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363

**NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
JOHANNESBURG**

CLR. DR. LEWIS

DISCUSSIONS WITH DEPUTY MINISTER

CAPE TOWN 27TH JAN. 1971

FROM:

TO:

VOL.

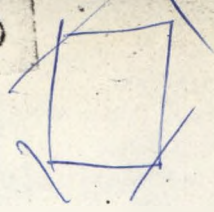
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Mgt (S.A.S.A)



1

Johannesburg
HJS/GJ

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL'S DEPARTMENT
KLERK VAN DIE RAAD SE AFDIELING

Tel. 836-1911

P.O. Box/Posbus 1049

Our Ref. 122/2
Ons voorw. Mr. Slabbert



- 5. 12. 1970

The Private Secretary to
The Hon. the Deputy Minister of Bantu
Administration and Development,
P.O. Box 384,
PRETORIA.



THE DIRECTOR,
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Kindly attend to the reservations and advise the deputation members accordingly.

Dear Sir,

F. J. ...
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. THE DEPUTY MINISTER
OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT :
PROVISION OF HOUSING FOR BANTU IN SOMETO.

I wish to refer to the conversation per telephone which Mr. T.W.A. Koller, the Director of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department had with you on the 7th December 1970, when you confirmed that the Hon. the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development would be prepared to receive the Council's deputation in Cape Town on the 27th January 1970 at 11.00 a.m. to discuss the abovementioned matter.

see 3.

I attach a report which was considered by the Management Committee on the 3rd December 1970 in support of the Council's submissions which will be made at the meeting.

The Council would also like to avail itself of the opportunity to discuss the sale of Bantu beer, the position of servants in the newly-incorporated areas and the provision of adequate school accommodation for Bantu children with the Hon. the Minister. Should the Hon. the Minister agree to these matters also being discussed, memoranda would be forwarded to you as soon as I hear from you.

Yours faithfully,

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

If desired, a similar letter in the other official language will be sent to you on your written request made within 7 days of this letter.
Die brief sal in die ander amptelike taal ook u gestuur word indien u dit binne sewe dae na die briefdatum hierby skriftlik versoek.

see 7.



Verangingsnommer:
Referensie Nummer:

2/3/1

2

Republiek van Suid-Afrika.—Republic of South Africa.

Ministerie van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-Onderwys.
Ministry of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL'S	
27-12-1970	
Regd. No.	122/1
Date Act.	

Hoofnr. 384,
P.O. Box 384,
Pretoria.

/MP

22-12-1970

The Clerk of the Council,
City Council of Johannesburg,
P.O. Box 1049,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

Re; INTERVIEW WITH THE HONOURABLE THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT : PROVISION OF HOUSING
FOR BANTU IN SOWETO

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I have been directed by the Honourable
the Deputy Minister, dr. P.G.J. Koornhof, to acknowledge
receipt of your letter dated 9 December 1970 in the
above connection and to inform you that he has no
objection that the other issues be discussed and the
Honourable the Deputy Minister awaits memo's on them.
There are certain issues that the Honourable the Deputy
Minister will raise himself and for that reason the
Council has been invited for an interview.

Yours faithfully,

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
MINISTRY

*Abraham City
R.H. Jacobs
22/12/70*

27/12/70

*Discussed with Jans & S. Collins. Suggested means go
to me 13/12 for formal approval before sending to
to S.A.D*

R.S./i

See 8.

Koller

18 JAN 1971

N15

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY
MINISTER FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT : PROVISION OF HOUSING FOR
BANTU IN SOWETO

I received an advance copy from your Mr. Foster of a letter dated the 22nd December, 1970, reference 2/1/1 addressed to you by the Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, P.O. Box 184, Pretoria advising that the Hon. the Deputy Minister was prepared to receive a deputation on the 27th January, to discuss the Council's housing and other problems. The Administrative Secretary also indicated that there were certain other matters which the Deputy Minister wished to discuss with the deputation but did not say what these were.

As discussed with the Deputy Clerk of the Council I will let you have for submission to the Management Committee on the 13th January, copies of the memoranda on matters we wish to discuss with the Deputy Minister for formal approval, I suggest that the report and the memoranda be submitted under "General". Thereafter I shall be glad if you will forward them to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria.

2/.....

I shall be in Cape Town for the Conference of the Institute of Race Relations and can arrange for the Deputy Minister to receive advance copies of the memoranda after they have been approved by the Management Committee.

When sending the memoranda to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development would you please also enquire what matters the Deputy Minister himself proposes to raise on the 27th so that the deputation can be prepared before the meeting.

T. W. A. KOLLER

T. W. A. KOLLER
D I R E C T O R

TWAK/AO

SCHOOLS LEVY FUND AND PROVISION OF SCHOOLS

In Circular Letter No. 120/302/1 over 120/313(31) dated 21st March 1958, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development authorised Local Authorities to establish a Schools Levy Fund and to increase rentals by not more than 20 cents, to erect Lower Primary Schools and to maintain them. In addition to this, the Local Authorities had to provide water, sanitation and refuse removal to all schools. At this time the Local Authorities were required to provide one Lower Primary School of 8 to 10 classrooms for every 600 families.

On the 20th January 1969, in Circular A5/2, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development required that the Council should in addition to the Lower Primary Schools, build Higher Primary and Junior Secondary Schools. The formula for the number of schools was at the same time increased to:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Lower Primary Schools | - | 1 school of 12 classrooms for every 600 families. |
| Higher Primary Schools | - | 1 school of 16 classrooms for every 1 600 families. |
| Junior Secondary Schools | - | 1 school of 10 classrooms for every 3 200 families. |

The Council was also required to maintain the Higher Primary and Junior Secondary Schools, but the levy authorised remained at 20 cents.

The full complement of Lower Primary Schools was to be provided before any building of Higher Primary or Post Primary classrooms was undertaken.

On the 16th September 1970 the Department of Bantu Administration and Development amended Circular A5/2 of the 20th January 1969, and permitted the Local Authority to erect schools in any order, and in addition required that the Council build any schools which may have to be substituted as the result of the removal or resettlement of families. It was reiterated that it was considered that the existing sources i.e. 20 cents per family were adequate, and it is therefore not necessary to subsidise such buildings from other funds.

When the Council was first required to build schools, it was confined to the creation of Lower Primary Schools, the unit cost of which was R1 200 per classroom. At this time it was possible to build a school of a reasonable standard together with the principals office, staff room, storeroom, latrine blocks and fencing for this cost. At a later stage the Council was required to build a caretakers cottage at each school at a cost of not exceeding R500.

The cost of construction rose and the school had to be made more and more austere, until the stage was reached when schools could no longer be built for this unit cost. The Council was then permitted on the 2nd April 1970 and the unit cost now permitted is R1 200 per classroom inclusive of the extras mentioned above. This enabled the Council to build some additional schools, but the rising cost of labour and materials will only permit the Council to build schools at this unit cost when they are created simultaneously with the houses which they are to serve.

Not only have the costs of construction increased, but the interest charged on housing loans has increased from 4 7/8% in 1956 to 8% today.

The largest increase, however, is in the number of schools and classrooms which the Council is required to erect. As at the 30th June 1970, the attached Schedule C indicates that there is a shortage of 674 classrooms in Soweto.

The Urban Bantu Council asked the City Council to increase the amount of the schools levy from 18 cents which was being charged in the newer townships to 38 cents and to apply this levy to the older townships as well. The Council approved of this application and while it was under consideration by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development agreed at the request of the Urban Bantu Council to increase the existing schools levy from 18 cents in the new area to 20 cents in all the townships. This increased levy was introduced in May 1970, and will yield an additional R55 000 annually.

Traced down by member 11.2.70

The City Treasurer has examined the Schools Levy Fund Account and taking into consideration the additional levy, has compiled the attached Schedule A which sets out the details of the accumulation of the fund since its inception in 1955. It will be noted that after building up to a peak of R139 800 in 1960/61, the fund has declined to its present level of R49 300. The decline was hastened by the use of some R72 000 as a grant from the fund for the construction of schools in the year 1961/62.

Some doubt has been thrown on the ability of the fund to finance the construction of additional schools. Schedule B projects the present income and expenditure of the fund to the year 2 000. Any additional income arising from the construction of new houses has not been taken into account. The problem presented by new areas is dealt with below. Expenses, other than loan charges, have been assumed to increase at the rate of 4% per annum. In the year 2 000 the fund will stand at R314 000 and at first sight it would appear that a fairly extensive building programme could be initiated. This is not in fact so.

The balance of R314 000 in the year 2 000 can support the expenditure of R54 000 which is sufficient to construct 36 classrooms. Details of the calculation are given below:-

36 x R1 500	=	R54 000
<u>Annual expenses:</u>		
Loan charges (8%)	R4 774	
Other expenses	2 925	
	<u>R7 699</u>	

Over a period of 20 years the loan charges will amount to R143 220 while the other expenses, increasing at the rate of 4% per annum, will amount to R170 540, a total of R313 760. This expenditure will exhaust the fund.

An examination of the costs involved in the construction of schools to serve new housing schemes has shown that it is not possible to construct all the necessary schools. A community of 3 200 families requires the following classrooms:-

	Lower Primary	48 x R1 500	=	R72 000	} 90 per unit to Stat 8. i.e. 1.1.3 total.
	Higher Primary	32 x R1 500	=	48 000	
<i>Secondary</i>	Junior Primary	10 x R1 500	=	15 000	
	Technical Centre	1 x R1 500	=	1 500	
	Extra Prim. (Primary)	3 x R1 500	=	4 500	
	Laboratory and Craft Centre			<u>6 000</u>	

average of 3 class rooms per school taken as 10.

The annual costs arising from this expenditure are:-

Loan Charges	R12 862
Other Expenses	<u>7 580</u>
	R20 442
	=====

Over a period of 30 years the loan charges will amount to R395 860 while the other expenses, increasing at the rate of 4% per annum, will amount to R442 129, a total of R837 989. Against this expenditure, the 3 200 families would have produced a contribution of R200 400 to the Schools Levy Fund. It is clear that the present levy of 20 cents cannot finance the running costs of the necessary schools and even if the levy were doubled there would still be insufficient income.

If the levy of 38 cents proposed by the City Council were applied to the existing houses in Soweto which are dealt with above and in Schedule B, it would be possible to construct school units for 5 communities of 3 200 families each. These would cost R727 500 and the annual charges would be:-

Loan Charges (8%)	R64 310
Other expenses	<u>37 900</u>
	R102 210
	=====

These charges, once again allowing for a 4% increase in the other expenses, would amount to R4 139 945 over a period of 30 years while the additional charge of 18 cents would produce an income of R4 200 000.

In conclusion, it is emphasised that the School Levy Fund as it exists cannot finance the construction of the schools required in Soweto but an increase of 18 cents would enable the Council to construct 480 classrooms, 45 caretakers cottages and 18 extra rooms. This expansion would, in addition, have to provide for the needs of new areas which are shown, in the paragraph dealing with a community of 3 200 families, to be unable to finance the construction of the required schools. No attempt has been made to assess the number of schools that could be financed by the construction of new housing schemes for the reason that the number of new houses likely to be approved and the completion dates are not clear and in addition the purpose of these notes is to set out the position of the fund as it exists today.

38 cents will enable us to build 450 class Rooms. i.e. 45 Schools i.e. of 10 class Rooms.
If 38. increased.
will only get another ± 500 class rooms
i.e. ± 50 schools instead of ± 45.

BANTU SCHOOLS LEVY FUND

Year	Balance 1st July	Contributions	Expenditure	Balance 30th June
	R	R	R	R
1955/57		20 600	5 900	14 700
1957/58	14 700	33 200	7 800	45 100
1958/59	45 100	57 800	19 700	83 200
1959/60	83 200	69 800	38 400	114 600
1960/61	114 600	69 100	44 900	138 800
1961/62	138 800	73 300	155 400	55 700
1962/63	55 700	76 900	73 500	59 100
1963/64	59 100	80 200	84 400	54 900
1964/65	54 900	83 300	67 900	70 300
1965/66	70 300	82 600	70 900	82 000
1966/67	82 000	85 600	76 800	90 800
1967/68	90 800	85 800	85 500	91 100
1968/69	91 100	86 500	129 200	48 400
1969/70	48 400	100 200	108 300	40 300

BANTU SCHOOLS LEVY FUND

Year	Balance 1st July	Add contribution	Less loan charges	Less other expenditure accum. at 4%	Balance 30th June
	R	R	R	R	R
1969/70	46 000	100 000	55 000	53 000	40 000
1970/71	40 000	156 000	56 500	55 100	84 400
1971/72	84 400	156 000	56 500	57 300	126 600
1972/73	126 600	156 000	56 500	59 600	165 500
1973/74	165 500	156 000	56 500	62 000	204 000
1974/75	204 000	156 000	56 500	64 500	239 000
1975/76	239 000	156 000	56 500	67 100	271 400
1976/77	271 400	156 000	56 500	69 800	301 100
1977/78	301 100	156 000	56 500	72 600	328 000
1978/79	328 000	156 000	56 500	75 500	352 000
1979/80	352 000	156 000	56 500	78 500	373 000
1980/81	373 000	156 000	56 500	81 600	390 900
1981/82	390 900	156 000	56 500	84 900	405 500
1982/83	405 500	156 000	56 500	88 300	416 700
1983/84	416 700	156 000	56 500	91 800	424 400
1984/85	424 400	156 000	56 500	95 500	428 400
1985/86	428 000	156 000	56 500	99 300	426 200
1986/87	428 000	156 000	56 500	103 300	424 200
1987/88	424 200	156 000	53 000	107 400	420 400
1988/89	420 400	156 000	52 800	111 700	411 500
1989/90	411 500	156 000	46 400	116 200	405 300
1990/91	405 300	156 000	39 200	120 600	410 300
1991/92	410 300	156 000	39 200	125 600	410 500
1992/93	410 500	156 000	39 200	130 600	405 700
1993/94	405 700	156 000	39 200	135 800	395 700
1994/95	395 700	156 000	25 200	141 200	385 300
1995/96	385 300	156 000	21 200	146 800	373 300
1996/97	373 300	156 000	21 200	152 700	355 400
1997/98	355 400	156 000	9 200	158 800	343 400
1998/99	343 400	156 000	2 200	165 200	332 000
1999/20	332 000	156 000	2 200	171 800	<u>314 000</u>

If 36 class Rooms are built then the 314 000 will exhaust itself. i.e. 314 000 would be available if nothing was built for the next 30 years.

