying business and shopping precincts and on benches at suitable points in the central city area, and thereafter spend the money for the same purpose in suburbs further afield.



A bench and a tree to rest a while . . . this is what a Johannesburg pioneer could not find in the city. So he left money in his will so that future residents could enjoy such an amenity.

GIFT FROM THE CAPE

WHEN A LITTLE ENGLISH GIRL played at her uncle's home in Kent, England, with wooden carvings of wagons and oxen, of boxes that opened to produce the head of a snake, and with a monkey on a stick, she little thought that one day she would be the first woman Mayor of a South African city where the toys were made. Now she has presented some of these very toys to the Africana Museum in Johannesburg.

The gifts have strong historical associations. The toys were made by Boer prisoners at the Green Point Camp in the Cape during the South African War, 1899-1902. The prisoners made them for sale to earn a little money.

The wooden ambulance, cart and two oxen recently presented by Mrs J. Newton Thompson, Mayor of Cape Town in 1959, to our Africana Museum originally belonged to her uncle, Major Aubrey Buckingham of the Gordon Highlanders, second-in-command at the Green Point Camp, who bought them from the makers.



Toys dating from the South African War presented to the Africana Museum.

"The fact that Mrs. Newton Thompson became the first (and so far the only) woman Mayor of Cape Town adds greatly to their

value as museum pieces," says a delighted Miss Anna Smith, City Librarian and Director of the Africana Museum.

TOYS

WHERE TO THROW THE WEEDS

YOU CAN'T BURN ALL YOUR WEEDS and grass. So what's to be done about them?

The City Council, sympathetic to the problems of gardeners in a purified city with the elimination of pavement drums and stricter control of illegal dumping, have come up with the happy solution of special sites for garden refuse.

This refuse includes potting tins, stones, grass and weeds but not rubble produced by building operations, or the construction of swimming pools.

The sites already available for use by householders can be found in the following areas:

- ★ The Albertville/Newlands tip at Johannes Road, Newlands.
- ★ The Victory Park tip, north of Victory Road, Greenside.
- ★ Immediately inside the gate of the Robinson tip, Turffontein Road (opposite the Wembley Stadium).
- ★ A defined area of Moffat Park, off East Road, which has been specially demarcated.
- ★ The Lombary tip, off Third Road, Modderfontein Small Holdings, north of Lombary East.

The Council hopes, soon, to provide more sites following a

survey of Council-owned open space. But care will be taken not to create temporary dumping sites which will be an eyesore or a nuisance.

Householders are warmly invited to use the special sites already provided for them.

The Council is considering further ways of helping gardeners to dispose of small amounts of refuse such as lawn cuttings and small prunings. One idea is disposable plastic bags which can be left at the front gate for collection.

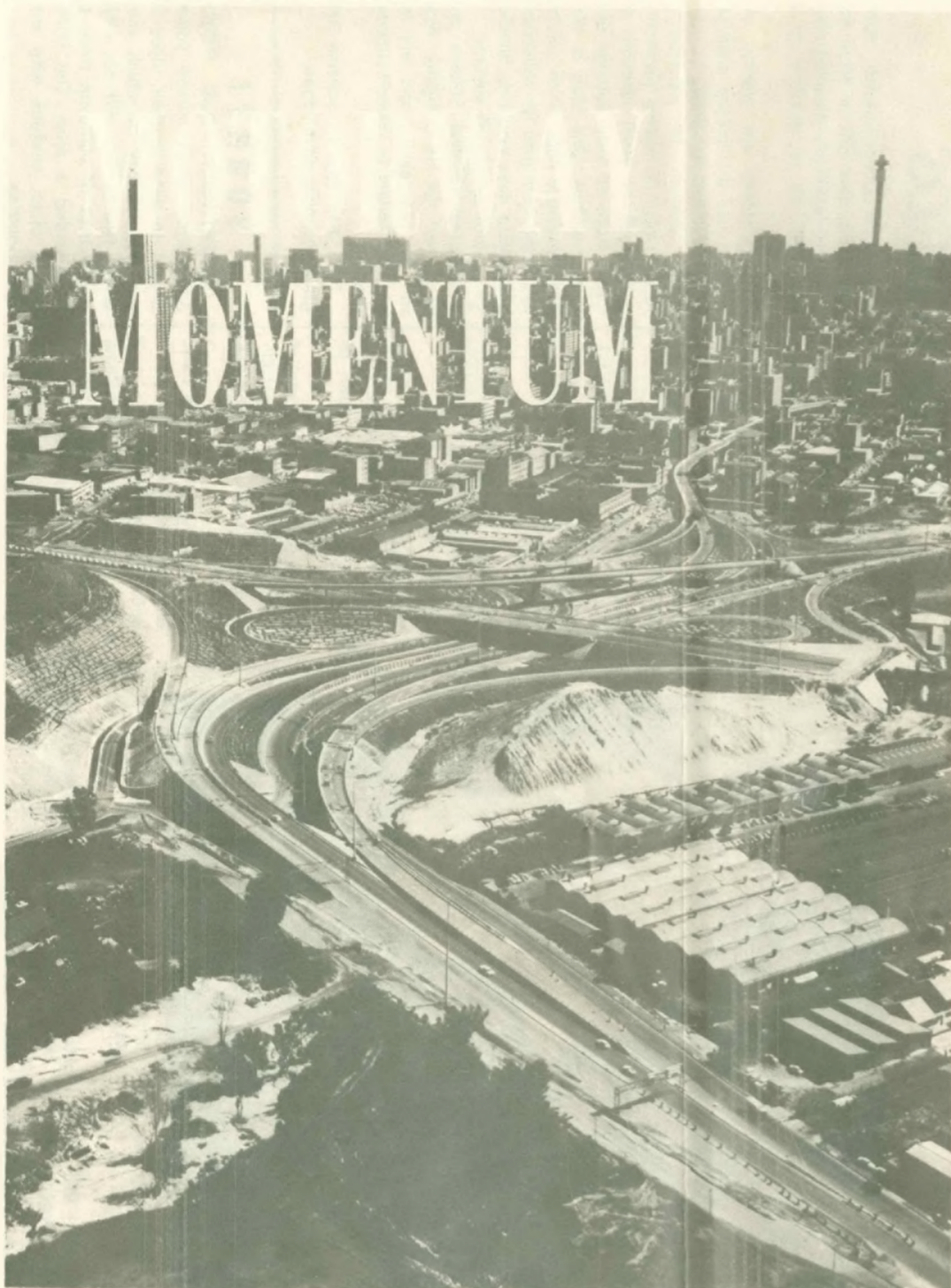
Different days would be allotted for various groups of suburbs.

Municipal officials believe the sacks will not be unsightly, they will not tear easily, and will be easy to collect in unsophisticated vehicles.

They also say the scheme has great economic advantages.

SORRY!

REGRETTABLY, OUR CITY'S competition which invited young people to send in their ideas of the type of city in which they would like to live, did not yield any entries of sufficient merit to be awarded a prize. The Editor thanks those students who submitted entries.



An aerial view of the Heidelberg Road Interchange from the south-east with a spectacular view of the city and Hillbrow in the background.

'n Lugfoto van die Heidelbergpadwisselkruising vanuit die suid-ooste met 'n pragtige uitsig oor die stad en Hillbrow in die agtergrond.



The Westgate Interchange looking east towards the Heidelberg Road Interchange (top right). Between the two interchanges can be seen the central section of the M2 Motorway which was opened during mid-August.

VOORTSNELLE ENDE MOTORWEEË

Turn your back on Johannesburg for a month and the skyline changes. If you live in the country and visit here three or four times a year, you find, on each visit, that yet another familiar landmark has gone — except the Hillbrow Tower, of course, which is now your constant lodestar. Among the biggest developments is the spreading network of motorways. These complex and spectacular undertakings, when all are complete, will make it a joy to live in or visit Johannesburg.



'Die ou staatmaker'. Die eerste belangrike gedeelte van die M1 wat sedert die begin van 1969 gebruik word.

'Old Faithful'. The first major section of the M1 which has been in use since the beginning of 1969.

