

STAR 28/5/1970



The Mayoress of Johannesburg, Mrs. Patrick Lewis (centre) thanks two of many members of the Red Cross Time Club who contributed towards sheets and a cheque for the Meals on Wheels laundry service for the aged. They are Mrs. M. Beukes (left), who is 85, and Mrs. J. J. Boyle (right), 95.

## Free laundry welcomed

NOBODY knows the problems of growing old better than the elderly. They know, for instance, how difficult it is for stiff hands to wash and dry heavy sheets in a boarding-house room.

And all over Johannesburg old people are enthusiastic about Mrs. Patrick Lewis's plan for a free laundry service for the aged. So keen were members of the

Red Cross Time Club, many of them old-age pensioners, that they collected R51 and a pile of sheets for the service. Yesterday the former Mayoress of Johannesburg received these gifts from the club.

Meals on Wheels will run the laundry service and hope to start it next month. The vehicle they will use is almost ready, about

600 sheets have been bought and "now we're getting ink all over ourselves as we stamp them," said Mrs. Lewis.

Since she launched her appeal for money to start the service she has received R3 600 — just over the minimum amount needed to begin the service, although more money will be needed to keep it running.

# WHITES FUME OVER...

IN THE past few weeks some White South Africans have realised, apparently for the first time, what apartheid really means.

Their elegant homes have been suddenly and rudely breached. All but one of their servants must now leave the quarters in which they have lived in secure, hygienic, often comfortable isolation, and muck in with the great Black flood that rushes daily to and from Johannesburg and its suburbs.

Home for these commuters will be Diepkloof Men's Hostel. Near Baragwanath Hospital, it is a barrack-like building behind a high security fence, with rows of communal washing, cooking and toilet facilities, partly-partitioned dormitories with brick-box beds, and cold water — unless it's the weekend.

They will share their lives and living habits, these cherished servants, with every kind of worker. They will rub shoulders with the humble labourer for whom a communal toilet is a big advance on the bushes, a communal coal stove better than an open fire on a vacant lot, a brick-box bed a haven of privacy and comfort.

The "squeeze" on living-in servants has brought home to White householders a little of the reality of apartheid. With a mixture of concern for their servants and for themselves, they want someone to do something. The newspapers, the city council, the mayor, the Black Sash — anyone.

Degrading. Paddock. Moved about as though they are just a herd of cattle with a job to do. Madness. These were some of the comments from householders.

Some will say that it is also degrading for Non-Whites to live in backyards; that it is time the rich Whites made their own breakfasts; and it must be admitted that some Africans will, in fact be better off living even in Diepkloof Hostel than where they are now.

But there are other points which should be made at the outset.

One man said: "I have had my gardener for 36 years. The servant's quarters have been his home for most of that time. I am not amused at the prospect of sending him to a hostel at his age. One has a duty and a loyalty to old servants, it is not merely a question of one's personal convenience."

Sentiment? Not entirely. It is also a question of economics. What these householders do about their "excess" servants does matter to the rest of the community.

## Not cheap

One of the city's financial giants spelled out his domestic dilemma. He has six servants, whom he pays a minimum of R30 a month each. He has the space to give them very good accommodation. Like many other householders, he allows them visitors, including husbands, wives and children, sometimes overnight. They can lead their own lives, brew their own beer.

If they abuse these privileges occasionally, it's just too bad. He is not prepared, law or no law, to interfere, to make their lives a misery.

He said: "I know I have more servants than I need. Some people would say this was exploitation, but these servants are not cheap. They are low in productivity. They are simply not employable at higher wages. They will never find other work."

"But there comes a time when one has to consider the economics of the thing. One cannot continue paying them more and more to cover transport and the additional costs they will now face. I will certainly have to cut down on my establishment."

"What will happen to these people then? Most of them have rural families to support. There is nothing for them in the homelands, and they are unemployable anywhere else. They will simply become a burden on the community."

Many White citizens in Johannesburg are all for the "White-by-night" policy — provided it means, at worst, that transport and the alternative accommodation is convenient and cheap for the African. And, at best if it means that an African servant could go back nightly to his family and lead a normal life like anyone else.

The move to Diepkloof has shocked people because it satisfied neither extreme — and that means neither White convenience nor conscience.

What are the facts? In terms of the Government's White-by-night legislation, the Johannesburg City Council must enforce the law which lays down that a householder may only accommodate one servant on his premises however many he employs.

## Under way

Up to now the council has been liberal in issuing licences to householders who want to accommodate more than one servant, because there was nowhere else for them to stay.

Now the long projected hostel programme is under way. The Resettlement Board has half completed Diepkloof Hostel, near Baragwanath Hospital, which is planned to hold 5 000 men. The city council is extending the Orlando Women's Hostel in Soweto and the Transvaal Hostel for the Development of Peri-Urban areas, in conjunction with the Department of Community Development and the city council has started building the first of 15 hostels in Alexandra.

Early this year about half the 1 700 men working in flat buildings south of "Houghton Ridge" were told to move to Diepkloof. Some 400 never reported for beds. They vanished, it is not known where or why.