Township	Total Houses as at 17th June, 1970	Classrooms												
		Existing			Entitlement			Shortfall			Excess			
		L.P.	H.P.	Sec.	L.P.	H.P.	Sec.	L.P.	H.P.	Sec.	L.P.	H.P.	Sec.	
Orlando	11 340	107	116	32	172	114	35	65	-	3	-	-	2	-
Dube	2 202	16	19	-	33	22	7	17	3	7	-	-	-	-
Chiwelo	4 251	34	17	-	64	43	13	30	17	13	-	-	-	-
Jabavu	6 550	70	42	17	90	66	20	29	24	3	-	-	-	-
Klippruit	1 303	13	7	-	20	13	4	7	6	4	-	-	-	-
Pienville	1 330	33	14	9	20	14	4	-	-	-	13	-	-	5
Zondi	1 571	20	-	-	24	16	5	4	16	5	-	-	-	-
Mofolo	4 768	42	16	14	72	48	15	30	32	1	-	-	-	-
Olumini	1 675	21	-	-	25	17	5	4	17	5	-	-	-	-
Enderi	2 593	40	12	-	41	27	8	1	15	3	-	-	-	-
Jagulani	2 044	26	-	-	31	20	6	5	20	6	-	-	-	-
Moletsane	1 908	25	-	-	30	20	6	5	20	6	-	-	-	-
Tlani	1 864	19	12	-	28	19	6	9	7	6	-	-	-	-
Zela	5 330	66	14	-	84	56	17	18	42	17	-	-	-	-
Naledi	5 119	60	6	12	77	51	16	17	46	4	-	-	-	-
Mopetla	2 601	25	10	-	39	26	8	14	16	8	-	-	-	-
Molapo	1 477	30	-	-	22	15	5	-	15	5	9	-	-	-
Moroka	2 975	34	48	-	45	30	9	11	-	9	-	13	-	-
Phiri	1 891	20	-	-	29	19	6	9	19	6	-	-	-	-
Senacane	1 825	16	7	14	20	13	6	12	11	-	-	-	-	9
		65 084	717	340	98	936	654	201	287	325	116	21	20	13
									Shortfall less Excess			21	20	13
									Actual shortfall			266	305	103

TOTAL SHORTAGE OF CLASSROOMS : 674

L.P. = Lower Primary
H.P. = Higher Primary
Sec. = Junior Secondary

(11)

ADDENDUM TO NOTES ON THE OPERATION OF THE BANTU SCHOOLS
LEVY FUND BY THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

- 1) Since the preparation of the notes it has been suggested that the investment of the fund would enable additional classrooms to be constructed. The effect of the additional investment income on the fund is examined below.
- 2) With regard to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the notes and schedule B, the investment of the fund at a rate of 4% per annum would probably provide for the construction of some 70 classrooms. The exact number has not been determined but in a schedule on the lines of schedule B allowing for investment income and the construction of 75 classrooms the fund was exhausted in the year 1996.
- 3) In paragraph 4 of the notes a community of 3 200 families and its school requirements are examined. In this case the investment of the fund is not possible for the reason that the initial expenditure arising from the required school unit exceeds the income from the levy even if the amount of the levy were doubled.
- 4) Paragraph 5 deals with the possible construction of schools if the levy were increased to 38 cents. The effect of constructing an additional school unit and investing the fund was examined. It was found that the fund would be exhausted in the nineteenth year. Some additional classrooms over and above the 5 units could be constructed but the exact number has not been determined.

City Treasurer's Department.

20th January 1971.

Department of Bantu Administration
and Development,

P.O. Box 384,

PRETORIA.

16 SEPTEMBER 1969

CIRCULAR A5/2 OF 20 JANUARY 1969 - AMENDMENT.

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF ALL URBAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

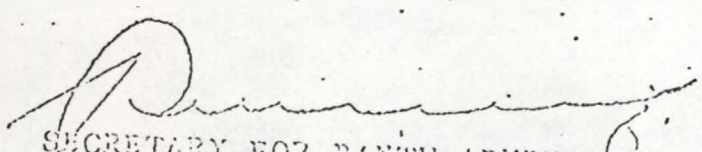
Sir/Madam,

APPROPRIATION OF SCHOOL LEVY FUNDS FOR THE PROVISION OF SCHOOL
FACILITIES.I kindly substitute sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1
Section A of the abovequoted circular with the following:-

- "(a) Lower and higher primary schools, as well as junior secondary schools, according to the classroom formula contained in paragraph 1 Section B of the circular;
- (b) school buildings which may have to be substituted as a result of removal or resettlement.

It should be noted that existing sources are considered adequate for the provision and financing of buildings which are required for the three specified categories of schools in Bantu residential areas, and it is therefore not necessary to subsidise such buildings from other funds."

Yours faithfully,



SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT,

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT	P.O. BOX 384,
DATE RECEIVED	PRETORIA.
27-1-1969	
Recd. No. 56/4	
Date Act.	

20TH JANUARY 1969.

CIRCULAR NO. A5/2

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES
IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir/Madam,

A. APPROPRIATION OF SCHOOL LEVY FUNDS FOR THE PROVISION
OF SCHOOL FACILITIES.

1. With reference to paragraph 2 of my circular No. 120/302/1 over 120/313(31) of 21st March, 1958, I have to advise you that, in future, the provision, including all maintenance, of school buildings in Bantu residential areas of local authorities, as detailed below, must be financed from the school levy of not more than 20 cents per month, payable by all heads of Bantu families. This will mean that the provision of financial assistance to school boards on a R for R basis, in respect of higher and post primary schools, by the Department of Bantu Education, will lapse after 31st March, 1969. Local authorities will, therefore, in future be responsible for the erection of the following schools in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraphs 2(a) and 4(a) of the above-mentioned circular:-

- (a) Lower and higher primary schools, including school buildings which may have to be substituted as a result of removal or resettlement;
- (b) Junior secondary schools (Forms 1-111) may also, in accordance with the prescribed formula, be

considered on merit, provided the requirements in (a) above have been met in full.

2. Schools mentioned in paragraph 1(a) and (b) may be erected from loan funds obtained from the Department of Community Development. If a local authority has no Government housing scheme in its Bantu residential area or does not wish to apply for one, it may subject to the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, obtain an external loan and pay the interest and redemption charges thereon from the levy mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

3. Applications for the appropriation of funds for this purpose must be submitted to this Department for consideration in terms of section 19(5) of Act No. 25 of 1945.

4. Local authorities who have, as yet, not imposed the school levy, must do so without delay.

B. AMENDMENT TO CLASSROOM FORMULA.

1. (a) Owing to the fact that the present formula proved to be inadequate in practice, the following new formula has been approved:-

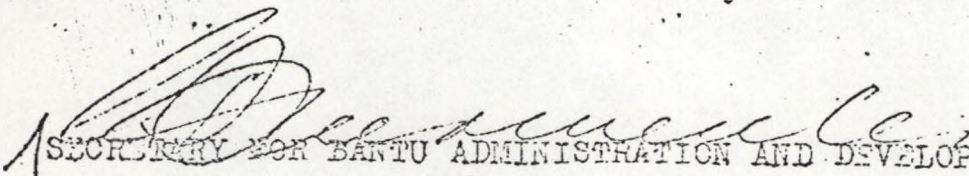
- (i) Lower primary schools - 12 classrooms instead of the present 10 for each 800 families (that is 66 families per classroom);
- (ii) Higher primary schools - 16 classrooms instead of the present 10 for each 1600 families (that is 100 families per classroom);
- (iii) Junior secondary schools - 10 classrooms per 3200 families or 320 families per classroom, with the addition of a laboratory, library and, where necessary, a home industries and handi-craft centre.

N.B. Only as an urgent necessity can 16 class-rooms per junior secondary school be considered, but special motivation must in these cases be submitted to the Department of Bantu Education.

(b) The formula according to which the number of school sites is determined (see paragraph 1(a) of the said circular) remains unchanged.

2. A consolidated circular in substitution of my circular of 21st March, 1958, will be issued in the near future.

Yours faithfully,


SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

J.F. VAN JAARVELD.
39711 x 231.

11-2-1970

/100.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner,
JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG : EDUCATION LEVY AND LEVY PERMIT CHARGES :
YOUR NO. (S) 512/1/2 DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1970.

1. The application by the above-mentioned local authority for the determination of a school levy of 35c per family per month cannot be favorably considered as the proposed levy exceeds the maximum of 20c per family per month as laid down by the Department.

2. The Department would be prepared to consider the determination of the following levies and permit charges and the application should be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Circular Minute A15/2 dated 23 March 1967, which was forwarded to you under cover of General Circular 4 of 1967.

- (a) Unmarried person 40c per month
- (b) Head of family whose wife and/or children reside with him R1.00 per month.

SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

BANTU BURSARIES.

On 17th August, 1970, Management Committee considered a report on Circular No. A5/2 of the 6th May, 1970, issued by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development on Bantu bursaries granted by Local Authorities and resolved:-

"That representations be made as a matter of urgency for the withdrawal of the instruction from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, so far as Johannesburg is concerned, in regard to the proposed new procedure for the granting of bursaries."

This matter was discussed with the Hon. the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr. P. Koornhof, in Cape Town on the 19th August, 1970, and also subsequently between the relevant senior officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Non-European Affairs Department.

The Director was advised verbally that Ministerial approval had been granted for the following procedure to be adopted as far as Johannesburg is concerned:-

(1) In respect of the year 1971 the requirements in regard to bursaries as set out in Circular No. A5/2 of the 6th May, 1970, can be disregarded.

(2) That in regard to the awarding of bursaries for the year 1971, the following would apply:-

(a) SECONDARY SCHOOL BURSARIES:

New bursaries may be allocated as heretofore to a maximum of R2,500.

(b)/2.....

(b) UNIVERSITY BURSARIES:

New bursaries may be allocated as heretofore to a maximum amount of R5,000 on condition that an amount similar to that so allocated, be made available by the Council to the Secretary for Bantu Education to be used for Bantu bursaries in the various Bantu homelands.

- (c) The Council will, as soon as possible, submit to the Hon. the Deputy Minister, for his consideration and approval, a memorandum setting out how the Council proposes bursaries should be awarded from 1972 onwards, having regard to the wish of the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education that some contribution should be made by the Council for Bantu bursaries in the various Bantu homelands, and therefore accepts that Ministerial direction for the procedure to be followed from 1972 onwards, will be conveyed to it at a later stage after consideration of the memorandum referred to above and possible further discussions in regard to the whole matter.

On 14th September, 1970, the Management Committee resolved:-

- (a) That the conditions for the granting of bursaries for 1971 as verbally approved by the Hon. the Deputy Minister and set out in the body of this section of the report, be accepted, and that confirmation of the verbal arrangement be conveyed in writing to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development;

(b)/3.....

- (b) that the Director prepares a memorandum for consideration by the Non-European Affairs Committee in the first instance on the future procedure to be followed by the Council in connection with Secondary School and University bursaries for Bantu students from 1972 onwards.

Arrangements have been made for providing bursaries for 1971, as set out above and confirmation of the verbal arrangement has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

... A memorandum on the future procedure to be followed by the Council in connection with Secondary School and University bursaries for Bantu students from 1972 onwards is laid on the table.

IT IS RECOMMENDED:

That the memorandum as laid on the table, be approved and be submitted to the Hon. the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development for approval.

(N.E.A.D. /71)

MLE/SS.
 W4.
 (Mr. Edelstein - 834-3421).
 13th January, 1971.

20

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM OF FUTURE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED
IN CONNECTION WITH SECONDARY SCHOOL AND
UNIVERSITY BURSARIES FOR BANTU STUDENTS FROM
1972 ONWARDS

INTRODUCTION.

The Council has been providing bursaries for Bantu students since 1941, when two bursaries of R80 per annum each were provided for two Bantu students to follow a medical course.

Since that date bursaries have been provided for Bantu students to attend Secondary School and University.

Since 1967, the allocation of bursaries is based on the following:-

1. SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Twenty-five secondary school bursaries a year for a period of four years each, for an amount not exceeding R40 a year each tenable at an approved school. (Total R4,000 p.a.).