Keer 'n maand lank u rug op Johannesburg en die silhoeët van die stad verander. As u op die platteland woon en slegs drie of vier keer per jaar hierheen kom, vind u met elke besoek dat nog 'n bekende landmerk verdwyn het — natuurlik met die uitsondering van die Hillbrowtoring, wat nou u vaste leidster is. Onder die grootste ontwikkelinge is die netwerk van motorweë wat steeds uitbrei. Wanneer al hierdie ingewikkelde en skouspelagtige ondernemings voltooi is, sal dit 'n genot wees om in Johannesburg te woon of besoek af te lê.



Die Heidelbergpadwisselkruising van naby — van die oostekant af gesien.

A close-up view of the Heidelberg Road Interchange looking to the west.



The M1 sweeping north over Empire Road and under Jan Smuts Avenue. The University of the Witwatersrand and the Showgrounds can be seen in the background.

Die M1 noordwaarts oor Empireweg en onder Jan Smutslaan deur. Die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand en die tentoonstellingsterrein kan in die agtergrond gesien word.



ONS STAD

NUUSBRIEF VAN DIE
STAD
JOHANNESBURG

Volume VI, Nr. 4
Augustus 1971

SIEDAAR! SO LYK 'N STAD

JOHANNESBURG, EEN VAN DIE wêreld se jongste en mees dinamiese stede, het pas sy grootste begroting tot nog toe voorgelê: R195 miljoen met inbegrip van kapitaaluitgawe ten bedrae van R75 miljoen — wat slegs deur die begrotings van Transvaal, Kaapland en die land oortref word.

Besteding op dié skaal veronderstel by die Raad se leiers die hoogste verantwoordelikhedsin, 'n buitengewone samestelling van moed en versigtigheid, vakkennis van geldsake en, bowenal miskien, 'n vaste vertroue in die stad en sy toekoms.

Dr. Patrick Lewis, Voorsitter van Johannesburg se Bestuurskomitee, het in sy begrotingsrede van 'n ander halfuur in Junie lank die ontwikkeling en probleme geskets van die stad waarvan die begroting in die afgelope 10 jaar met 164% toegeneem het — van R74 miljoen in 1961 tot R195 miljoen vandag.

Hy het met die heelhartige steun van Verenigde Party se regerende groep in die Raad op die Regering 'n beroep gedoen dat hy aan stede hulp moet begin verleen: Wat nodig is het hy gesê, is nie

meer beheermaatreëls nie, maar konstruktiewe denke en daadwerklike optrede.

Hy het voorts gesê: „Johannesburg se begroting en die finansiële rekeningkundige werk wat daarmee gepaard gaan, is uit die aard van die omvang en verskeidenheid daarvan, 'n ingewikkelde saak.

„Sake word nog vererger deur die botsende denkrigtings van vandag wat haas elke faset van munisipale administrasie raak.”

„Die doeltreffende administrasie van ons stede hou regstreekse verband met die landseconomie. Die provinsies en die Staat het in die verlede nie die voortou geneem met die koördinerende beplanning en ontwikkeling nie, en ook nie genoeg kennis geneem van stede se bydraes tot die landseconomie nie.

As hulle dit wel gedoen het,

hoe kon die voorlegging en oorgewing van verslae soos dié van die Borckenhagenkomitee dan so lank gesloer het?”

Dr. Lewis het kommissies wat ondersoek ingestel het na munisipale aangeleenthede op sekere punte gekritiseer.

● Oor die Borckenhagenkomitee wat ondersoek ingestel het na die

verhouding tussen die regering, provinsie en stad op finansiële gebied het hy die volgende te sê gehad: „Daar kan min waarde geheg word aan 'n verslag waarvan die bevindings gegrond is op statistieke wat hopeloos verouderd is. Dit is baie duidelik dat sy opvatting vir sover dit Johannesburg aanbetref, in die heersende

INDRUKWEKKEND

VERGELEKE MET VERSKEIE Afrika-state, is Johannesburg se begrotingsyfer van R195 miljoen werklik indrukwekkend.

Dié styfer is ook heelwat meer as die Vrystaat se begroting van R83 miljoen. Ook Natal s'n is heelwat kleiner. R158 miljoen.

Volgens die Afrika-Instituut het die volgende Afrika-lande onder meer kleiner begrotings. Die syfers tussen hakies is die begrotingsbedrae:

Liberië (R95 miljoen), Transkei (R26 miljoen), Tjad (R5 miljoen), Dahomey (R25 miljoen), Gambië (R9 miljoen), Malawi (R52 miljoen), Kenia (R187 miljoen), Siera Leonie (R55 miljoen), Guinee (R57 miljoen), Niger (R18 miljoen), Madagaskar (R108 miljoen), en Gaboen (R61 miljoen).

omstandighede heeltemal ongegrond is.”

● Oor die Schumannkommissie wat aan die hand gedoen het dat provinsies dalk die stede sal help om die koste van metropolitaanse paaie te dra, het hy hom as volg uitgelaat: „Die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie is self op soek na bykomende inkomstebronne. Ek twyfel sterk of plaaslike owerhede op hulp van die provinsie kan reken.”

● Die Niemand-kommissie van ondersoek na die hoë verkooppryse van residensiële grond het die volgende kommentaar uitgelok: „Baie van die aanbevelings is so vaag dat hulle werklike geldelike implikasies glad nie gepeil kan word nie.”

Met kenmerkende nugterheid en optimisme het hy bygevoeg: „Daar is rede om die toekoms met 'n mate van vertroue tegemoet te gaan. Die deur staan nog oop vir



Dr. Patrick Lewis . . . hoof van bestuurskomitee.

onderhandelings en daar is aanduidings dat die Staat nie gaan talm om eindoplossings te vind vir die talle probleme wat nog bestaan nie.”

Eiendoms— belasting bly onveranderd

JOHANNESBURG SE LOPENDE uitgawes vir die volgende 12 maande kom op R120 miljoen te staan. Dit is die Raad se „gewone” uitgawe in teenstelling met kapitaaluitgawe aan permanente ondernemings.

Die meeste belastingbetalers sal egter vanjaar nie meer hoef te betaal nie. Die eiendomsbelastingkoers van 2,7 sent in die rand bly onveranderd danksy 'n oorskot van R5 673 000 verlede jaar en sorgvuldige besnoeiing van besteding deur Afdelingshoofde.

Dr. Patrick Lewis het op die onlangse begrotingsvergadering verduidelik dat die gewone uitgawe volgens die konsepberaamingsyfers die inkomste met R41 miljoen oortref het. Die oorskot het dié bedrag laat daal tot R35 miljoen. Eiendomsbelasting sou na verwagting R32 miljoen oplewer. Daar sou dus nog 'n tekort van R3 miljoen gewees het.

Afdelingshoofde het die sake wat voorkeur moet geniet, herooreweg en die uitgawe met bykans R3 miljoen besnoei. Daar is dus daarin geslaag om die begroting te laat klop sonder dat die eiendomsbelastingkoers verhoog moes word.



Kinders is almal welkom om in die Kammalands wat 'n Johannesburgse egpaar, mnr. en mev. L. F. Elston van Agste Straat 2, Bezuidenhoutvallei, geskep het, rond te stap. Met Kerstyd word die tuin verlig en versier volgens 'n spesiale tema.



Bellavista, 'n Johannesburgse Stadsraad behuisingskema. Die atmosfeer hier is rustig.

BURO VIR GEKWELDES

IN DIE STADHUIS (Marketstraat) is daar 'n kantoor waar enigeen in nood om raad kan aanklop.

Die Johannesburgse Burgerlike Adviesburo wat deur die Stadsraad van Johannesburg en uit private bydraes en ledelgde van R1 per jaar gesubsidieer word, word daaglik deur omtrent 22 mense van alle rassegroepe besoek.

Die Buro is nie-polities en nie-godsdienstig en staan oop vir nie-blankes.

Hy het geld nodig, kan nie reklame bekostig nie en min mense weet van sy gratis diens. Die

Buro het gevind dat die meeste probleme onder die Bantoes te doen het met toestromingsbeheer en paswette, waarmee die Buro glad nie kan help nie. Die Buro besef die dringende behoefte aan 'n spesiale tak vir Bantoes maar kan dit nie bekostig nie.