2. UNIVERSITY.

- (i) Three B.Com. bursaries a year for a period of three years each, of an amount not exceeding R600 each a year.
- (ii) Six B.Ed. or B.Sc. bursaries a year for a period of three years each, of an amount not exceeding R600 each a year.
- (iii) Three medical bursaries a year for a period of seven years each, of an amount not exceeding R600 each a year.
- (iv) One social science bursary a year for a period of three years of an amount not exceeding R600 a year.
(Total R30,600 p.a.)

Total Secondary School and University Bursaries = R34,600 p.a.
All tenable at approved universities.

The following bursaries were provided by the Council for 1970 for Bantu scholars and students living in Johannesburg :-

25 Secondary school bursaries at R40 per year each for 4 years	: R1,000
3 Medical bursaries at R600 per year each for 7 years	: R1,800
1 Social Science bursary at R300 per year for 3 years	: R 300
6 B.Sc. bursaries at R300 per year each for 3 years	: R1,800
2 B.Com. bursaries at R300 per year for 3 years	: R 600
	TOTAL: R5,500
	=====

It is felt that the Council should be permitted to continue to allocate bursaries for Bantu for the following reasons :-

1. There are adequate numbers of suitable candidates for bursaries in Soweto and they are increasing annually.

2. Most of the applicants cannot afford to pay for further education, because of their economic position.

3. If the Council should terminate the granting of bursaries for Bantu students in Soweto, there is no guarantee that the suitable candidates would then apply for a Homeland bursary.

In fact they are unlikely to do so because of the conditions which require them to live and work in the Homelands away from their families and as a result of which they would lose their right of domicile in Johannesburg.

Those who do not wish to apply for a Homeland bursary would either apply to local private bursary funds or else forego the possibility of further study.

4. Those who, as a result of the termination of Council bursaries, choose to forego the possibility of further education rather than accept a Homeland bursary, would not benefit the development of the Homelands.

On the other hand, should the Council be allowed to continue the allocation of bursaries, successful bursars would always be available for work in the Homelands, should there be suitable posts.

5. The Council has developed over a period of 30 years an efficient unit for the administration of bursaries for Bantu.

Through training and experience this unit ensures that public funds are not dissipated through the selection of unsuitable candidates.

Through its intimate contact with School Principals and University officials, it is able to ensure that candidates once selected are encouraged to apply themselves diligently to their studies.

It is felt, therefore, that in view of the need for qualified Bantu personnel in Johannesburg itself, and in order to help suitable candidates of the local Bantu community to realize their aspirations to obtain higher qualifications and serve their community, the Council should be allowed to continue to provide and control Bantu bursaries as they have in the past.

However, to assist in the provision of bursaries in the Bantu Homelands the Council would be prepared to contribute R7,500 per annum for three years to the Department of Bantu Education subject to review at the end of that period.

MLE/LvN/SS.

(22)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT,

P.O. BOX 384,

PRETORIA.

Circular No. A5/2

6th May, 1970....

To the Chief Executive Officer of all Local
Authorities in the Republic of South Africa.

Sir/Medam

**BANTU REVENUE ACCOUNT - BURSARY AWARDS AND STUDY LOANS TO
BANTU PUPILS/STUDENTS**

A. Pupils up to Secondary School Level.

In order to have more effective control over bursaries which are made available to bantu pupils by local authorities from funds available in the Bantu Revenue Account, the following procedure must be followed with effect from 1 January 1971 in respect of awards up to and including secondary instruction:

1. Before the end of such calendar year, local authorities must inform the Department of Bantu Education, Private Bag 212, Pretoria, of the amount approved in its estimates for bursaries to bantu pupils for the ensuing year.
2. A separate schedule for each national unit reflecting all the applications for bursaries received by the local authority, must be submitted to the Department of Bantu Education before 15 October of each year in the following form:
 - (a) Name of applicant;
 - (b) sex;
 - (c) date of birth;
 - (d) percentage obtained in subjects and average percentage in respect of June and/or September examinations;
 - (e) school attended;
 - (f) school to be attended;
 - (g) is hostel accommodation required? (if available);
 - (h) in which direction the applicant wishes to study;
 - (i) blank column in which awards will be indicated.

The vocational Division of the Department of Bantu

2/.....

Education will then indicate in the appropriate column (i) which applicants may receive bursaries. Thereafter the schedule will be returned to the local authority concerned for further action.

3. A schedule reflecting the following particulars must be submitted by local authorities to the Department of Bantu Education at the end of the first and the second quarter in respect of all bursary awards:-

- (a) Name of beneficiary;
- (b) school;
- (c) standard;
- (d) subjects with percentages obtained;
- (e) remarks;
- (f) blank column for recommendations.

The relative Department will then decide whether the progress of the pupil warrants the continuation of the bursary. The decision of the Department will be endorsed in the appropriate column (f) and the schedule returned to the local authority for payment, where necessary of portion of the bursary to the principal of the relative school. Only half the bursary for the year in question is to be paid on receipt of each schedule.

4. In order to ensure that pupils are trained for occupations in which there is a shortage of manpower in the Bantu homelands, special attention must be paid to that column of the schedule which deals with the direction in which the pupil wishes to study. The Department of Bantu Education will indicate on the schedule which school will provide in the needs of the pupil with regard to the choice of subjects.

5. When local authorities award bursaries to pupils, the conditions attached thereto must be stipulated, e.g. the subjects which are compulsory, and that the scholar is required to serve the territorial or other authority of the relevant national unit for a period equal to that for which a bursary was made available.

6. Territorial authorities will keep proper records of all beneficiaries who complete their studies and their labour bureaux will ensure that they are provided with employment.

B. Students for Post-Senior Certificate/Matriculation.

Local authorities which, in future, wish to provide funds for post Senior Certificate/Matriculation education, must allocate these funds direct to Territorial Authorities after the expenditure has been approved by this Department. Territorial Authorities will then make awards in accordance with their requirements and conditions. Such authorities will also administer the awards.

C. Study Loans.

With effect from 1971, local authorities will not be permitted to grant study loans to bantu.

D. Existing Bursaries and Loans.

The provisions of this circular are not applicable to already approved awards but the provisions of paragraph A3 should be complied with in order to determine the progress of the pupils concerned.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Handwritten note: The work

PROVISION OF HOUSING FOR BANTU IN SOWETO.

On the 9th June, 1969, the Management Committee resolved:-

"That representations be made to the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to approve in principle of the Council building further houses in Soweto to provide, at least for the backlog referred to in this section of the report and that the Minister be asked to receive a deputation consisting of the Management Committee and responsible officials to discuss the matter once he is back in Pretoria."

Discussions were held in Pretoria on the 21st August, 1969, at which the Council's requirements were presented.

Councillors Oberholzer, Moss and Venter and the Director, Non-European Affairs Department were present.

During discussion with the Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration and Development in Cape Town at the end of February 1970, a Council delegation again requested that consideration be given to the Council's housing programme as the lack of sufficient houses was creating serious sociological problems which could only deteriorate.

The Deputy Minister asked that details of the Council's requirements be submitted to him so that the question of providing housing for Bantu on a family basis in Johannesburg's Urban area could receive further consideration.

The facts as they exist today and as they are projected for the next few years, are as follows and cover both facets of housing, i.e. hostel and family accommodation in Soweto.

1. HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION:

(a) Present Position.

Hostel accommodation is provided in the main for males and there are 4 permanent hostels in the City area accommodating just over 11 000 persons and 3 in Soweto for nearly 14 500.

This figures does not include Bantu temporarily housed in mine compounds nor those housed in Municipal or private compounds in the City, nor does it include those housed in Bantu Resettlement Board hostels.

/2.....

(b) Future Requirements.

Waiting List	-	18 000
Temporarily housed in mine compounds	-	7 000
Municipal and private compounds (wrongly sited)	-	6 000
Locations-in-the-Sky - domestic servants in excess of one	-	1 000
		<hr/>
Total	-	32 000
		<hr/> <hr/>

This represents capital expenditure of nearly R5 000 000.

(c) Schemes in Course of Construction.

Dube Hostel Extension	1 000	
Mapetla Hostel	5 000	
	<hr/>	6 000 beds

(d) Schemes under Consideration.

Moletsane Hostel	4 000	
Lifateng Hostel	5 000	
Protea Hostels	14 000	
	<hr/>	23 000 beds

Nowdelay

(e) Other Possible Sites.

Eastern Bantu Township	5 000	<i>extension</i>	<i>Nodeley</i>	<i>quicker possible time</i>
Mofolo South	4 000			
Denver	2 000			
	<hr/>			11 000 beds
Total	-			40 000 beds
				<hr/> <hr/>

Provided State funds are made available and agreement can be reached in regard to standards, there does not appear to be any insuperable difficulties in the provision of hostel accommodation for Bantu men.

The present Minister of Bantu Administration and Development gave approval in 1965 to the provision of a limited number, probably about 2 000 at this stage, of beds in an improved standards hostel. This is a step in the right direction and should overcome much of the criticism levelled at the Council, the Bantu Resettlement Board and the Government over the low standards hostel at Diepkloof for Bantu to be moved from licensed premises South of the "Houghton Ridge" in terms of policy.

2. FAMILY HOUSING IN SOWETO:

There has been phenomenal development in Soweto since 1954 and the following details indicate:-

13.....

No. of houses built : (a) Up to 1939	-	8 700
(b) 1940 to 1954	-	9 554
(c) 1955 to 1965	-	45 213
(d) 1966 to 1970	-	<u>1 097</u> +

This development has been possible as the result of co-operation between the Council and the Government and because of the Government's realistic approach to a major problem mainly solved by legislation such as the Bantu Building Workers' Act and the Site and Services Schemes.

There are social and economic forces shaping the future housing needs of the Bantu in Urban areas, some of which can be summarised as follows:-

- (i) the large family size of 5.3 has been maintained over the past 5 years and is likely to remain steady unless family planning is practised to a far greater extent than at present;
- (ii) the natural increase in population will be high because of the prevailing high birth rate which is unlikely to fall during the next decade;
- (iii) rising standards of living linked with increased income provide a demand for improved facilities;
- (iv) a growing demand for more space for almost every activity and amenity.

The natural increase alone in the urbanised population of Soweto immediately pin-points the urgent and immediate problem of housing and the following reflects the present demand for houses and the plans to meet that demand:-

(a) Waiting List. (30th September, 1970).

(i) Primary List (males). Qualify and may be housed in terms of policy.	4 100 families.
(ii) Secondary List (males). Lawfully employed in Johannesburg, but may not be housed in terms of policy, i.e. until they have been employed for 10 years with one employer or have lived lawfully in Johannesburg for 15 years.	7 000 families.
(iii) Secondary List (females). Lawfully in Johannesburg, but may not be housed in terms of policy.	2 000 families.
Total :	<u>13 100 families.</u>

The estimated natural increase in present population per annum which may be housed in terms of policy. 2 000 families.

Total number of houses required by December, 1971: (say) 15 000 families.

Categories (ii) and (iii) are included to indicate the total demand but these families will have to remain as lodgers.

/s/.....

(b) Slum and Other Removal Schemes.

- (i) Pimville - 2 000 families.
- (ii) Eastern Bantu Township - 400 families.

(c) Housing Schemes Approved 1968 - 1970.

Normal Schemes - Government Housing Loans.

Emdeni Extension	✓ 399 houses	R208 015.00	
Emdeni Extension	1490 houses	R328 449.72	
Naledi Extension	1074 houses	R672 833.00	
Dube	105 houses	R 65 627.00	
	<u>3058</u>	<u>R1 275 924.72</u>	

*+ 600 completed now
but none by June 1976.*

399

600

593 completed at 1970

Removal Schemes.

	<u>R750 000 Mining House Loan</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
665 Houses Pimville Zone 1	R115 350	R370 635	R485 985
758 Houses Pimville Zone 2	R365 010	R120 550	R485 560

(d) Housing Schemes to be Developed.

The following schemes are under consideration either by the Department of Community Development or the Department of Bantu Administration and Development:-

(i) Normal Housing (Ex waiting list).

Mapetla Extension 1 300 houses.

(ii) Slum Clearance and Removal Schemes.

Pimville Zone 2	-	145 additional houses.	
Pimville Zone 3	-	952 houses.	
Pimville Zone 4	-	1 183 houses.	
Pimville Zone 5	-	997 houses.	
Pimville Zone 6	-	838 houses.	
Pimville Zone 7	-	655 houses.	
Molapo Extension 1	-	<u>416</u> houses.	5 187 houses.
Less Families still in Pimville and Eastern Bantu Township			<u>2 400</u>
Number available for normal housing requirements			<u><u>2 787</u></u>

(e) Housing Schemes in Course of Preparation.

Normal Housing (Ex waiting list).

Protea	-	4 600 houses.	
Klipspruit	-	226 houses.	
Pimville Zone 1	-	257 houses.	
Pimville Zone 2	-	<u>164</u> houses.	
		TOTAL	<u><u>5 327</u></u> houses.

(f) Summary.

Houses required (by qualified persons only) - (4 100 + 2 000 + 2 400) = 8 500

Housing schemes planned (approx.)

(i) Normal Schemes - (300 + 2 787 + 5 327) = 8 400

(ii) Removal Schemes - (2 000 + 400) = 2 400

10 800

10 800 houses represents capital expenditure on buildings only of R5 400 000.

The Deputy Minister informed the delegation in Cape Town that while it was the policy of his Department not to approve of any further housing on a family basis in urban areas, this did not mean that the Department would be completely arbitrary about it and refuse to approve of further houses being built regardless of the circumstances.

Johannesburg has a considerable problem in this regard and cannot accept that there is no need for further housing.

Notwithstanding the number of families in need of houses, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development has asked for each application for a housing loan to be "fully motivated".

The Council finds it difficult in understanding why it should be required to motivate the need for housing, particularly as the Department is fully aware of the problems facing Johannesburg.

The Deputy Minister will remember a meeting in 1963 soon after he took office in which details were given of the type of case (100 such were presented) on the Council's Housing waiting list which indicated the plight of the people on the secondary list, (males) who with their families have been lawfully working and living in Johannesburg for many years but who do not comply with conditions which would enable them to be placed on the primary list.

A special Committee was established recently by the South African Railways to determine the need for further rail facilities between Johannesburg and Soweto and here again a conflict of views is evident. Representatives of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development maintain that Soweto will not need to expand further because of the drain-off to the Homelands and the Hon. the Deputy Minister refers to the principle involved in the building of further houses in Soweto, stating that because of insufficient transport facilities at the present time funds for housing must be curtailed to avoid further aggravation of the transport system. The fact remains that the people are in Soweto now; new families are being formed everyday and Johannesburg is at the hub of a viable expanding economy. There is no unemployment, and men, over and above the natural increase from Soweto families, are having to be "imported" on a migratory basis to meet labour demands.

Recent events in Soweto have highlighted the potentially explosive situation created by conditions and circumstances under which some of the people live and have to travel daily. The position should not be allowed to be aggravated by a housing shortage which can fairly simply be remedied. It cannot be stressed too strongly that the housing situation can so easily deteriorate to breaking point.

The Council's Medical Officer of Health puts the situation clearly in his letter dated the 6th January, 1969 as follows:-

"As you are aware this Department has been concerned at the degree of overcrowding in the houses at Soweto. The grounds for our being disconcerted at the position is evidenced by an investigation of two consecutive cases of poliomyelitis at Orlando East. In the first two-roomed house there were seven adults and ten children and in the second house there were seven adults and twelve children. Overcrowding of this magnitude is not uncommon and obviously constitutes a considerable health hazard. The development of slum conditions in Soweto can only undo the tremendous advances which have been made to the health of this community since the removal from the urban slums.

We appreciate the efforts which your Department are making to obtain necessary funds for housing and the purpose of this letter is to place on record our concern and possibly add strength to your arguments in favour of additional housing as a matter of pressing need."

The development of the Bantu Homelands is essential and urgent but when areas like Umlazi and Macopani offer family accommodation for the labour force of Durban and Pretoria respectively, it is no valid argument that Johannesburg should be expected to develop a portion of the Bantu Homelands far removed from Johannesburg.

It is not equitable to deny to Johannesburg what is granted to Pretoria and Durban.

The facts in this report indicate clearly the Council's housing problems and provide more than sufficient motivation for approval to be given to Johannesburg to build further family accommodation immediately. In this connection sight must not be lost of the time factor involved in first providing services and thereafter carrying out building operations and to the resistance which will undoubtedly be encountered to any large scale movement of Bantu from Soweto to the Homelands. Any assistance, therefore, which the Council may give to the development of a housing scheme in the Homelands can only be a long term proposal and is not likely to make any early impact on the demand for housing in Soweto.

FOR CONSIDERATION.

IBR/TK/EHL.
AGB/D
27.11.1970.

(R.E.A.D. /1970).

(31)

APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF HOUSING SCHEMES AND LAYOUT PLANS

The following applications for the approval of housing schemes and layout plans were made to the Government Departments concerned:-

1. PIEVILLE ZONE 1 : 665 HOUSES: R495.210.

Application submitted 31st October, 1966.

Amended to R476 010 10th November, 1966. Schools excluded because of query from Community Development and to ensure early approval of housing only.

Delays caused by:

- (a) Minimum size of stand for semi-detached houses.
- (b) What sections of the sewerage and water reticulation should be included in the cost of the house.
- (c) Plans indicating the siting of houses and schools on their respective stands.
- (d) Application for loan withdrawn because of delay of consideration of schools
- (e) Because of shortage of State Housing Funds finance for services to come from Council's Capital Development Fund and amended application submitted.
- (f) Amended application for R115 350 from Council's Funds for services and R360 660 from R750 000 Mining House Loan submitted 31st January, 1967.

Approval received on 15th March, 1967.

2. PIEVILLE ZONE 2 : 750 HOUSES : R365 010 (HOUSES)
R124 150 (SERVICES).

Application submitted on 12th November, 1966.

Delay caused by:-

- (a) 31st March, 1969, Bantu Administration Department advised that rental should be calculated on an economic basis. Cost per house per month on this basis would have been R3.60 per month but suggested rental was R3.25 in an endeavour to ensure that rentals of all houses in Pieville were similar pending review.

Application therefore not considered as Bantu Administration Department awaited amended proposals.

- (b) 14th April, 1969 although surplus on 51/6 houses would cut losses on 51/7 houses and therefore whole scheme, to ± 7c per house per month, Department was asked to amend rental to R3.60 per month to obviate further delay.
- (c) 15th April, 1969 advised that application for Housing Loan portion referred back to Regional Representative, Community Development for further comment.

Approval received on 21st April, 1969 for use of Mining House Loan Funds.

- (d) 18th June, 1969 Application for Housing Loan referred back for replanning of school (number of classrooms had to be reduced). Approval for R105 650 received for services. R12 500 for school deferred.
- (e) Amended application for school submitted on 14th September, 1969 and approved on 14th November, 1969.

There has been a considerable delay in planning Pinville as technical difficulties arose in regard to the railway line. As considerably more land than the "old" Pinville became available for development for Bantu housing, work started on the layout on the basis that the rail spur line would remain in its present position.

Protracted discussions were held with South African Railways officials and in 1965 it was pointed out that rail facilities were required for the Coloured group area of Nancefield beyond Pinville. It was suggested that the Pinville spur should be extended to this area, and possibly further extended to Lenasia for Asiatic use.

The existing spur line could not be used on account of the gradients and the line was to be deviated at the request of the Department of Community Development.

Notwithstanding many discussions, including meetings of the Joint Technical Transport Committee on which the Railways, Government Departments and the City Council are represented, no finality has been reached, although a route for a new line has been earmarked in the layout.

Present difficulties apparently lie in non-agreement on the financing of the line to Pinville; the Council maintaining that this is a normal service to a Bantu residential area, and possibly beyond and should naturally be financed as a railway project.

3. NALEDI EXTENSION : 1074 HOUSES : R688 722.

Application submitted on 12th August, 1966.

Delay apparently caused by normal channels, and in addition:-

16th June, 1967 query from Bantu Administration Department re loss of R2 352 on scheme. Application refused.

City Treasurer asked to recalculate rental and application re-submitted on 2nd August, 1967 showing loss of R418 per annum.

Approved 6th December, 1967. Letting basis only.

4. EMDENI EXTENSION : 1480 HOUSES : R922 760.

Application submitted 21st November, 1968.

Cause of delay:-

(a) 18th April, 1969 Information received from Department of Community Development that approval cannot be given "as City Council has been notified that no further housing schemes for families can be considered unless the application is accompanied by a full report motivating the reasons for such scheme."

Full motivating report sent to Bantu Affairs Commissioner on 22nd May, 1969.

(b) 25th May, 1969 matter discussed in Cape Town with Deputy Minister by Councillor Lewis when he was told that this application will not be approved unless the Council commits itself to the building of houses in the Homelands for Johannesburg's Bantu.

(c) 24th June, 1969 Council resolved that R100 000 be made available for building of houses in the Bantu Homelands. This information conveyed to Bantu Affairs Commissioner on 25th July, 1969.

Application approved on 30th October, 1969.

/a

DUBE EXTENSION : 134 HOUSES : R64 119.

Application submitted 14th December, 1964.

Application approved 21st June, 1965.

No apparent reasons for delay.

Condition (a) of approval which appears to give greater right to Section 12 Bantu than 10(1)(a) and (b) queried with Bantu Administration Department on 28th July, 1965.

Clarification received 8th March, 1966.

6. MAPETLA EXTENSION NO. 1 : 200 HOUSES.

Application submitted on 13th August, 1969.

Delay caused by:-

Policy decision not to allow any more family accommodation.

Verbal information suggests that approval is dependant on the Council's offer to contribute to building of houses in Homelands. Copy of Council's letter dated 25th July, 1969 offering R100 000 to this effect handed to Bantu Administration Department, Pretoria, on 21st July, 1970.

Scheme not yet approved.

7. LITATENG : IMPROVED STANDARDS HOSTEL.

Planning started in 1958.

The Locations-in-the-Sky legislation made it necessary to provide accommodation at an increasing tempo and discussions between the Council and the Government took place.

All hostels in Soweto have been built to standards laid down by the Department of Community Development in 1954 and do not provide the type of living which many Bantu require. They are stark, cold in winter, and almost completely devoid of a sense of intimacy and give no privacy for the man who wants it and is prepared to pay.

With the intention of meeting this need numerous discussions were held with the Government Departments concerned as the Council's plans were not acceptable to the Department of Community Development. The Council was supported in this quest for improved standards by the present Minister of Bantu Administration and

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Development when, as Deputy Minister in January, 1966 he approved the building of an improved standards hostel at Lifateng for 3 000 men.

This approval in principle recognised the need for living accommodation for the men who could afford it and whose living standards made it essential, and particularly had in view the men who were living in superior accommodation as domestic servants.

Technical details, on a multi-storey basis, were prepared and in June 1967 were submitted to the Department of Community Development in the normal way.

These plans were rejected as the costs were considered excessive. New plans were drawn and submitted but still did not meet Community Development's requirement because the costs "were in excess of R120 per capita" - a figure fixed in 1954, which at today's prices of labour and material is unrealistic.

Further discussions were held between Council and Government officials and it became obvious that the Council would not be able to build to the standards approved by the Minister as costs were too high.

The Lifateng site was chosen as it adjoined an existing hostel (Nancefield) and beer garden and duplication of facilities would have been unnecessary and certain staff positions could serve the dual purpose. It was close to road and rail transport (Nancefield Station).

Eventually the Lifateng site had to be temporarily abandoned as technical tests have not yet proved the soil composition capable of carrying other than piled foundations which were economically possible with multi-storey construction but not yet proved feasible for the cheaper single storey construction.

An "improved standards" hostel based on a double-storey modified 51/9 type house (with internal ablution and kitchen facilities) is now being planned in Moleletsane as a result of further discussions with senior technical officials of the Department of Community Development. The cost of this hostel will far exceed the per capita figure normally required to be adhered to of R120.

8. ORLANDO WEST FEMALE HOSTEL EXTENSION : 504 BEDS : R174 076.

Application submitted 19th November, 1968.

Application approved : 25th May, 1970.

Several conditions imposed on approval.

Representations made by Director, Non-European Affairs Department and conditions withdrawn on 20th July, 1970. Delay apparently caused by policy considerations in regard to the building of hostels for women.

9. DUBE MEN'S HOSTEL EXTENSIONS : 1120 BEDS : R212 450.

Application submitted 21st November, 1968.

Application refused as costs too high (R189 per bed).

Told to reduce to the per capita figure of R120 in accordance with standards laid down by Department of Community Development in 1954.

Application for reduced loan of R164 690 re-submitted 3rd April, 1969.

Approval in principle from Bantu Administration received on 8th May, 1969.

- (a) As the spending of R164 690 from R6 000 000 Mining House Loan was subject to the Administrator's and Bantu Housing Board's approval, work could not commence.
- (b) On 10th July, 1969 Community Development requested to get Bantu Housing Board approval.
- (c) On 22nd October, 1969 Community Development required additional showers to be provided. Request complied with.
- (d) Approval from Community Development received 10th October, 1969 Administrator's approval received 13th January, 1970.

10. HAPEFLA HOSTEL : 5072 BEDS : R769 970.

Application submitted on 15th August, 1969.

Application approved 25th May, 1970.

Delay caused by normal channels through which the application had to go.

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Approval received on 25th May, 1970 but amount of R133 140 for furniture and fittings deferred. City Treasurer in application calculated repayment of advance on furniture and fittings over ten years. Community Development suggested repayments over thirty years.

Approval received 21st December 1970.

It is interesting to note that the following are the channels through which a loan application for any housing scheme (including hostel accommodation) has to pass before building work can begin:-

1. Johannesburg City Council.
2. Regional Office, Johannesburg (Department of Community Development).
3. Department of Community Development, Pretoria.
4. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (approval in principle).
5. Department of Community Development.
6. Bantu Housing Board.
7. Department of Community Development.
8. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (Ministerial approval).
9. Department of Community Development.
10. Regional office, Johannesburg (Department of Community Development).
11. Johannesburg City Council.
12. Department of Community Development (for allocation of housing funds).
13. Johannesburg City Council.

Each of these "steps" is in writing and if no funds are available (which appears sometimes for non-financial reasons) building may not start.

APPROVAL OF LAYOUT PLANS.

MOLAPO EXTENSION NO. 1.

Application submitted on 15th August, 1969.

No apparent reason for delay.

Application approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development on 27th November, 1970.

Bantu Affairs Commissioner advised City Council on 15th December 1970.

PIMVILLE ZONE 3.

Application submitted on 13th January, 1970.

No apparent reason for delay.