Die deeltydse personeel van 17, almal vrywilligers en onbetaald, bestaan uit gekwalifiseerde mans en vroue wat ondervinding het van maatskaplike werk. Mev. Thelma J. Noriskin is die besturende direkteuse. Die Buro is tussen 9.30 vm. en 1.30 nm. oop. Telefoon: 836-0818/9).



JOHANNES MOTLALA (61) wat vyf selfmoordpogings probeer fnuik het, is die eerste een wat die Stadsraad van Johannesburg se toekenning vir dapperheid ontvang het. Op 'n spesiale amptelike plegtigheid het die Burgemeester, raadslid Alf Widman, 'n bronslapelkentuik en R25 aan die saggeaarde held oorhandig. Mnr. Motlala, 'n opsigterassistent, het in die afgelope 15 jaar, die lewes van twee blankes gered en met die inhegtenisname van drie voornemende Bantoe-inbrekers 'n hand bygesit. Hy was byderhand toe drie ander blankes selfmoord gepleeg het en het tevergeefs probeer om hulle te red.

ELKE KIND BY 'N LESSENAAR

IN 'N GESAMENTLIKE POGING het die inwoners van Soweto en die Stadsraad met welwillendheid en vasberadenheid 'n oplossing gevind vir die onmiddellike dringende behoefte aan 683 klaskamers in die Bantoeedorpe.

Mnr. Sam Moss, LPR, Voorster van die Stadsraad van Johannesburg se Komitee vir nie-blankesake, sê dat die Stedelike Bantoeeraad van Soweto voorgestel het dat die inwoners van Soweto by wyse van 'n nuwe terreinhuurgeldheffing van 38c per maand R156 000 per jaar ter finansiering van 'n skoolbouprogram moet bydra en die Stadsraad het dit goedgekeur.

'n Beoogde spoedbouprogram sal R1 500 000 kos.

„Ek is vasbeslote om te verseker dat elke skoolgaande kind in die nuwe skooljaar plek in 'n skool sal hê,” het mnr. Moss in 'n onderhoud gesê. „Daar moet 'n end gemaak word aan die lang toue kinders wat elke jaar, soms tevergeefs, probeer om 'n plek in 'n skool te vind. Ons sal alles in ons vermoë doen om te verseker dat elke kind sy regmatige plek by 'n lessenaar kan inneem. Onderwysers sal daar genoeg wees.”

Hy het die inwoners van Soweto geloof vir hulle bereidwilligheid om hulle deel te doen en opofferings vir hulle kinders se opvoeding te maak.

BEHUISSING — 'N BELEGGING IN GELUK

Deur OLGA HOROWITZ

'n Dak oor u kop, 'n eie voorstoep, 'n rustige atmosfeer wanneer u na 'n dag se werk tuis kom, wasgoed wat op die draad hang, 'n pot aan die kook op die stoof . . .

Dit is 'n tuiste, die soort tuiste wat die Johannesburgse Stadsraad nou teen 'n bedrag van baie miljoene rande vir Blanke-inwoners in subekonomiese sowel as ekonomiese behuisingskemas verskaf het.

NIE SLEGS BAKSTONE NIE

Die ontsaglike hoeveelheid werk wat in verband met behuising vir die Blankewerkers van Johannesburg verrig word, is egter nie algemeen bekend nie. Dit is die taak van die stad se Byafdeling Behuising wat beheer word deur 'n Behuisingsbestuurder, mnr. W. M. McConaghy, wat weer aan die stadsgeneesheer verantwoordelik is.

Behuising bestaan nie net uit bakstene nie. Dit bestaan uit mense — allereers mense wat in 'n goeie omgewing woon waar daar rustigheid en vars lug, gelukkige kinders en gesonde bedrywighele vir almal is.

EKONOMIES

Daarom het mnr. McConaghy in sy personeel 'n opgeleide Hoof-behuisingstoeshoudster, mev. M. D. Kevan, wat aan die hoof van 'n personeel van behuisingstoeshoudsters staan waarvan die twee senior betrekkinge deur mej. Nan Cross en mej. Ester Broekman beklee word.

Die werk van die twee toewysingsbeamptes, mej. Ruth Hompes en mej. Sybella van Rensburg, is veral belangrik. Hulle staan alle nuwe aansoekers te woord, wys die huise toe en besoek die inwoners. Daar is altesaam 14 behuising subekonomiese behuising aan diens in die kantore van die verskillende behuisingskemas.

Hoewel daar so min as moontlik inbreuk op die privaetheit van die gesinne gemaak word, is die personeel te alle tye bereidwillig om probleme op te los, moeilikhede wat weens siekte of ander teen-slae ontstaan, die hoof te help bied en as skakel op te tree tussen gesinne wat in die moeilikheid verkeer en die toepaslike welsynorganisasies in die stad.

Ek het met mnr. McConaghy en mev. Kevan gesels oor behuising in die algemeen en die voortdurende behoefte aan behuising.

Hulle vind dit vreemd dat die algemene publiek onder die indruk verkeer dat al die Raad se behuising sugekonomiese behuising is — dit wil sê in 'n groot mate

gesubsidieer en net vir behoeftige mense.

In werklikheid is 90 persent van die behuising wat tot dusver verskaf is en deur die Raad beplan word ekonomies — vir gesinne waar die broodwinner se loon tot R400 per maand is en waar daar vier of meer afhanklike kinders is. Subekonomiese behuising is net vir mense wat werklik behoeftig is, dit wil sê waar die broodwinner (en dikwels staan daar nie 'n man aan die hoof van die gesin nie) minder as R100 per maand verdien.

Die grootste deel van die Raad se ekonomiese behuising word dus bewoon deur ambagsmanne, klerklike werkers, vervoerwerkers, diegene wat tot R400 per maand verdien en die grootste deel van ons bevolking uitmaak.

Die verblydendste aspek van die Raad se skemas is die verskaffing van huisvesting aan bejaardes — daar is tans 148 huisies of woonstelletjies in vier skemas wat as Jan Hofmeyr, Maurice Freeman, South Hills en Vredepark bekend staan. Hier woon 202 bejaardes teen huurgeld wat wissel van R4-80 tot R7 vir enkelhuisvesting en R5-40 tot R9 per maand vir eppure. Daar word tans nog 384 eenhede beplan waarin sowat 534 bejaardes in agt behuisingskemas gehuisves sal word.

VERNUWING

Mnr. McConaghy meen dat bejaardes in Johannesburg die grootste behoefte aan huisvesting het. Bejaardes wat in smerige kamertjies en persele wat binnekort gesloop gaan word, woon, is waarlik in 'n verknorsing. Die Raad se planne sal 'n aansienlike mate van verligting bring hoewel dit die vraagstuk nie heeltemal eal oplos nie.

Die Raad het tans by wyse van nasionale woningboulenings 'n kapitaalbelegging van meer as R20-miljoen in behuisingskemas vir Blankes. Daar is tot dusver 3 441 huise en woonstelle gebou wat reeds bewoon word; 476 eenhede is in aanbou en daar is reeds planne vir die bou van nog 3 944 eenhede gedurende die volgende drie tot vyf jaar; dit is dus altesaam 7 861 eenhede waarin sowat 31 000 mense gehuisves kan word. Dan word daar nog skemas vir die suidelike gebiede, vir verdere stadsvernuwing in Jeppe en die vernuwing van Vrededorp beoog.

'N SKADURYKE BOOM, 'N BANK

AS U 'N BOOMPLANTERY in die middestad an Johannesburg ge- waar, stuur dan 'n dankgebedjie op vir een van Johannesburg se pionierinwoners, mnr. G. S. Elkin, wat in Oktober 1966 oorlede is.

In een van die ruimhartigste testamente at nog ooit in Johannes- burg gemaak is, het mnr. Elkin gedink aan bejaardes wat soos hyself inkopies of besigheid in die Stad doen en dan tevergeefs na 'n gemaklike bank onder 'n skaduryke boom soek.

In sy testament word daar bepaal dat 7½% van die totale rente wat op die belegging van die bates van die boedel verkry word, elke jaar vir 50 jaar lank aan die Stads- raad van Johannesburg betaal moet word. Die boedel is besonder groot en volgens die beredderaars sal die Stad teen die huidige rente- koers sowat R10 000 per jaar ryker word.