Application approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development on 13th October, 1970.

Bantu Affairs Commissioner advised the City Council on 9th November, 1970.

PIMVILLE ZONE 4.

Application submitted on 13th January, 1970.

No apparent reason for delay.

Application approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development on 13th October, 1970.

Bantu Affairs Commissioner advised the City Council on 9th November, 1970.

PIMVILLE ZONE 5.

Application submitted on 13th January, 1970.

No apparent reason for delay.

Application approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development on 3rd November, 1970.

Bantu Affairs Commissioner advised the City Council on 18th November, 1970.

PIMVILLE ZONE 2.

Amended layout plan submitted on 3rd February 1970.

Delay caused by:-

Telephonic request for written description of amendments together with a plan showing the limits of the concealed ash tip which was the reason for the amendment. Required information was submitted on 28th May, 1970.

Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development approved application on 13th October, 1970.

Bantu Affairs Commissioner advised the City Council on 6th January, 1971.

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PIMVILLE ZONE 5.

Application submitted on 25th June, 1970.

No apparent reason for delay.

Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development approved application on 13th October, 1970.

Bantu Affairs Commissioner advised the City Council on the 28th October, 1970.

PIMVILLE ZONE 7.

Application submitted on 28th August, 1970.

No apparent reason for delay.

Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development approved application on 3rd November, 1970.

Bantu Affairs Commissioner advised the City Council on 18th November, 1970.

These applications were submitted in the order in which the townships should be developed. The early approval of Zone 5 served no usefull purpose, because it cannot be developed until after the other zones have been developed.

It is interesting to note that the following are the channels through which an application for the approval of a layout plan has to pass before work can be started on a housing loan application:-

1. Johannesburg City Council.
2. Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Johannesburg.
3. Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Witwatersrand.
4. Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria.
5. Department of Community Development, Pretoria.
6. Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria.
7. Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Witwatersrand.
8. Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Johannesburg.
9. City Council of Johannesburg.

CITY DEEP HOSPITAL.

In addition an application for Ministerial approval in principle for the use of the disused City Deep Mine Hospital as a hostel has been submitted.

Application submitted on 19th November, 1969.

Reasons for delay:-

Various queries were raised by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in connection with:-

1. The nature of the area.
2. Situation of any residential areas.
3. Houses in vicinity of the hospital.
4. Number of Bantu to be housed.
5. Rent to be paid to the owners.
6. Whether alterations and additions are necessary.
7. The provision of furniture.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development intimated verbally on the 25th February 1970 that the application will be refused because permission was given to Dr. A.M. Coetzee of Johannesburg on the 25th April 1968 to use the hospital as a Workmen's Compensation Act Hospital.

On the 12th March 1970 the Clerk of the Council attached a copy of a letter from Dr. Coetzee requesting the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development to cancel his authority to occupy the premises.

The application has not yet been approved.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

BANTU SERVICES LEVY FUND

Balance of Fund at 31st December, 1970	R11 241 105
Actually Committed to 31st December, 1970	R 2 872 800
Estimated Commitments	<u>R 2 519 355</u>
Amount available and not yet committed	<u><u>R 5 848 950</u></u>

[Handwritten Signature]
 ACCOUNTANT
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. (13.1.71)

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

(1). *Homelands*

(2). *movement of Bantu Street
from Baul yard. 1200*

(3). *Premise on Council's report
Clark.*

**FAMILY HOUSING IN THE BANTU
HOMELANDS.**

On the 24th June 1969 the Council (Minutes page 1578) re-
solved:-

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

At the request of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, and in terms of a Management Committee resolution of the 16th March 1970, Council and Government officials met in Ladysmith, Natal recently in an endeavour to decide on the feasibility of building houses for families of men employed in Johannesburg or for families who may wish to leave Johannesburg and settle in the homelands. There are seven national units represented in Soweto and the exercise in Ladysmith was aimed at a building programme for the Zulu National Unit.

It is estimated that there are nearly 23 000 Zulu families presently housed in Soweto, but no attempt has been made at this stage to ascertain how many would be prepared to live in Ladysmith if the opportunity arises, nor whether they would move there permanently and work in the expanding industrial environs of Ladysmith, or whether they would continue to work in Johannesburg and travel the 250 miles to visit their families whenever possible.

Government and Council officials feel that a housing scheme with all amenities and services for 20 000 families is feasible near Ladysmith. The area is known as Waay Hoek.

It is understood that an inter-departmental committee has been set up by the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development to investigate the possibilities of providing fast and cheap transport facilities from urban areas to the various Bantu Homelands which are situated some considerable distance from the urban area concerned. At the moment there is a fast electric rail service

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. (13.1.71)

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

to Ladysmith and also a feeder bus service which could be extended to Waay Hoek. The transport costs may be high, but the inter-departmental committee referred to above may be able to arrange for the provision of a cheaper service in due time, which will be within the ability of the Bantu to pay.

If a family moves to Ladysmith and the wage-earner continues to work in Johannesburg, hostel accommodation will have to be provided for him and this will result in a semi-permanent migratory labour force which cannot be considered stable or desirable. The social problems which are likely to arise from divided families as a permanent feature cannot be viewed with any sense of complacency. There could be an increase in homosexuality; the development of a lack of responsibility of migrant men towards their families in the homelands, coupled with an increase in the consumption of liquor. These are some of the problems which are likely to flow from a migratory labour system. On the other hand, conditions may become so attractive in Ladysmith, that many of Johannesburg's Zulus would voluntarily move permanently from Soweto.

The officials who met in Ladysmith feel that in establishing a Bantu township at Waay Hoek consultants' services can be used and all the necessary work could be carried out by such consultants including the preparation of all documents and plans. It would be quite impossible for the City Engineer or the Chief Housing Engineer or the Director, Non-European Affairs Department, to do more than assist with liaison work, such as furnishing the consultants with the necessary information if a scheme were to be developed.

If Waay Hoek is to be developed for a future town for Zulu families from Soweto it should be on the understanding that no family presently lawfully living in Johannesburg is forced to take up residence at Waay Hoek and of course there must be the proviso that suitable and adequate transport facilities to and from Johannesburg are available.

The question of who, or what agency is to finance the development of such a housing scheme has not been considered in any detail but the Department of Bantu Administration and Development has informed the Director that so far as the services are concerned, the Services Levy Act can be made applicable to that area and the contributions made by Johannesburg's employers, which already show an appreciable accumulation, could be made available.

The cost of houses and all other necessary amenities would have to be financed from some other capital source and here again the Department of Bantu Administration and Development feels that the South African Bantu Trust could make its contribution. It is understood that Johannesburg would be expected to make a major contribution.

FOR CONSIDERATION.

(122/14)
(N.E.A.D. 46/71)

W/o. Mc

H61/5/1 PFA. D, M E A T (45)

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION BETWEEN OFFICIALS OF THE JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL AND THE BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

12TH FEBRUARY 1970.

PRESENT:

Department of Bantu Administration and Development:

Messrs: I.P. van Onselen,
P.A.G. Gray,
G.I. Nel,
M.C. Lotter,
D. Collin.

City Council of Johannesburg:

Councillor S. Moss (Chairman, Non-European
Affairs Committee),

Messrs: T.W.A. Koller,
I.W. Robinson,
G. Noach,
D.C. Simpson,

Miss I.E. Gatt (Committee Clerk).

DEVELOPMENT OF BANTU HOMELANDS.

Councillor Moss welcomed all those present at the meeting.

Mr. van Onselen thanked Councillor Moss and the Council for the opportunity of re-opening a matter which had been previously raised with the Council. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development felt that in regard to the position as it was developing at present in Bantu urban residential areas and in Johannesburg as a whole, further consideration should be given to the scheme to persuade the local authorities who have either funds at their disposal or who have technical staff at their disposal to assist in moving non-productive Bantu out of the city and to settle them in the homelands. Many advantages would be attached to such a scheme especially in Johannesburg where more money and more land for Bantu housing would be required in the near future and in the next 20 years if development on the present lines were allowed to continue and the needs of the Bantu were to be satisfied. Ultimately an impossible position would result. It was understood that the Council, in principle, had accepted that it should co-operate and he believed that an amount of R100,000 had been set aside by the Council, the necessary arrangements for the use of this money to be discussed and reported upon further.

Councillor Moss said that certain conditions had been imposed on the money. These were that it should be made clear that the money came from Johannesburg and that the people who were entitled to reside in Johannesburg should only be moved voluntarily. It was also stipulated that preference should be given to Bantu residents of Johannesburg insofar as the new houses in the homelands were concerned. He read out the following resolution taken by the Council on the 24th June 1969:-

"That the Council agree in principle to make available R100,000 to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, for the building of houses in the Bantu Homelands for the accommodation of widows, pensioners

: - and

pensioners and others in Soweto who in the opinion of the Council are in need and who have voluntarily moved to a Bantu Homeland, and that the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department, be authorized to discuss with senior officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, ways and means of doing this, having regard to the necessity of identifying such houses with Johannesburg, on the lines outlined in the body of this report."

Mr. Koller said he had been in touch with Mr. Gray concerning this matter who had pointed out that because other local authorities were also making money available for schemes of this nature it might be possible to work on the same basis for all these schemes.

Mr. van Onselen said that it was his Department's policy that the resettlement be done on a voluntary basis. The Department had acted in the hope of obtaining the co-operation of the persons concerned and the Minister had approved of the scheme, which was that the Bantu legally qualified to be in Johannesburg in terms of 10(1)(a) would be offered a site gratis in their own name so that they would have security of tenure. In regard to the possibility of identifying the local authority which provided the money for this scheme with the newly established town, the Minister had agreed in principle that if ways and means whereby this could be done could be found, he would be pleased to implement any suggestion. Local authorities in the Eastern Transvaal, Western Transvaal and even in the Cape had agreed to support schemes of this nature. Important factors were that distances should be acceptable and transport made available for the people who moved to the homelands. The engineers of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in collaboration with the Department of Water Affairs had gone into the possibility of making good water available to develop the town and although the department was grateful that the City Council had made R100,000 available, this amount of money would not be sufficient to provide many houses for the people it was hoped to re-settle. He suggested, however, that initially the Council should send some of its Councillors and officials to look at the area the Department had in mind because it was Johannesburg's staff who would have to put this over to the Bantu and officials themselves would be in a better position to explain matters to the Urban Bantu Council and the urban Bantu people if they had actually seen the place for themselves. The area which the Department of Bantu Administration and Development had in mind would not be far for the Bantu to travel to see their relatives. The town established could be named by the Johannesburg City Council so that it might be identified with Johannesburg. In regard to making use of Bantu Services Levy Funds for the development of this town he pointed out that in terms of the Act it was not possible to use the money for building houses. If the Council decided to go ahead with this scheme the Council would be able to settle Soweto Bantu there. Houses in Soweto then might possibly become available for a working family. Because the Council's revenue from the Services Levy amounted to a considerable sum which it would not be possible to spend in any one year, development would have to spread over several years. He said there was an amount of R10,000,000 which included the amount committed, available.

Councillor Moss said that as he understood the position it could be said that with the R100,000 Johannesburg would get an area in the Homelands and that it would, as a Council, develop that area for the people of Soweto. He asked whether the Council would have to administer the town.

Mr. van Onselen said that the Council would have to use its own funds to lay out the town but could do this in its own way and plan it according to its own tastes. Its own technical staff would develop

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Bantu of Johannesburg, and the money might be used for housing. If there was co-operation and a certain amount available from the Bantu Services Levy Fund plus R100,000 from the Johannesburg City Council, the Bantu trust would then probably be able to find money through Parliament to implement the scheme further.

Mr. Robinson said that the Non-European Affairs Department of the City Council was really faced with a shortage of technical skilled personnel and even if services of this nature could be put in from funds which were made available, building of houses would still be a serious problem, the money for which would have to come from another source.

Mr. van Onselen said that it was the Department of Bantu Administration and Development's policy that amenities such as schools, trading facilities and clinics should also be provided but this would be attended to by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development itself.

In reply to Councillor Moss, Mr. Noach said that it had been stated that other local authorities had also allocated money towards schemes of a similar nature and wondered if their schemes might not be placed next door to Johannesburg's scheme. If this should be the case, he asked who would be responsible for the construction of, for example, a sewerage works to serve the whole scheme.

Mr. van Onselen said that a problem of this nature had arisen in regard to the establishment of Thembisa but the local authorities concerned had formed committees and the scheme was undertaken jointly. In the case of Johannesburg, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development had thought it fit to ask Johannesburg to undertake a scheme on its own and no other township would be developed near to it so it would not be necessary for services to be integrated in a particular area. Johannesburg's own town-planners could plan the lay-out of the area and could appoint consultants or their own technical men to draw up these plans and any plan in conformity with the usual standard would be acceptable to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. It was intended that the development be flexible in that the Council could do the work itself, or appoint contractors to do it, whichever it found convenient.

In reply to Mr. Koller, Mr. van Onselen said that it was visualized that the townships would be self-contained. The particular area he had in mind would be able to accommodate at least 20,000 and could be eventually developed into a city.

Mr. Koller asked in the event of the Council running short of money whether the Bantu Trust would assist the Council.

Mr. van Onselen pointed out that it would be possible for the Bantu themselves to erect their own houses if they so desired and the Council would therefore perhaps be in the position where it did not have to build so many houses. There could be selected areas where people could build to their own design, provided a minimum standard was adhered to.

Mr. Robinson asked Mr. Noach whether it would be possible for the City Engineer to supervise the work even if it was put out to consultants.

Mr. Noach said that it was not necessary to supervise because once consultants were employed, they could do their own supervision. The City Engineer could however do a broad supervision at intervals.

:- Mr. ...

Mr. van Onselen said that the consultants responsible for the scheme could actually appoint an engineer to look after the interests of the Council. Assuming the consultants had no office at Ladysmith, over and above the percentage which was laid down in the generally accepted rules, they could debit the cost of stationing a man at Ladysmith to the scheme.

Mr. Noach asked, in view of the fact that the Council would not be required to administer the scheme, who would be responsible for the maintenance of the town's roads, sewer etc.

Mr. van Onselen said that special maintenance organizations would be set up by his Department for a town like that. The officials would live in a white town nearby and go out to do maintenance work every day in much the same way as officials go out to Soweto each day to do maintenance work.

Mr. Robinson asked whether these houses would then become the asset of the South African Bantu Trust.

Mr. van Onselen said that the filling of these houses would be done in consultation with the local authorities but these houses would fall under the South African Bantu Trust Administration.

Mr. Koller said that if the breadwinner was going to remain behind in Johannesburg, hostel accommodation would have to be provided for him and therefore hostel accommodation would have to be considered at the same time as the building of houses in the homeland areas was undertaken.

Mr. van Onselen said he visualized that the family in which there was no worker should be moved first i.e. widows and pensioners. The start could perhaps be made with the families who were not working in Johannesburg.

In reply to Mr. Noach, Mr. van Onselen said that the Bantu Affairs Department had had engineers and town planners looking at the site as far as roads were concerned but would make no recommendation until the Johannesburg Councillors and officials had looked at the site for themselves.

Mr. Koller said that a recommendation that the site be first inspected would form the basis of his report to the relevant committees.

Mr. Gray said that the type of discussion that had just taken place on the subject was what he had had in mind when he told Mr. Koller not to make any decision until the whole matter was jointly discussed.

Mr. Robinson said that it was evident that a large scheme was envisaged but in view of past experience, he expressed doubt about the numbers of families it would be possible to persuade to move to a Homeland area.

Mr. van Onselen said that he believed that once the Bantu in Johannesburg saw that the talking stage had passed and the scheme had actually become a reality, there would be a steady flow to the new houses. Once families moved out they would come back to visit and inform others of the possibility of owning their own houses in the new town. Once they realised that schools, clinics and every facility was available there, he was sure that many would voluntarily move to what would prove to be a better way of life.

:- Mr. ...

Mr. Robinson agreed with Mr. van Onselen's remarks but said that what was worrying him was that even the unproductive family in Scweto got money from some source, sometimes from a son or daughter living in the next township, and asked whether there would be jobs of work which could give those who moved a source of increasing their pensions.

Mr. van Onselen said that the people he had in mind would have pensions but the site chosen was near to Ladysmith, approximately 10 to 12 miles away, and it was envisaged that as Ladysmith would develop into one of the industrial giants of the Republic there would be opportunity for these people to earn extra money. He stressed again that a factor in favour of the site was that it was near enough for people to visit each other and the Department of Bantu Affairs and Development was hoping to negotiate subsidized transport.

Mr. Simpson said he could see no insurmountable problems but the Housing Division had no labour of its own and the erection of houses would have to be undertaken by outside contractors.

Mr. Robinson said it would be useful if plans of Bantu homeland areas could be presented to the City Council when this matter was submitted to it for consideration.

Councillor Moss explained that the whole matter would now be the subject of the report to the Management Committee.

Mr. Koller said that he would also include in his report what had arisen out of this discussion as well as the recommendation that the site be inspected by certain councillors and officials.

Mr. Robinson asked whether it could be assumed that the schools would be provided by the Bantu Education Department.

Mr. van Onselen said that schools, clinics etc., would be provided by the Bantu Trust.

In discussing who would move into the vacated houses in Soweto, Mr. Koller said that some houses would have to be allocated to people falling in 10(1)(d) who constituted the present sub-tenants.

Mr. Gray suggested that the waiting list for houses would have to be analysed to see who would have prior claim and each case would have to be decided on its merits; obviously if houses were available 10(1)(d) applicants could be considered after 10(1)(a) and (b) cases.

Mr. van Onselen said it might even be possible to say to the 10(1)(d) people that there would be a possibility of them getting a house elsewhere and offering them a place in the new homeland town.

Councillor Moss said it would be imperative to be realistic in regard to hostel requirements in Soweto and this would have to go hand in hand with the development of the homeland housing scheme and he hoped that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development would understand that with all the best will in the world, the Council would still have a housing problem in Soweto because of the tremendous backlog in housing and that this new scheme for the establishment of a township in the homelands would be merely supplementary to the Council's housing requirements.

:- Mr. ...

Mr. van Onselen said it was his sincere hope that once this scheme was implemented and proved to be a success the need for further housing in Soweto would gradually be reduced.

Councillor Moss thanked the officials of the Bantu Affairs Department for their attendance and Mr. van Onselen thanked the Council officials for making possible the opportunity to meet together on this matter and said that if a success could be made of this scheme, he was sure it would be in the interests of the citizens of Johannesburg as well.

20th February 1970.
MMH/EG

A61/5/1 A0

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF
Non-European Affairs COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD ON *12/3/70*

GENERAL

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF BANTU HOMELANDS :
CONTRIBUTION BY JOHANNESBURG.

The Director, Non-European Affairs Department said that in pursuance of the Management Committee's resolution of the 14th January 1970 he and the Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee had met the Deputy Secretary and other senior officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to discuss the question of building houses in the Bantu homelands for the accommodation of widows, pensioners and others in Soweto, who in the opinion of the Council were in need and who had voluntarily moved to the Bantu homelands. The Deputy Secretary had suggested that the Council's contribution of R100,000 should be used, in the first instance, to build, either itself, or through contractors, a number of houses for the Zulu-speaking people in an area of land which had been set apart for this purpose, within a few miles of Ladysmith (Natal). This area could probably accommodate 20,000 houses, but he had suggested that as a start 200 houses could be built to accommodate families presently living in Soweto, who were unproductive and prepared to move to this part of the Bantu Homelands. The area concerned could be identified with Johannesburg but before going into greater detail and in order to lay the full facts before the Council, the Deputy Secretary had suggested that Council officials should visit the area concerned.

Continuing, the Director said that three days should be sufficient to cover such a trip, including travelling time. A departmental car could be used and the usual subsistence allowance should be paid to each of the officials. The total cost was about R150.

RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND: (a) That the Director, Non-European Affairs Department, and the Manager (Bantu Areas and Amenities) together with the Assistant City Engineer (Bantu Areas), be authorized to proceed on a tour of Bantu Homelands in Natal on dates to be agreed upon with the Acting Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, and that normal subsistence allowance be authorized.

(b) That the Director, Non-European Affairs Department, be permitted to use a departmental car for the purpose and he be reimbursed the cost of petrol and oil estimated at R15.00.

ADOPTED : MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
ON 16th March 1970

AREAS PREVIOUSLY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE TRANSVAAL BOARD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERI-URBAN AREAS WHICH WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPAL AREA: DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

A. NORTHERN AREAS (INCORPORATED WITH EFFECT FROM 1st JANUARY 1969):

In these areas the Transvaal Board maintained 2 administration offices, namely Wynberg and Blackheath. On incorporation the Council continued 2 offices at Lyndhurst and Blackheath. The Blackheath office was later moved to Fairland and was again moved at the end of August 1970 to another site in Fairland. To both offices Influx Control and Inspectorate Staff were posted to effect the re-registration of Bantu labour in the area.

Since the 1st January 1969 approximately 11 500 service contracts have been registered in respect of Bantu in all categories of employment. Of this number it is estimated that 6 000 Bantu (male and female) are employed as domestic servants.

There are approximately 5 000 houses and 1 000 flats in the incorporated area and a survey conducted by the inspectors attached to these offices, indicated that on average 1½ servants are employed per private household and 3 domestic servants are employed for every 4 flats. On this basis it is therefore estimated that a total of 8 250 domestic servants are employed in the whole area (7 500 in private homes and 750 in flat buildings).

To date only 6 000 domestic servants have been registered in the area and it is therefore estimated that 2 250 are employed illegally in the area. The reason for the illegal employment is probably because both employers and employees realise that there is little likelihood of the employment being legalised. It is also estimated that a good proportion of this group are women who entered the area illegally (before and since incorporation). The reasons for the presence of a fairly large number of illegal women domestic servants in the area are firstly the general scarcity of domestic servants in the City and secondly the distance of these areas from Soweto.

In view of the total prohibition on the introduction of Bantu women into urban areas, there is no way in which employers in this area could be assisted as far as female domestic servants are concerned.

Appreciating these circumstances, the Non-European Affairs Department in conjunction with the local offices of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, adopted a benign attitude to illegal employment in these areas immediately after incorporation and made use of warning notices rather than prosecutions in order to regularise the position.

Notwithstanding such administrative assistance as the Non-European Affairs Department in conjunction with the local offices of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development has been able to give to both employers and domestic servants in the areas, the illegal employment of domestic servants in these areas now warrant specific attention, as the position must either be regularised or large scale prosecutions must be instituted. The latter course is not favoured as the Non-European Affairs Department is unable to provide domestic labour in those areas firstly because of the general scarcity of this type of labour (particularly female domestics) and secondly because of the distance of these areas from Soweto.

The resident female Staff in Alexandra Township is not nearly enough to meet the domestic service requirements of Randburg, Sandton and the remaining areas under the Transvaal Board. It should be emphasised that this problem has existed for many years in these areas and has not been aggravated, in any way, by the incorporation of the areas into the Johannesburg Municipal area. Incorporation merely meant the transfer of the problem from the Transvaal Board to the City Council of Johannesburg.

B. SOUTHERN AREAS (INCORPORATED WITH EFFECT FROM 1st JANUARY 1970):

The Transvaal Board operated from a full-time office at Kliptown and part-time offices at Mondeor and Linmeyer. Since incorporation the City Council has continued to operate all 3 offices but on a full-time basis as far as Mondeor and Linmeyer are concerned. At this stage the relevant Staff is still engaged on a survey of the area and it is as yet too early to estimate the extent of illegal employment of domestic servants in the area.

To date a total of approximately 6 000 service contracts have been registered in all categories of labour.

Also in the case of these areas, warning notices are used to prompt employers to regularise the employment of their Bantu labour.

As a general impression it would seem that the extent of illegal employment in this area is far less than in the Northern areas. The obvious reason for this is the close proximity of this area to Soweto. Nor is it anticipated that the Southern areas is going to experience more serious difficulties in obtaining female domestic labour than the other suburbs of the City. The Southern areas are, if anything, in a more favourable position than the other areas of the City.

JCdeV/MvZ
JOHANNESBURG.
2.12.1970.

File: A78/1.

REDUCTION OF 3(2)(c) LICENCES.

(56)

BANTU WHO ARE AT PRESENT ACCOMMODATED ON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, SOUTH OF THE HOUGHTON RIDGE, BUT ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE UP ACCOMMODATION IN DIEMPHOOP HOSTEL WITH EFFECT FROM 1st AUGUST 1970.

SUBURBS	PREMISES	MALES
Auckland Park	20	24
Brixton	1	1
Bazuidenhout Valley	5	5
Bertrams	1	1
Berea	11	11
Belgravia	3	3
Bellevue	2	2
Bellevue-Central		
Bellevue East	1	1
Crosby		
Cyrildene	127	131
Dawetshof	55	56
Dawetshof Ext.		
Doornfontein	1	1
Fairwood	6	6
Forest Hill	2	2
Forest Town	58	69
Homestead Park	1	2
Jeppestown	1	1
Johannesburg (Joubert Park)	1	1
Kensington	51	53
South Kensington		
Linksfield Ridge	18	21
Linksfield Ridge Ext.		
Mayfair	4	5
Melville	1	1
Montgomery Park	1	1
Mountain View	6	13
Northcliff	54	60
Observatory	246	270
Observatory Ext.		
Parktown	141	243
Parktown Ext.		
Rand View	1	1
Regents Park	1	1
Regents Park Ext.		
Rowlaten	1	1
Richmond	1	1
Risidale	5	5
Robertsham	2	2
Robertsham Ext.		
Roosevelt Park	5	5
Roosevelt Park Ext.		
Rosettenville	1	1
Rosettenville Ext. 1, 2, 3.		
Rosamore	9	9
The Hill	9	11
The Hill Ext.		
Turfontein	2	3
Westcliff	125	169
Westcliff Ext.		
Yeoville	8	9
TOTAL	988	1,202

= 5% of
Total
Males in
Johannesburg

N.B. Newly incorporated areas to the South of Johannesburg not included. 36. m.f.

LICENSED PREMISES : SOUTH OF THE HOUGHTON RIDGE :
REDUCTION OF LIVING-IN BANTU AGREED TO BY LICENSEES
ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.