Teen Junie verlede jaar het die Raad se aandeel reeds altesaam R20 659 beloop.

Die beredderaars het onlangs

aan die Raad geskryf dat mnr. Elkin destyds toe hy die testa- ment opgestel het, te kenne gegee het dat dié bemaking „vir die verskaffing van banke en die aan- planting van bome in die Stad Johannesburg" nie alleen op die verbetering van die Stad se ge- riewe gemik was nie maar ook om te verseker dat banke op verskil- lende plekke in die Stad aange- bring word sodat bejaardes wat vir inkopies of besigheid Stad toe kom, daar kan rus.

Hy self het dikwels behoefte gehad aan 'n rusplekkie op 'n bank iewers maar nooit op soiets afgekom nie.

Die Bestuurskomitee van die Raad het besluit dat die Hoofbe- stuurder van die Afdeling Parke en Ontspanning, in oorleg met die Stadsingenieur en die Verkeers- hoof, die geld in die eerste plek aan die verfraaiing van besigheids- en winkelbuurte en die aanbring van banke op geskikte plekke in die middestad moet bestee en daarna vir dieselfde doel in die voorstede moet aanend.



Toegewyde Blanke-dokters werk in Soweto, Johannesburg se ontsaglike Bantodorp, om die gesondheid van oud en jonk te verseker. Dit is 'n tipiese toneel in een van Soweto se klinieke.

SPEELGOED

GESKENK UIT DIE KAAP

TOE 'N KLEIN ENGELSE DOG- TERTJIE aan huis van haar oom in Kent, Engeland, met waens en osse wat uit hout gesny is, dose waaruit slangkoppe te voorskyn geskiet het wanneer hulle oopge- maak is en 'n aple op 'n stokkie gespeel het, het sy min geweet dat sy eendag die eerste Burgemees- teres sou word van die Suid-Afri- kaanse stad waar die speelgoed gemaak is. Sy het nou sommige van hierdie speelgoed aan die Africana-museum in Johannesburg geskenk.

Die geskenke het sterk geskied- kundige bande. Die speelgoed is gemaak deur Boere wat tydens die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog 1899-1902 in die kamp te Groenpunt in die Kaap as gevangenes aangehou is. Hulle het die speelgoed gemaak om 'n bietjie geld te verdien.

Die houtambulans, -wa en twee -osse wat onlangs deur mev. J. Newton Thompson, Burgermees- teres van Kaapstad in 1959, aan ons Africana-museum geskenk is, het oorspronklik behoort aan haar oom, majoor Aubrey Buckingham



Speelgoed uit die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog wat aan die Africana-museum geskenk is.

van die Gordon Highlanders, tweede in bevel van die Groen- puntse Kamp, wat hulle van die makers gekoop het.

„Die feit dat mev. Newton Thompson die eerste, en tot dusver

die enigste, Burgermeesterses van Kaapstad was, verhoog hulle waar- de as museumtoonstukke aansien- lik," vertel ingenome mej. Anna Smith, Stadsbibliotekaresse en Di- rektresse van die Africana-museum.

WAAR OM ONKRUID TE GOOI

'N MENS KAN NIE AL DIE onkruid en gras verbrand nie. Hoe nou gemaak?

Die Stadsraad, wat simpatiek staan teenoor die probleme van tuiniers met die uitskakeling van dromme op die sypaadjies en strenger beheer oor onwettige storting, het met 'n flink oplossing vorendag gekom: spesiale terreine vir tuinafval.

Dit sluit in tuinblikke, klippe, gras en onkruid maar nie afval van bouwerk of swembadbouwerk nie. reeds vir die gebruik van huis- Die volgende terreine staan eienaars gereed:-

- ★ Die Albertville/Newlands-stort- terrein in Johannesweg, New- lands.
- ★ Die Victoryparkstortterrein, noord van Victoryweg, Green- side.
- ★ Net binnekant die hek van die Robinson-stortterrein, Turffon- teinweg (oorkant die Wembley- stadion).
- ★ 'n Spesiaal afgebakende gebied van Moffatpark naby Eastweg.
- ★ Die Lombardystortterrein, naby Derdeweg, Modderfontein-klein- hoewes, benoorde Lombardy- Oos.

Die Raad hoop om binnekort nog meer terreine te verskaf so- dra 'n opname van oop ruimtes in raadsbesit afgehandel is. Daar sal egter gesorg word dat tydelike

stortterreine wat onooglik of 'n oorlas sal wees, nie ontstaan nie.

Huiseienaars word vriendelik uit- genooi om van die spesiale ter- reine wat reeds vir hulle voor- sien is, gebruik te maak.

Die Raad skenk oorweging aan ander maniere om tuiniers van klein hoeveelhede afval soos gras- nysels en snoeisels te help ont- slae raak.

Een idee is wegdoenbare plas- tieksakke wat met die oog op ver- wydering by die voorhek gelaat kan word. Dit sal op verskillende dae in verskillende groepe voor- stede afgehaal word.

Munisipale beamptes glo dat die sakke nie onooglik sal wees nie en dat hulle ook nie maklik sal skeur nie. Hulle sal ook maklik in eenvoudige voertuie verwyder kan word.

Hulle beweer ook dat die skema groot ekonomiese voordele inhou.

GEEN PRYS

ONGELUKKIG was die inskry- wings vir die wedstryd in Ons Stad waarin jongmense hulle idees van die soort stad waarin hulle graag wou bly, moes in- stuur, nie van so 'n gehalte dat 'n prys toegeken kon word nie.

Die Redaktrise bedank al die studente wat inskrywings gestuur het.

YESTERDAY Rand Daily Mail reporter **LAWRENCE MAY-EKISO** wrote of the thugs of Soweto — and how they operate. Today, in the second of three articles, he looks back at bids to halt the crime wave . . . and interviews experts on cause and effect . . .

POLICE have managed to rid the township of such gangs as The Spoilers, The Msomis, and many others. But residents still walk the night streets of Soweto in fear of their very lives, as gangsters and robbers roam, seeking unwary travellers . . .

COLONEL H. J. GOUWS, chief of the CID in Newlands — which covers Soweto — says the crime wave is "normal" and the police have the situation completely under control. Of the 80-odd murders in the township every month about 70 are solved . . .

Soweto moves to fight its own crime battle

THERE IS A long history of talk between officials of the City Council, police authorities and residents over crime in Soweto. But little has come of it.

Police, over the years, have maintained that crime in Soweto was not as alarming as residents made it out to be. But residents say simply: We don't like seeing two or three of our fellow men murdered every day — and dozens of others robbed or viciously assaulted.

Police have managed to rid the townships of gangs such as The Spoilers, The Msomis and many others. But Soweto residents still live in fear of their lives.

Mr. Fred van Wyk, Director of the Institute of Race Relations, says:

"There are indications that crime is on the increase again in Soweto. I heard recently that there is a new set of gangs."

He welcomed steps being taken by people of Soweto themselves to fight crime in the township.

Reservists

"The police," he said, "have indicated that they are now, at the request of the residents, prepared to consider the formation of police reservists."

"They seem to admit there are not enough policemen in Soweto to deal with criminals."

But he attacked the Bantu Laws Amendment Act and the recently-enacted Bantu Administration Act as new Government instruments to turn more Africans into "idle" people so they can be endorsed out of urban areas.

By increasing the number of "idle" urban Africans, he said, the Government was not aware that many would turn to underground crime.

Mr. Van Wyk said African wages must be increased to enable Soweto residents to afford necessities as a contribution towards the reduction of crime in the townships.

But some employers were unwilling to increase African wages. "I spoke to some industrialists a few months ago. Some of them made the remark — an escapist remark — that 'if we pay these people more money, they will drink heavily and spend their money on unnecessary luxuries.'"

Col. H. J. Gouws, chief of the CID in Newlands — in charge of Soweto police — says crime in Soweto has not reached



Mr. F. S. Mncube (left) with the Minister of Police, Mr. Muller, who visited Soweto yesterday for talks with Soweto Urban Bantu Councillors on the crime situation.

alarming proportions considering its population of just over half-a-million people.