LICENCE REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF LICENSEE	SUBURB	TYPE OF UNDERTAKING	NUMBER OF MALES LICENSED	REDUCTION PROPOSED.	REDUCTION AGREED TO BY THE LICENSEE ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS
<u>COMMERCE</u>						
7/222	African Consol. Theatres	Marshallstown	Theatre	16	11	7
9/786	Kavalier Films	Northcliff	Cinema Film Manufacturers	10	5	3
8/22	C. N. A.	New Doornfontein	C. N. A.	188	128	60
7/142	Consolidated Hide & Skin Traders	Industria	Factory	7	2	7
9/542	De Paiva M.	Bez. Valley	Vegetable Garden	7	2	5
7/165	Hazeldene Dairy	Klipriviersberg	Dairy	14	9	7
9/453	Hunt Leachers & Hepburn	Denver	Timber Mill & Workshop	64	39	5
7/135	Oaklands Dairy	Bellevue	Dairy	16	9	8
7/234	Phillips Dairy	Mayfair West	Dairy	6	1	1
7/18	Ross Steam Bakery	Vrededorp	Bakery	8	3	6
7/121	Schweppes Tvl. Agency	New Doornfontein	Minerals	8	3	1
7/126	Sequeira T.A.	West Park	Vegetable Garden	12	7	2
9/1051	SPH Catering	Parktown	Catering	15	10	9
7/35	Union Yeast Products	Industria	Factory	14	9	10
<u>OFFICES</u>						
4/48	Adcocks Building	Johannesburg	Offices	6	1	2
4/194	Empire Building	Johannesburg	Offices	9	4	4
<u>SPORTING CLUBS</u>						
5/1	Country Club	Auckland Park	Sporting Club	125	67	28
5/112	Transvaal Chamber of Mines Sports Club	Melville	Sporting Club	7	2	2
<u>PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS</u>						
27/73	Forest Town School for Spastics	Forest Town	Private School	7	2	2
27/81	Marist Brothers	Observatory	Private School	24	15	10
27/18	Parktown Convent	Parktown	Private School	16	10	4
27/21	Boedean School	Parktown	Private School	44	32	6
27/40	S.A. Jewish Orphanage	Parktown	Orphanage	25	17	3
<u>RESIDENTIAL AND SOCIAL CLUBS.</u>						
28/8	Union Club	Johannesburg	Social Club	36	13	34

TOTAL: 654 461 225 226

Actually Reported 780
1241
1000

(58)

LICENSED PREMISES : SOUTH OF THE HOUGHTON RIDGE:
PROPOSED REDUCTIONS NOT AGREED TO BY LICENSEES.

LIGENCE REFERENCE NUMBER.	NAME OF LICENSEE	SUBURB	TYPE OF UNDERTAKING	MALES LICENSED	REDUCTION PROPOSED
<u>COMMERCE</u>					
9/369	Aveling Barford Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Steeledale	Engineering	7	2
7/48	Belgravia Hygienic Dairy	Jeppe	Dairy	9	4
7/123	Birch Nurseries	Kensington	Nursery	8	3
7/75	Carwood and William Dairy	Mayfair	Dairy	6	1
7/39	Casa Blanca Roadside Cafe	Berea	Roadhouse	19	14
7/110	Citadel Road House	Westgate	Roadhouse	12	7
9/417	Coal Cartage	Denver	Coal Agents	300	200
7/11	Fisons (Pty) Ltd.	Ferreiras-dorp	Commercial	8	3
7/88	Fotheringhams Bakery	Cleveland	Bakery	123	80
8/142	Fresh Meat Supply	Newtown	Wholesale Butcher	12	7
7/104	W. A. Gilbey (S. A.)	Stafford	Bottling Factory	6	1
8/87	Ho Jag	Bez. Valley	Vegetable Garden	6	1
7/38	Hubert Davies and Co.	Ferreiras-dorp	Engineering	12	7
7/51	Moravia Investment	Johannesburg	Restaurant	9	3
7/107	National Co-operative Dairy	Mayfair	Dairy	10	5
7/27	National Co-operative Dairy	Fairview	Dairy	7	2
7/47	Nels Dairy	Melville	Dairy	8	3
7/154	National Cold Storage	Doomfontein	Factory	10	5
9/451	New Shamrock Dairy	Bez. Valley	Dairy	16	11
9/607	Oberholzer C. J.	Klipriviersberg	Farming	6	1
9/705	Olympia Entertainments	Glenesk	Roadhouse	30	21
TOTAL:				624	391

LICENCE REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF LICENSEE	SUBURB	TYPE OF UNDERTAKING	MALES LICENSED	REGULATION PROPOSED
<u>TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD:</u>				624	381
7/155	Partridge L.U.	Newtown	Cattle Auctioneers	7	2
7/101	Pirie Appleton & Co.	Cleveland	Stationery	6	1
7/108	Pollak E. R. Ltd.	Denver	Building Material	20	15
7/1	Rand Water Board	Village Main	Waterworks	47	22
7/1	Rand Water Board	Johannesburg	Waterworks	10	5
7/1	Rand Water Board	Forest Hill	Waterworks	9	4
9/464	Ross Steam Bakery	Braamfontein	Bakery	21	16
7/2	Sa-Funco	Bocysens	Engineering	9	4
7/41	Southern Dairy	Klipriviersberg	Dairy	18	13
9/771	Steyn R. P.	Crown Mines	Farming	9	4
9/79	Geo. Stott & Co.	Industria	Engineering	7	2
8/149	Sunnydale Dairy	Fairview	Dairy	6	1
9/149	Tvl. Association Hide & Skin	Newtown	Hide dealers	6	1
7/15	Turin Bakery	Fordsburg	Bakery	10	5
8/373	Union Flour Mills	Newtown	Milling Co.	6	1
7/31	Williams Farm Dairy	Mayfair	Dairy	9	4
9/465	Witwatersrand Agricultural Society	Milner Park	Showgrounds	70	44
8/72	Tommy Woon	City and Suburban	Bantu eating house	6	1
<u>TOTAL:</u>				500	326

LICENCE REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF LICENSEE	SUBURB	TYPE of UNDERTAKING	MALES LICENSED	REDUCTION PROPOSED
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TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD:

500

526

OFFICES

4/252	Cavendish Chambers	Johannesburg	Offices	9	4
4/72	Harley Chambers	Johannesburg	Offices	9	4
4/47	Jenner Chambers	Johannesburg	Offices	7	2
4/182	Medical Centre	Johannesburg	Offices	14	9
4/179	Pasteur Chambers	Johannesburg	Offices	7	2

SPORTING CLUBS

5/9	Kensington Golf Club	Kensington	Sporting Club	92	0
29/101	Rand Stadium	Glenesk	Sporting Club	12	6
5/11	Southern Transvaal Lawn Tennis Association	New Doornfontein	Sporting Club	6	1
5/3	Transvaal Ruby Football Union	Doornfontein	Sporting Club	34	20

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.

27/47	Hope Home for children	Westcliff	Children's Home	26	15
27/43	Johannesburg Children's Home	Observatory	Children's Home	11	5
27/36	Kinderhawe	Observatory	Children's Home	6	1
27/71	Nazareth House	Yeoville	Old Age Home	18	10
27/193	Parktown Men's Residence	Parktown	Men's Residence	12	6
27/3	Queens Haven	Klipriviersberg	Old Age Home	19	12

TOTAL:

1182

624

LICENSE REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF LICENSEE	SUBURB	TYPE OF UNDERTAKING	MALES LICENSED	REDUCTION PROMISED
<u>TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD:</u>				1182	624
27/80	Randse Jeug-Tehuis	Bertrams	Youth Home	9	4
27/60	The Ridge Preparatory School	Westcliff	Private School	12	7
27/128	Roslin Park Old Age Home	Forest Hill	Old Age Home	7	2
27/11	Salvation Army,	Selby	Home	10	5
27/209	Salvation Army Residence	Wanderers View	Home	6	1
27/84	Thabana House for Boys	Jeppe	Boy's Home	6	1
27/15	University of the Witwatersrand	Milner Park	University Residence	190	110

RESIDENTIAL AND SOCIAL CLUBS

28/14	District Grand Lodge	Parktown	Social Club	8	3
28/15	Johannesburg District M.O.T.H.	Johannesburg	Social Club	6	1
28/10	Rand Club	Marshallstown	Social Club	48	17
28/6	Summit Club	Hillbrow	Residential Club	17	5
<u>TOTAL:</u>				<u>1501</u>	<u>780</u>

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I N S P E C T O R A T E

Ref. No. S/4.

18th January 1971.

ACCOMMODATION LICENSES WERE REDUCED IN THE FOLLOWING
CATEGORIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JANUARY 1971, ON A
VOLUNTARY BASIS.

CATEGORY:	NUMBER OF SECTION 9(3) NOTICES ISSUED:	NUMBER OF BANTU WHO REPORTED FOR ALLOCATION OF BEDS:
COMMERCE.	143	112
OFFICES.	6	6
SPORTING CLUBS.	30	23
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.	30	28
SOCIAL CLUBS.	34	10
<hr/> TOTAL: 243		<hr/> TOTAL: 184

[Signature]
CHIEF INSPECTOR.

[Faint handwritten notes]

DOMESTIC SERVANTS ACCOMMODATED
SOUTH OF THE HOUGHTON RIDGE

*Over & above 187 Living-in
Servant (who is NOT Licensed)*

NO. FOR WHICH PREMISES ARE LICENSED.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	26	TOTAL NO. OF BANTU	TOTAL NO. OF PREMISES
South of Houghton Ridge	1156	258	41	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1938	1480
New North Western Areas Incorporated 1-1-1969	262	22	4								318	288
New Southern Areas Incorporated 1-1-1970	36										36	36
TOTALS :	1454	280	45	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	2292	1804

1454 280 45 13 7 1 1 1 1 1 2292

*whole of JHB. { 24000 male, 96000 Female
12000
2000 D/S in JHB
live under licence 12
excess of 1,*

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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PACKAGED BANTU BEER IN JOHANNESBURG

Since November 1969 the Johannesburg City Council has experienced a decline in its sales of Bantu beer generally, and in particular the demand for packaged Bantu beer has fallen by approximately 40%.

One of the main reasons for this decline emanates from the sale of packaged Bantu beer in Johannesburg by other local authorities, such as Pretoria, Kempton Park, Bloemfontein and the Transvaal Board for the Development of the Peri-Urban Areas, all of whom appear to be selling at terms more favourable than Johannesburg.

As an example Kempton Park (which does not brew Bantu beer) is apparently supplying packaged Bantu beer brewed in Pretoria to bottle stores in Johannesburg at 7.75 cents per litre delivered, whereas Johannesburg, with its own transport, is supplying packaged Bantu beer at 7.89 cents. Pretoria is also supplying Johannesburg bottle stores direct at lower prices than those of Johannesburg. The Transvaal Board for the Development of the Peri-Urban Areas, Wynberg, is delivering packaged Bantu beer in Johannesburg on the basis of a monthly discount of 2%, apparently to cover ullages, but this is seen as only another means of reducing prices. Bloemfontein is delivering packaged Bantu beer to bottle stores in Johannesburg at, it is believed, 7.5 cents per litre (including transport charges) less 10% discount.

It might be said that the sale of Bantu beer should be regarded as a normal commercial undertaking. If this is so, then each Bantu beer undertaking should have all the facilities of commercialism and in particular the restrictions and controls exerted by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and local authorities themselves must be removed.

This is all very well, but by having various brands available, differences of opinion must arise amongst consumers as to taste, thickness of beer, etc. There are also the differences that arise from the bottle-store keepers themselves with regard to types of packing, prices, services, cleanliness, etc. These controversial issues introduce fierce selling competition with all the ruse and sales propaganda that goes with it, mostly in the nature of vindictive and discreditory attacks on the other local authority's products.

It has been said that competition is a necessity in business, but

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this kind of competition must be regarded as "slick operating" and certainly such "poaching" was never intended in terms of the Bantu Beer Act.

There is little doubt that the distributors of European type liquor, particularly beer, are taking advantage of the controversies that have arisen amongst Bantu and bottle-stores as to whether such Bantu beer is good or bad, etc. These controversies are largely the result of different manufactures of packaged Bantu beer being distributed in Johannesburg and it is such controversial issues which could eventually adversely affect Bantu beer consumption throughout the Republic.

The issues which are being encouraged are really a state of mind developed purposely to gain something for somebody, usually monetary profits by manufacturers and distributors. This principle is a trick of commercialism and is always accompanied by advertising and sales promotion campaigns, etc. It must, therefore, be realised that such a principle cannot be indulged in by local authorities handling Bantu beer, because the facilities available to commerce can never effectively be used by public bodies.

In Johannesburg transport contractors (who are supposed to be engaged by Bottle-Store keepers themselves, but in reality it is they who approach the Bottle-Stores) charge between 9 and 10 cents per crate of 48 containers. Transport contractors from other local authorities' areas are delivering into Johannesburg at prices below this and are able in this way to manipulate packaged Bantu beer prices.

It appears as if other local authorities are guilty of arranging and organising road motor transportation for delivery of their beer into Johannesburg under the pretence that it is the bottle-stores themselves who are taking delivery.

This commercial and price-cutting approach together with all the other tricks of competition can only lead to disaster for the Bantu beer industry throughout the Republic.

There is no doubt that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in terms of its circular letter A7/4 dated 19th September 1963, never intended that there should be any encroachment by any local authority into another local authority's monopolistic Bantu beer rights in the area under its control. The spirit of Section 6 of the Bantu Beer Act (No. 63 of 1962) is clearly one of exclusive monopoly in the area of a local authority which has been granted that right.

Paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned Circular however, indicates that bottle-stores are at liberty to place orders and take delivery of

/s/.....