During last year, he said, there were 650 murders — but police had made 500 arrests leaving 150 unsolved.

The crime wave was "normal", and the police were doing their utmost to keep it down. "The situation is completely under control," Col. Gouws emphasised.

He said Soweto had an average of 80 murders a month, of which about 70 were solved.

During the past year 2 425 robberies were reported, out of which the police made 1 750 arrests. Out of 640 house-breaking cases the police had made 460 arrests.

Survey

Six years ago, disturbed by charges made by the now-defunct Johannesburg Advisory Boards — that police were neglecting their duty in the townships — the then Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner of Police, Colonel Louis Steyn, decided to spend some hours in Soweto.

He was accompanied by Col.

P. Kemp, his senior officer, Lt.-Col. R. de Villiers and Lt.-Col. J. P. Ebersohn, District Commandant at Newlands in charge of Soweto police.

Col. Steyn made a 44-hour survey of the townships from 7 pm to 11.30 pm covering 480 km. The survey was made as unobtrusive as possible.

After the tour the police chiefs concluded that:

- The supposed reign of terror in the townships was a myth;

- The crime rate was not alarming and did not warrant the formation of African vigilante associations; and

- Police protection in the townships was adequate.

Who are the Soweto thugs? I asked Lt.-Col. Carel Coetzee, head of the Johannesburg Murder and Robbery Squad.

Most of them, he said, have some education, particularly armed robbers, and have reference books which are in order. So they can prove that they are legally in Johannesburg, and are in lawful employment. Many claimed to be hawkers employed by Indian merchants.

Lt.-Col. Coetzee did not think that pass raids were an effective method of detecting criminals.

"Most criminals are won't works, who have 'proper reference books' put in order by contacts, who are paid a regular fee for the service," he said.

Since the formation of his squad 13 years ago, Black armed robbers in White areas had been drastically reduced, he said.

This, apparently, was because of heavy penalties imposed by the courts for such offences, and Black criminals drifted back to the townships.

Another factor, he said, was

sufficient policing in White areas and an abundance of telephones, making it easier for the public to contact the police.

But he refused to comment on the situation in Soweto. "I do not operate there," he said.

Dr. Barend van Niekerk, Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand says:

"The police force represents the personification of the State, and moreover, some of the Government policies, which urban Africans regard as repugnant to their interests and basically oppressive in nature."

"Because the police implement laws and policies about which Non-Whites have not been consulted, the great chunk of our Non-White population inevitably, very often and undoubtedly unfairly, see in the police force the epitome of their political and social life."

Harassment

"To the average Black man a policeman in a patrol car is not in the first instance his protector but rather the potential personification of harassment or loss of freedom."

"This is because our police force is being called upon to impose certain aspects of an ideological order — which may have considerable merit in theory or in the long run — but which seems to the average Non-White — the man in a Soweto beerhall as it were — as tailored at undermining his immediate, and most basic interests," he said.

He said in a survey reported in the Press two years ago two Johannesburg opinion poll firms queried a scientifically selected group of Soweto citizens. It was established that a

third of them had been victims of street attacks, 22 per cent, victims of street robberies, 15 per cent had been robbed on the trains and 14 per cent had either been victims of robbery or burglary at their homes.

A similar situation, he said, would not be tolerated by the establishment if the victims were White.

"This situation in any society, whatever its political structure or ideological attachment, cannot be conducive to social peace."

"It is a problem to which organised Christianity in South Africa will have to devote its serious attention," he said.

Mr. E. S. Mncube, chairman of the Johannesburg Urban Bantu Council, said Soweto residents had often made serious allegations against the police such as corruption, dereliction of duty and acceptance of bribes. Many allegations had been rejected as being unfounded by the police.

Mr. Mncube said many years ago residents formed themselves into civic guards to protect their homes and families. But the practice was stopped by the police.

Residents found themselves helpless — and continued to press their leaders to do something about it.

Four years ago the civic leaders approached the police and suggested a system of police reservists, operated by residents themselves.

The scheme, though still in operation, had not been a success, he said, because men withdrew and enlistment was poor. "They were simply not satisfied with the conditions of service," he said.

Another member of the Ur-

ban Bantu Council, Mr. L. Mosala, has been negotiating with the police for the introduction of a new system — police reservists would operate in their own residential area only. Men were to operate in townships in which they lived. The scheme has been approved by the police.

Mr. Mncube said he felt crime in Soweto was a sociological problem, and had to be treated as such.

The major cause of crime, he said, lay with the administration of urban African townships, pass laws and other factors.

Government policy, he argued, would have to change drastically before crime could be tackled effectively.

Addressing a conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs, Mr. T. W. Koller, Johannesburg manager of Non-European Affairs, said Influx Control regulations caused hardships and bitterness among urban Africans.

Bitterness

"With the greatest respect to those people in Pretoria," he said, "who draft laws to meet situations which have arisen in the urban areas, one cannot help feeling sometimes that they have no personal knowledge or experience of urban administration or of the hardships and bitterness which sometimes flow from the laws they draft."

Urban municipalities, he said, were often called upon to carry out directives which were embarrassing and difficult to apply because of the untold hardships they would cause.

Advisory Boards and the recent Urban Bantu Councils are the only established links between urban Africans and local authorities. But their hands are tied — they have only advisory powers. Urban leaders want a direct say in the administration of their people.

Urban local authorities too, are hindered by having to consult the Department of Bantu Administration, which dictates the administrative policy, at every turn.

The violent behaviour of urban Africans — particularly in Soweto, is a reaction against a social system they do not like. They feel they are ready for a better deal and should not be legislated for in general terms with less sophisticated rural Africans.

In the making of laws for a mixed population many Africans feel all classes and colours should be represented.

Sociologists maintain that the urbanised African living in the White areas constitutes the real crux of African administration problems. They claim to be civilized and "Europeanised"; and do not wish to be thrust back into the seclusion of their former tribal associations.

And this is where the crime rate came in—in an attempt to live a fully-fledged Western way



The Minister of Police, Mr. S. L. Muller, left, with the Commissioner of the Police, General J. G. Joubert, at the Soweto crime talks yesterday.

of life, but faced with Black wages, Soweto residents found themselves resorting to crime to make ends meet.

The Market Research Bureau of the University of South Africa says additional income in Soweto is frequently obtained through the sale of stolen goods or illegal activities such as brewing beer or the sale of European liquor.

Monthly expenditure in a Soweto home the Bureau said, tended to exceed income — sometimes by more than seven per cent.

It also said that rapid growth

of the population must create tremendous housing and other related problems.

A study by Dr. R. D. Coetzee, of the University of Pretoria shows that 58 per cent of Soweto men over the age of 16 were born there and that the others not born there had lived in one or other urban areas for more than 20 years.

Black people feel that missionaries and former governments have contributed considerably to their situation — because they encouraged them to destroy everything African and substituted it with White

norms and social institutions.

Soweto residents have two generations of fully-fledged urban Africans. And it is the second generation — a third has already emerged — that is held mainly responsible for lawlessness in the townships.

The policy of gradualism — of being given their human rights gradually by the authorities — is being rejected. They feel it is a deliberate intention to slow down their progress.

● **Tomorrow: What can be done?**

STAR - Sept 22/1971.

Germans are keen to lend R16-m

GERMAN FINANCIERS are keen to lend Johannesburg money.

According to Frankfurt bankers, far more people than necessary have offered to subscribe to a R16-million loan to the city.

In the German money market, financiers are already buying and selling their rights to lend the money.

Mr Patrick Lewis, chairman of the city council's management committee who recently negotiated the loan, said the reception augured well for any future loan Johannesburg might seek in Germany.

"In the light of present monetary uncertainties, we have been very successful.

"The reception to the loan is a mark of the confidence in Johannesburg," he said.

It was agreed earlier this month that Johannesburg could borrow R16-million to be paid

back at 8 percent interest by 1986.

More than 100 different banks agreed to underwrite the loan.

The South African Reserve Bank agreed to cover any changes in money values — which the dollar crisis has since caused.

Johannesburg offered to pay back R100 for every R98,25 it borrowed.