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packaged Bantu beer at the brewery of any local authority. In such cases the purchaser and not the local authority is responsible for the transport of his purchases from such brewery to his premises.

It is the facilities allowed in terms of this which have given rise to what appear to be the abuses concerning packaged Bantu beer sales.

It is considered that all encroachment could be eliminated by disallowing the supply and transport of packaged Bantu beer in any local authority's area without that local authority's consent. Not to do this will result in price cutting which could be disastrous to many another local authority. If Johannesburg resorts to this practice, which it can easily and readily do, the extent of its influence over a wide field need not be emphasized.

It is of course necessary that a local authority should be able to obtain from or supply Bantu beer to another local authority by mutual agreement, particularly where a local authority does not itself brew Bantu beer.

Johannesburg has appealed to other local authorities not to encroach in its area but without response. An appeal is therefore made to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development to put an end by directive to the encroachment by other local authorities into Johannesburg's monopolistic rights to manufacture, sell and distribute Bantu beer within its own area.

T. W. A. KOLLER,
D I R E C T O R.

IWR/EVH.

14.9.1970.

(67)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT,
P.O. BOX 384,
PRETORIA.

10th September, 1963.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. A.7/4.

TO ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir/Madam,

BANTU BEER : SUPPLY OF IN PACKAGED FORM OR IN BULK.

1. The attention of all local authorities is invited to the provisions of section 5(1) of the Bantu Beer Act, 1962 (Act No. 63 of 1962) from which it is clear that a local authority may not make, sell or supply Bantu beer, in packaged or any other form, outside its own area of jurisdiction. The Department desires that this provision in the Act be strictly complied with, and if there are any places where such is not the case, immediate steps must please be taken to ensure that this legal requirement is fully complied with.

2. In so far as the supply of Bantu beer in packaged form, or in bulk in unpackaged form (but excluding the usual sales in bulk from approved depots etc), is concerned, it will be appreciated if local authorities, duly authorised thereto, will ensure that the following procedure and arrangements, which have been accepted as policy by the Department, are adhered to:-

- (a) Bantu beer may only be supplied in bulk to other local authorities, certain employers, Bantu authorities etc. and then only in terms of an agreement approved by the Minister which must determine, inter alia, the buying and selling prices, delivery arrangements, quantities etc.;
- (b) the Department has no objection to the sale by a local authority of Bantu beer at the discretion of its officer licensed in terms of the provisions of section 22(1) of Act No. 25 of 1945, to employers within its area of jurisdiction for use as a pass issue to their bona fide employees on special occasions;
- (c) Bantu beer should under no circumstances other than as specially provided for in the preceding sub-paragraph be supplied in bulk to private non-Bantu individuals or companies or other persons;

- (d) Bantu beer in packaged form must not be supplied to private individuals except on a site or in premises approved in terms of the provisions of section 5(2) of Act No. 63 of 1962 and at the minimum price laid down in sub-paragraph (h) below plus delivery and distribution charges and costs, i.e. such beer may only be supplied by local authorities at a properly determined selling price to individual Bantu on approved sites or premises;
- (e) local authorities whose breweries are situated in their industrial areas, must encourage buyers to take delivery of packaged Bantu beer at their brewery sites thereby eliminating problems and costs in respect of deliveries. Where it is equally, or more convenient and economical for local authorities to deliver packaged Bantu beer to such liquor dealers, they may do so, provided:-
 - (i) deliveries are only made within the area of jurisdiction concerned unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by the Department; and
 - (ii) delivery charges are recovered in full from such purchasers. (In this connection it is pointed out that for accounting purposes, local authorities are expected to keep detailed records in connection with transport and delivery charges);
- (f) where municipal breweries are situated within urban Bantu residential areas, it is imperative that packaged Bantu beer ordered should be delivered, except in cases where breweries, although situate within the boundaries of such residential areas are so sited that, for all practical purposes, they can be regarded as being outside such areas e.g., where breweries are conveniently situated at or near the perimeter or entrance of such residential areas in which cases the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) above apply;
- (g) where boxes, crates or bottles are involved in deliveries, a "Deposit System" must be introduced so as to ensure that local authorities are fully covered against any losses in this connection;
- (h) production costs of packaged beer - i.e. the full cost to a local authority to produce at its brewery one gallon of Bantu beer in packaged form, whether in plastic bags, cartons or bottles - must be kept as low as possible to ensure a reasonable nett profit. The minimum price at which packaged Bantu beer may be sold to bottle stores at breweries is fixed at twenty-five (25) cents per gallon irrespective of whether a purchaser supplies his own cartons, boxes, crates or not, and the nett profit on such sales must not be less than five (5) cents per gallon. In other words the minimum price at which packaged beer may be sold at the brewery (whether in loose separate plastic bags or

cartons or in bottles), is twenty-five (25) cents per gallon and to that figure must, where delivery is undertaken, be added the full delivery and transport charges which must be paid by the purchaser. It can be deduced from this requirement that a minimum net profit of five (5) cents per gallon is to be shown on the sale of Bantu beer in packaged form, and that the production costs thereof must not exceed 20 cents per gallon. It is important that local authorities should not allow packaged beer to be sold at a figure lower than the fixed minimum price (plus, where applicable, delivery charges). It is also desirable that the selling price of 25 cent per gallon must not be exceeded, unless for good and sufficient reason, approved specifically in writing by the Department. Where Bantu beer, packed in plastic bags, cartons or bottles is, in addition, made available in cardboard cartons or other containers, the costs of such containers must also be regarded as part of the production costs. The costs in connection with the supply of crates or any other type of returnable containers, must be accounted for in the same manner as expenditure in respect of other beer brewing equipment;

- (i) all transactions in connection with the supply by local authorities of Bantu beer, in packaged form or in bulk, to any person or concern must, unless the Department has specifically approved in writing to the contrary, be negotiated through the Officer licensed in terms of the provisions of section 22(1) of Act No. 42 of 1943 or his duly authorised representative;
- (j) where local authorities have been authorised to supply packaged Bantu beer no restriction whatsoever must be placed on the delivery, sale or supply thereof at approved Beer halls, gardens, depots and on- or off-consumption premises/outlets under their control. In other words, any demand for packaged Bantu beer on such approved sites must receive priority over other demands, and in particular does this apply in respect of off-consumption points in urban Bantu residential areas where packaged Bantu beer must always be offered for sale; and
- (k) it is the duty of all local authorities, duly authorised thereto in the first place to manufacture and supply Bantu beer to satisfy the needs of the residents of urban Bantu residential areas under their jurisdiction, and only after such demands have been met may supplies be made to other concerns. In other words, the Department considers it the primary function of local authorities to brew Bantu beer to satisfy, in the first instance, demands at their approved disposal points, and only thereafter, provided the demand exists and the breweries of local authorities are able to cope therewith, may such beer be supplied in packaged form or in bulk to other consumers.

3. Licensed liquor dealers are, of course, at liberty to place orders, and take delivery of, packaged Bantu beer at the brewery of any local authority. This holds also for the dealer whose premises are situated outside the urban area in which such brewery exists. In such cases, of course, the purchaser, and not the local authority, is responsible

for the lawful transport of his purchases from such brewery to his licensed premises, wherever situate.

4. In so far as the sale of unpackaged Bantu beer at municipal beer halls, depots and other liquor premises is concerned, the Department desires that the on-consumption price of 20 cents per gallon on the average, and an off-sale price of between 15 - 20 cent per gallon, as hitherto approved, should still be adhered to, but in this connection also it is expected of local authorities to ensure that production costs are kept as low as possible, and that neighbouring local authorities should in collaboration with each other endeavour to fix their off-sales selling prices at the same figure. In so far as production costs of unpacked Bantu beer is concerned 10 (ten) cents per gallon of beer brewed can be taken as a norm.

5. The profit margin and prices as determined above are of course, subject to review from time to time.

6. Although the above is applicable to the sale of Bantu beer, the Department wishes to take this opportunity of requesting local authorities to ensure that the requirements of paragraph 2(g) are complied with, mutatis mutandis in respect of all liquor outlets as well.

7. The provisions of this circular shall come into operation with effect from 1st November, 1963.

8. Your co-operation with a view to ensuring the necessary and desired uniformity of practice, in regard to the matters dealt with herein, will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

A. Gray

for

SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.



Verw. Nr./Ref. No. H9/3/2.

KANTOOR VAN DIE—OFFICE OF THE

NAVRAE/ENQUIRIES: Mr.P.J.Uys.

Jel. No. 836-4371.

Department of Bantu Administration
and Development,
Private Bag 1, Ferreirasdorp,
JOHANNESBURG.

MARKET STREET OFFICE.

The Clerk of the Council,
P.O.Box 1049,
JOHANNESBURG.

18-11-1970

DATE	23-11-1970
FILE No.	365/13/2
Act.	

Dear Sir,

BANTU BEER HALL IN FRENELL ROAD.

Attached is a copy of minute A7/1306/1 dated 5th November 1970 received from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development for your information.

Kindly advise me in due course of the date(s) on which the above mentioned beerhall and the one in Webber Road are closed.

Yours faithfully,

BANTU AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER: JOHANNESBURG.

A7/1306/1

R.V. Bartle

: 39711 - 355

/HV

25 -11- 1970

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner,
P.O. Box 1179,
JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG: BANTU BEER HALL IN PFENWELL ROAD:
YOUR (9) 89/3/3/5 OF 22 OCTOBER 1970.

The representations of the local authority of Johannesburg concerning the retention of the Beer Halls situated in Pfennell and Webber Roads received the Department's consideration in every respect.

As the provision of Bantu Beer Halls in white areas is contrary to policy, it will be appreciated if the City Council of Johannesburg will now give effect to the Department's directive contained in my similarly numbered minutes of 26 November and 5 September 1969.

P. W. WEITZ

SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

TEMPORARY RETENTION OF BANTU BEER HALLS:
FFENNELL ROAD AND WEBBER STREET

On the 8th December 1967, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner Johannesburg, informed the Clerk of the Council of the contents of a communication dated the 28th November 1967, which had been received from the Secretary, Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, concerning the above beer halls.

The contents, inter alia read as follows:-

"In view of the Ministerial approval in principle that local authorities be permitted to sell and supply packaged Bantu Beer on sites approved by the Minister in terms of Section 5 (2) of the Bantu Beer Act, 1962, situated in the industrial areas of our cities and towns, the local authority of Johannesburg should be requested to close down the two abovementioned beer halls within 6 months from the date of this minute."

Subsequently there have been numerous discussions between officials of the Non-European Affairs Department and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, and lengthy communications have taken place between the latter Department and the Clerk of the Council, concerning certain recommendations made by the Bantu Beer Advisory Committee and other relevant matters concerning the retention of the two beer halls.

As a result of these negotiations a letter dated the 31st August 1970 was received from the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Johannesburg, to which he attached a letter from the Secretary, Bantu Administration and Development which re-iterated his Department's desire for the closure of these beer halls and read as follows:-

1. The Minister appointed the Ad Hoc Committee to investigate, inter alia, the distribution of Bantu Beer in industrial areas through off sales depots.
2. The beer halls in question are not off sales depots and, therefore, do not fall within the purview of the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Committee. It will be appreciated if effect can be given to the Department's requests contained in my similarly numbered minutes of 28th November 1967 and 5th September 1969."

Mr. Phillips

I have B.M. for your info. Report will go to post at the meeting on the next year. J.A./2.

These two on-consumption beer halls at Webber Street and Ffennell Road are situated on sites in industrial areas approved some 12 years ago and have rendered a very necessary service to the Bantu who patronise them without giving cause for complaint. They have also had the desired effect of discouraging Bantu in the vicinity from purchasing excessive quantities of "European Liquor". Food has at all times been available.

The rentals of the two beer halls are R950.00 and R1 200.00 per month respectively and are leased for an indefinite period subject to six months notice on either side.

Although the beer halls operate under restricted hours, week-days 12 noon to 2 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Ffennell Road and 12 noon to 2 p.m. at Webber Street, the average daily sales for the period July 1969 to June 1970, at Ffennell Road is 7430 litres, and at Webber Street, 4158 litres representing an estimated 2940 and 1620 Bantu respectively per day.

Annual profit for the two beer halls in 1969/70 was approximately R70 000.00.

Though the Department of Bantu Administration and Development have re-iterated their desire for the closure of these beer halls on the basis that the original authority was granted as a temporary measure only, and it is the policy that these amenities are to be provided in Urban Bantu residential areas only, it is nevertheless considered that in view of the aforementioned factors, urgent representations should be made to the Hon. the Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration and Development, for the temporary retention of these beer halls, pending the findings of the Ad Hoc Committee, appointed to investigate, inter alia, the distribution of Bantu Beer in the industrial areas through off sales depots, and the then possible establishment of these depots.

The Director, Non-European Affairs Department, will in the interim endeavour to obtain suitable sites for off sales depots in industrial areas, and a report in this connection will be submitted shortly.

IT IS RECOMMENDED:

That personal representations be made to the Hon. the Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration and Development for the temporary retention of the Bantu Beer Halls at Ffennell Road and Webber Street, pending the findings of the Ad Hoc Committee, appointed by the Minister to investigate, inter alia, the distribution of Bantu Beer in the industrial areas through off sales depots, and the then possible establishment of these depots.

SENT TO COMMITTEE CLERK

11 DEC 1970

JSB/MG
Ref. E2/1/2/4
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