Weeks before the scheduled listing on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange some of the 48 000 bonds issued on the loan are already changing hands — with buyers offering to lend more than R98,25 for R100 back and sellers, already making a profit.

The loan was the first sought overseas by Johannesburg.

R16 m German loan for Jo'burg all sealed up

RDM 25/8/71

Deputy Financial Editor

FINALITY has been reached on the 80-million D-mark — about R16,5-million — loan for the City of Johannesburg from a consortium of European banks headed by the Berliner Handels - Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank.

This was announced yesterday by Dr. Rudolf Camerer, the Berliner Bank representative in Johannesburg. The expected coupon rate is 8 per cent, which is reasonable in the light of current rates and below the rate estimated by some commentators.

Apart from the good rate, the

loan is a triumph in a number of other respects. The banking committee in Germany which gives the green light to such foreign loans is known to be selective at present and furthermore, the currency crisis is a hazard to international loans at the moment.

The loan will have a life of not more than 15 years with repayment in 10 equal annual instalments beginning in 1977. The minimum life is 11 years

— the loan may not be called before September 1, 1982, and interest is payable every September 1.

The issue price will be determined just before the public offering date which is expected to be early next month and application has been made to the Frankfurt Stock Exchange for a quotation of the bonds.

The other members of the consortium are the Dresdner Bank, Credit Commercial de

France in Paris, Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt and White, Weld and Co. of London.

The loan debt will be guaranteed by the South African Government and the Reserve Bank will protect Johannesburg against any changes in exchange rates.

This is the first major operation in South Africa by the combined Berliner Gesellschaft and Frankfurter Bank. Berliner Bank has previously arranged loans and other issues for South African concerns, starting with a loan to finance the railway line from Johannesburg to the border more than 70 years ago.

Finality on loan

RDM 3/9/71

Municipal Reporter

THE JOHANNESBURG City Council decided yesterday to pay eight per cent on its R13 700 000 foreign loan. This is cheaper than the 9,25 per cent paid on this year's municipal loan raised in South Africa.

The council took the decision shortly after receiving a telex report from Germany of the latest news on the European monetary situation from Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the management committee.

looked clear for at least three months of relatively cheap short-term money until year-end seasonal factors boosted demand again.

Bankers were of a similar opinion. In fact at the end of August they cut interest rates on deposits up to one year by about 0,25%; since then the 31-day rate has been quoted in the 5,25% to 6,50% range against 5,25% to 5,75% previously; the 88-day rate at 5,75% to 6,75% against 5,75% to 7%; and the 12-month rate at 7% to 8% against 7,5% to 8,5%.

This week, however, other rates have taken a sudden switch the opposite way; the three-month NCD rate is currently 6,7% against 6,5% on August 27, and the call money rate has increased to 5,75% from 5,3%.

The firming is partly seasonal (at the end of August tax payments took an estimated R50m to R80m out of the banking system). But a more important reason has been a rush by importers to pay their foreign debts and buy abroad as soon as possible, while exporters have been delaying repatriation of foreign earnings.

The question facing businessmen now is whether borrowing to cover these leads and lags will continue to push up short-term rates, or whether it is a temporary situation that will be over shortly, enabling rates to soften again before year-end factors come into play.

Some believe that the sudden impact on interest rates of these leads and lags has been brought about by a backlog of business held up during the week that the foreign exchange markets were closed.

On the other hand, a further devaluation of the rand against the major floating currencies cannot be ruled out. So there still is some reason to settle foreign liabilities quickly, build up inventories for the Christmas period and delay the repatriation of foreign earnings.

Moreover, the banks have already taken up a good deal of the R60m leeway they had under their lending ceilings in June and there is a possibility that Dr Diederichs might just manage to persuade his Cabinet colleagues to make some cuts in departmental spending in the remainder of this fiscal year.

So the banks might well have acted prematurely in cutting their deposit rates last week. So until the currency situation becomes more stable, corporate treasurers will have to keep a close watch on currencies,

on the level of the reserves, and on government balances with the Reserve Bank.

FOREIGN LOAN—1

Was it worth it?

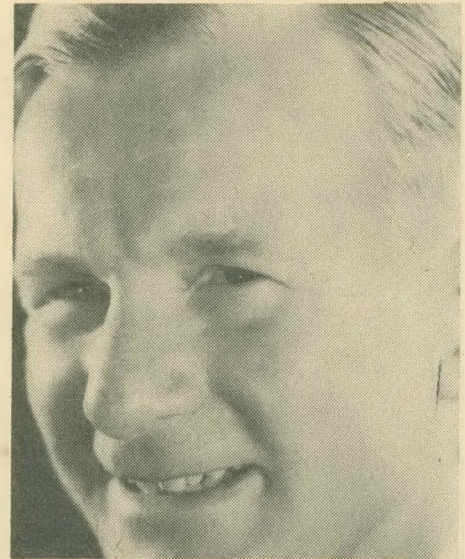
The champagne undoubtedly flowed this week in the Frankfurt offices of Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank as Johannesburg City Councillor Patrick Lewis and City Treasurer Maurice Penrose toasted the resounding success of the city's first DM80m loan.

The issue, managed by the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter-Bank and underwritten by a powerful banking consortium, opened unofficially in Frankfurt at the end of last week. By Tuesday it was being traded between banks at its issue price of DM98½%, indicating at least full subscription.

This is in marked contrast to the March Escom DM issue and the May Iscor issue, both of which were not fully subscribed. Soon after unofficial trading in them began, they were changing hands at 1½% below the issue price.

The Johannesburg issue was helped by the fact that foreign investors, who were the main buyers, are still speculating that the DM will appreciate. In addition, its entry into the foreign bond market was propitiously timed: it came just before the European holiday season and ahead of the DM100m ICI issue which is yielding 8% against Johannesburg's 8,34%.

However, whether Lewis' and Penrose's considerable trials and tribulations to get the issue finally underway will be recompensed is



Pat Lewis ... toasting Johannesburg's success

another question. For after underwriting fees, forward cover and a Frankfurt exchange listing have been paid for, the issue will cost Johannesburg 9,13% against its last local issue costing 9,33% and the going first-class local authority borrowing rate of 9,28 or less, which is free of any currency repayment uncertainties.

Last month East London's R5m issue costing 9,37% was heavily oversubscribed and this month Port Elizabeth placed privately an issue for the same amount costing 9,28%. The PE issue was part of a R10m funding operation arranged by City Treasurer Francis Jenvey.

He raised R5m for 25 years, and R5m for 2 years 10 months, at 8%, thereby retaining a fair degree of liquidity should semi-gilt rates fall while simultaneously taking advantage of the current softening trend should they firm again later.

But Johannesburg may well have

CRITICISING CAPE TOWN

Some of Johannesburg's powerful investment managers are hopping mad at Cape Town City Treasurer, Max Morris, over the allocation of the 100% oversubscribed 9,29% Cape Town loan stock issue last month. They are accusing him of outright favouritism.

Claims are that allotments have not been made in proportion to the amount subscribed. And they are quite right, says his deputy, J B Watkins-Baker. The city has always allotted stock first to a list of favoured investors who have long

supported the city if they have indicated, by a certain date prior to the closing of the issue, that they will subscribe for stocks.

This time a number of large unexpected subscriptions were received just before the issue closed. This upset the system, as allocations to favoured investors had already been made.

"We regret that this has happened," says Watkins-Baker. "Obviously we will have to change the system, possibly to one operating on a pro-rata basis."

felt there was just not enough local capital to go round, despite the withdrawal of so many municipalities from the official borrowing queue lately.

In August Uitenhage (down for R1,5m) and Kimberley (R2m) withdrew, as did Germiston (R1m) and Iscor (R10m) this month. In fact Iscor decided that it would be cheaper to fund abroad through short to medium-term Euro-currency notes that can be rolled over.

So of the R90m that was to have been raised locally in September alone, only R65m will be sought: R55m to meet a Land Bank conversion and PE's R10m, which has already been raised.

In view of Johannesburg's success it will not now be coming to the local market for the R15m it was on the official loans programme for in November. The way is clear now for the only two other large borrowers left this year, the Rand Water Board (R8m) and Escom (R20m to R25m).

This doesn't leave much choice for long-term institutional investors with funds to invest. So these two utilities could possibly get away with paying around 9%.

It also makes the outlook for private sector debentures at slightly below 10% fairly hopeful. We would guess some are already in the pipeline, especially as there has been no public debenture or loan stock offering over the past six months.

FOREIGN LOAN—2

Going getting harder

Johannesburg might have had resounding success with its foreign borrowing this week in Europe. But the same cannot be said for the South African government. Its 60m guilder private placing of 7½% seven-year bearer notes at 99¼% in Amsterdam has brought in only 48m guilder.

However, Pretoria claims to be satisfied. It stated specifically that it would take up to 60m guilders, but says that in view of the very finely pitched rate and present uncertain currency conditions it did not expect to get this in full.

Some European bankers believe that the rate for this issue was too low and that SA was lucky to get what it did. However, others feel that the reason the target of 60m guilders was not achieved was that investors

feel SA has overborrowed in Europe's capital markets.

Pretoria agrees that in terms of SA borrowings of five years ago, current borrowings are rather high. But in terms of the foreign fund raising of other countries, such as Australia, SA is by no means near being over-borrowed.

Moreover, had over-borrowing been feared, the Republic's bankers would have recommended that the guilder loan be issued at a substantial premium.

This may be so. But accusations of over-borrowing have been heard for some months now and are becoming more frequent. According to the *Government Gazette*, between April 1970 and March 1971 SA borrowed the equivalent of R233m in Europe, a fair proportion in units of account and Eurocurrency notes mainly taken up by Benelux investors.

Moreover, even in West Germany, the SA government and public utility offtake last year approached 20% of the total foreign bond market. Could it be that, with our reserves declining, the tide of investment opinion in Europe is turning against us?

RAILWAYS

Not too chuffed

There are indications in the latest Railway returns that the flood of imports is subsiding, if only slightly.

On value, not volume, Railway figures show that during the first four months (April-July) of the current financial year, imports were only 11% higher than during the corresponding quarter last year, while during the first quarter of calendar 1970, they were 20% up on the corresponding period of 1969.

In spite of steep increases in railway charges, which became effective this year, the Railways are not operating at a profit. However, the actual working deficit during the first four months was only R1,5m against a budgeted deficit of R6m for the year to March 31 1972. So prospects are not too bad if the present rate of revenue can be maintained and if expenditure increases can be contained.

But there are snags. Overtime payments, largely due to a shortage of manpower, have reached massive proportions, while the threat of re-

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Johannesburg Civic Centre Main Piazza looking Northwards.

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Message from Councillor Dr. Patrick R.B. Lewis

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Johannesburg Ci

The heart of this City's municipal activities is now centred in the City Hall complex. The foundation stone for these buildings was laid by the Duke of Connaught on the 29th November 1910, on what at that time was part of the Market Square. How grand these buildings must have seemed when they were first occupied in 1914. Who could then have foreseen what expansion would take place? I am sure that if the City Fathers of that time had known what was going to happen they would have secured additional ground surrounding the City Hall to provide for further expansions and also to improve the setting of the City Hall and adjacent buildings.

The decision taken during 1953 to acquire an area of ground on the Braamfontein Ridge was a far sighted one. All those, who have seen the design of the new Civic Centre, will appreciate what an imposing Centre this is going to be. The new Centre is being erected on a prominent site with commanding views and pleasant surroundings such as gardens and fountains. Adequate parking will be available for those who will work and those who will have occasion to visit the new Centre.

I believe that this new Civic Centre will be a focal point for citizens and visitors alike and will, I hope, create an atmosphere which has been lacking at the present site.

I would like to congratulate all those who have taken part in this new development and extend my good wishes to all those, who will work and have occasion to visit the new buildings.



Pat Lewis at 61: 'Today is the beginning of my life'

MR JOHANNESBURG BOWS OUT



OLGA HOROWITZ
DR PATRICK LEWIS,
chairman of the Johannes-
burg City Council's
Management Committee,
retires from his job and
the City Hall today. As his

chief monument he leaves
Soweto.
After 15 years as a council-
lor, including the chairmanship
of the Non-European Affairs
Committee, a magnificent May-
oralty and two years of
managing South Africa's big-

gest city, Pat Lewis is still
young for retirement — 61 last
December. His smile is as
ready, his laugh as infectious,
his enthusiasms as vital, his
energy as enviable as when he
first entered the Council cham-
ber in 1957.

His civic career is summed
up in a sentence he spoke in
his Mayoral year: "I am very
jealous of Johannesburg . . ."
It is because of this jealousy
that he has achieved great
things for the city in which he
was born and schooled, which

he has enjoyed and loved all
his life.
It is because of this jealousy
for the reputation and prestige
of Johannesburg that, in his
management of the city, he has
insisted on the highest possible
standards. A political being, he

nevertheless utterly believes
that nothing is gained by
political chicanery that cannot
be better achieved by wise
thinking, co-operation and un-
derstanding.
"In every human situation,
for one reason or another,

there are warring elements,"
he said in this interview. "I
hope I have succeeded in
building bridges between
people. People must care about
people. We must have faith
that, in the long run, good will
prevail over evil. We have to
realise that we are in a
changing world, and be with it.

"In one area, especially, we
have to think positively. We
can no longer think of the
"Native problem." South
Africa's wealth is not only
minerals. We must consider
our wealth in terms of the
people of this land — all the
people.
"To change our total envi-
ronment for the better we have
to think, and plan, and work
now, and with absolute honesty
of purpose. We need to build.
We dare not destroy. . . ."
For months Pat Lewis
weighed up the pros and cons.
Working on the sound princi-
ple that "Today is the begin-
ning of the rest of my life" he
decided, at 61, to begin it in a
new way, this time with his

family, his children and grand-
children and his many private
interests, instead of the city, as
the fulcrum of his life. It was
an anguished decision, this
business of getting fresh priori-
ties. His wife, Doris, to whom
he pays highest tribute as a
comrade and partner, left the
decision to him. All she wanted
was his happiness and health.

Pat Lewis's biggest legacy to
Johannesburg is undoubtedly
modern Soweto and what
happiness and content have
been achieved in this vast
sprawl of African townships.

What, I asked, would endura-
bly be his single most splendid
memory of these 15 years?
"The unbelievable day on
which I was told that the
University of the Witwaters-
rand wanted to confer on me
an honorary Doctorate of
Laws."

Affairs Committee as the real
beginning of that phase of
civic activity which ended the
shantytown period of non-
White housing in Johannes-
burg 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 the city. . . . The university
pays tribute to the great
achievement of the Johannes-
burg City Council, its Non-
notably
European Affairs Committee
and its officials in the creation
of the unique city of Soweto, as
well as to his own distin-
guished public service, devoted
to the welfare of our Bantu
co-citizens."

Great words for a great
occasion. Great words to live
up to. But Pat Lewis can relax
now. He has earned it and has
many other roles which he will
now be able to enjoy —
the farmer in shorts striding
across his beautiful acres of
pine forest, cultivating his wild
flower garden in the eastern
Transvaal.

TRIBUTES TO 11

Rdn
23/2
72
Municipal Reporter

TRIBUTES WERE paid by
the leaders of both parties
in the Johannesburg City Council
yesterday afternoon to Dr.
Lewis and 10 other city coun-
cillors who will retire at the
end of the month.
The other 10 retiring coun-
cillors are: Mr. I. E. B. Attwell
(UP), Mr. W. C. Caldwell (UP),
Mrs. O. A. Sherwell (UP), Mr.
D. J. Dalling, MPC, (UP), Mr.
A. D. Zakar, (UP), Mr. Alec
Gorshel (UP), Dr. C. J. Ross-
Spencer, (UP), Prof. H. Krige,
(NP), Mr. H. C. Pieterse, (NP)
and Mr. G. H. Theunissen (NP).
Mr. J. F. Oberholzer, MPC,
leader of the United Party in
the council, praised Dr. Lewis,
Chairman of the Management
Committee, and said his ab-
sence would leave "a void in
the city."

RDM
9/2/1972

WANDERERS SAVED FOR CRICKET

By **STEPHAN GRBIC**
Municipal Reporter

THE future of the Wanderers Stadium, and of cricket in the Transvaal, is no longer in jeopardy.

The Johannesburg City Council will make an immediate grant of R22 500 to the club subject to formal ratification by the full council later this month. Annual grants are likely to be made in future.

This was announced by Dr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the council's management committee after a meeting between his committee and representatives of the Transvaal Cricket Union and the Wanderers Club at the Johannesburg City Hall yesterday.

The purpose of the meeting Dr. Lewis said, was "to find a permanent home for cricket in Johannesburg".

Dr. Lewis said: "When persons of goodwill meet to resolve a problem, it is generally possible to find a solution."

"The Wanderers Club's problem was one of finance; that of the Transvaal Cricket Union was to find a permanent home with security of the tenure."

It was mutually agreed, Dr. Lewis said, that a home for at least 20 years should be the objective and on this basis the Transvaal Cricket Union was prepared to financially assist the Wanderers.

Arrangement

"The management committee will recommend to the city council at its monthly meeting on February 22 that the council play its part by making an immediate grant of R22 500," Dr. Lewis said.

Dr. Lewis said it was agreed in principle that an agreement be entered into by the three parties to implement a long-term arrangement and that the most suitable form for such an arrangement was being investigated.

Dr. Lewis said that the long-term arrangement would revolve around the question of how much the council would give the Wanderers Club every year.

"I cannot say at this stage how much the amount will be, but it will be on a basis that will allow the Wanderers to continue," he said.

Spokesmen for the Wanderers Club and the Transvaal Cricket Union described the outcome of the meeting as "very satisfactory," yesterday.

Mr. Herby Hadfield, chairman of the Wanderers, said: "If the council ratifies our agreement, I feel that Wanderers Stadium will remain for cricket forever."

"The arrangements are completely acceptable to us, as they satisfy our long-term requirements. The meeting was conducted in a pleasant and mature manner."

Vaderland 2 1/2

Mnr. Lewis verdien dit nie

(VOORSLAG)

EK verneem dat die V.P.-kokus van die Johannesburgse Stadsraad besluit het om die ere-burgerskap van die stad aan mnr. Pat Lewis toe te ken. Mnr. Lewis was 'n voormalige burgemeester.



Ek hoop die Nattes in die stadsraad gaan daar 'n stokkie voor steek. Mnr. Lewis is algeheel eentalig en kan nie 'n woord Afrikaans praat nie. As die Sappe eerlik is met hul bewerings oor die noodsaak van tweetaligheid, moet hulle dit met dade bewys. Die verering van 'n eentalige sal hierdie praatjies verloën.

Mnr. Lewis is 'n eredoktorsgraad deur Wits toegeken vir sy „goeie werk om die Bantoes van Johannesburg te hervestig”. Hy was destyds voorsitter van die Afdeling Nie-Blanke Sake. Die waarheid is dat as die Regering nie die stadsraad gedwing het om met die hervestiging voort te gaan nie, dit nou nog sou uitgebly het. En daarvoor die doktorsgraad aan mnr. Lewis!

Dit is die gebruik dat die toekenning van 'n ere-burgerskap die eenparige steun van al die stadsraadslede moet hê. Ek is seker dat die N.P.-lede nie die toekenning aan 'n eentalige sal steun nie.

En wat gaan die Sappe dan doen?

Hierdie saak moet reggestel word

Vaderland
5-5-1972

GEAGTE HEER — In u koerant van 21 April verklaar u as volg onder die opskrif „Mnr. Lewis verdien dit nie”: „Mnr. Lewis is algeheel eentalig en kan nie 'n woord Afrikaans praat nie.” Hoe versoen u bostaande met die volgende?:

Die Beeld 2 November 1969 — onder die opskrif: „Toring het nou g'n naam”: „Mnr. Patrick Lewis, Burgemeester van Johannesburg, 'n ander gas, praat in Afrikaans

oor die ontwikkeling van die Goudstad.”

Of The Star, 5 Maart 1969 onder die opskrif — „The Mayor talks in both languages”: „Mr. Lewis had earlier caused a mild stir in the crowded Council Chamber by speaking in both languages.”

Weer in Die Beeld, van 2 Maart 1969 onder die opskrif „Eentalig? Dis nie waar nie” — „Toe Die Beeld met mnr. Lewis gesels het, het hy meestal Afrikaans gepraat.”

In THE STAR, van 30 April 1969, in 'n verslag oor die Raadsvergadering word mnr. Eben Cuyler, L.P.R., as volg aangehaal:

„Mr. Eben Cuyler, M.P.C. told the Council at its month-

ly meeting that the first graduation ceremony of R.A.U. was an historic occasion and the fact that Mr. Patrick Lewis had attended all the functions was greatly appreciated. He added that he and others were amazed at the high standard of Mr. Lewis' Afrikaans speech at the University on Saturday night.”

Met die oog op bostaande feite waarvan u na my mening bewus is, is ek verbaas dat u toegelaat het dat daar so 'n misleidende verklaring in u koerant gepubliseer word en ek vertrou dat u die nodige stappe sal doen om hierdie saak so gou as moontlik reg te stel. — J. F. OBERHOLZER, Voorsitter, Bestuurskomitee, Johannesburg.

It's a pretty selfish world we live in. But while others pursue ambitions of personal glory, fame and fortune, there are a few who devote their lives to an ideal. Among them is a band of women, who, with little hope of reward or praise, care enough to spend their time helping others. Eve features the first in a series of interviews with some of these women who care.

By PAT SCHWARTZ

FACTS are the lifestream of the South African Institute of Race Relations in its fight to keep bridges of contact open between all sections of the South African population.

And facts are the business of Miss Muriel Horrell, who, for the past 22 years has kept a steady stream of information flowing from her office at the Institute's headquarters.

She has notched up an impressive list of achievements over the years. A B.Sc. graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand, she taught for a few years and, in her spare time, learned to fly.

In 1939, she became the first woman in South Africa to gain a pilot's licence. She brought her interest in flying into the W.A.A.F. during the war when she led the first W.A.A.F. contingent from this country up north.

Miss Horrell served in East Africa, the Middle East and Italy and her war service was recognised by a mention in dispatches and the award of the coveted M.B.E.

Why then, on her return did she decide to spend the rest of her life in research?

"I have always been interested in people who are less privileged, and my war experiences intensified this interest," she says.

Originally appointed research assistant at the Institute, Miss Horrell soon became research officer, a position she holds today.

The Institute's work she describes as "fact-finding and

contact work," the contact becoming increasingly difficult as a body of laws grows up to prevent it.

"We try to keep open whatever bridges are still legal and to maintain friendship and contact with Africans," says Miss Horrell.

But the chief object of Miss Horrell's work is fact-finding. Wherever there is any type of racial friction; wherever people feel they have a grievance, it is her job to find out just what it is all about so the Institute can put the facts to the authorities in an effort to solve the problems.

Equally important is her task of informing the public. Facts are publicised as widely as possible in an attempt to increase public consciousness and also to make those in distress feel that somebody does care.

And Miss Horrell certainly does care. She no longer has time to pursue what were her two favourite activities: flying and riding. But she does take brief breaks for her other hobbies: bird watching and embroidery. She is currently combining the two

Facts, and nothing but the facts

in embroidering a screen featuring South African birds.

For the rest, it is books, facts, and where there are none to give her the information she needs, extensive field work.

Miss Horrell must read all parliamentary reports, government publications and papers and pamphlets and books from all the other bodies employed in research in South Africa. Press reports are another valuable source of information.

The result: She has produced more than 90 publications in the past 22 years, as well as the mammoth annual Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, which, alone, takes her several months a year to compile.

Other lines of communication which must be kept open are those

between the Institute and government officials. So neither Miss Horrell nor the Institute can afford to become involved in anything that smacks of party politics as they walk the delicate line between Black and White, between government and opposition.

And Miss Horrell's work is by no means at an end when she shuts the door of her small office, for then begins her private research at home.

There are occasional rewards for her labours.

"If I can bring a ray of hope to a community because they know somebody cares, or if I know that more industrialists and businessmen are taking an interest in the welfare of their African workers because they have been better informed by us, it is worthwhile."



Miss Muriel Horrell whose life is devoted to the facts and nothing but the facts.

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