One informed guess is that while some of them managed to become sub-tenants of families in Soweto homes, most of them are probably lodging illegally in White backyards. This way, if they continue working at the flats, they can pocket the money given them for their transport to Diepkloof, and continue to make a little extra money from late odd jobs for flat tenants.

Partly as a result of this "vanishing trick," there are now 718 beds available for the council's use in Diepkloof and the "excess", that is licensed living-in servants, are being moved. Some 1 100 male servants live-in under licence south of the ridge running from Risi-

dale and Roosevelt Park in the north-west to Cyrildene, Kensington and Malvern in the south-east.

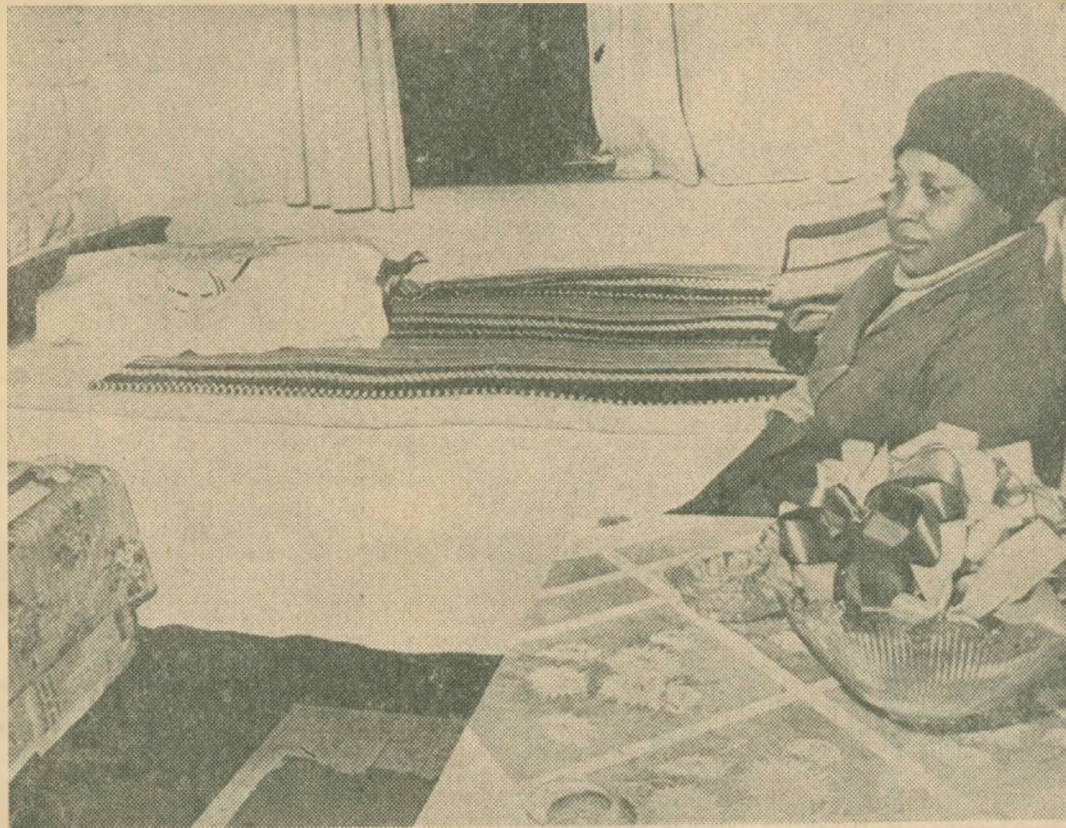
The inspectors are concentrating on those suburbs which are least inconvenient from the point of view of available transport for the 718 male servants who must move by August 1, but the remaining 400 south of the ridge could be asked to move at any time in the next few months.

The original deadline was July 1, but when it became obvious to the city's Non-European Affairs Department that some people would not have sufficient notice, the date was extended by a month. Those who wish to move immediately may do so as soon as they have been allocated a bed by the Diepkloof superintendent. Where notices have been served on excess servants, the householders's licence to house them will not be renewed next month.

Excess women living south of the ridge will not be affected just yet as their accommodation is not expected to be ready before March next year.

Some 5 000 excess servants live north of the ridge, but their accommodation is unlikely to be ready before June next year.

So Diepkloof is only the unhappy beginning of the servant "squeeze" —



By LIN MENGE and JAMES MAFUNA

← A typical servant's room in a wealthy Johannesburg suburb.



→ The sort of accommodation provided in hostels.

# ...THE 'SQUEEZE' ON SERVANTS



Toilet facilities at the Diepkloof Men's Hostel.

leaving explanatory letters with householders.

Legally registered married couples living-in in servants quarters, will not qualify for exemption. This is Government policy.

But the main concern of many householders is the quality of the dormitory accommodation. Mr. T. W. A. Koller, manager of the N. E. A. D., has seen the Diepkloof Hostel but, as an official, he has no comment.

Early next week Mr. Powell will visit the hostel with members of the Resettlement Board and look at points raised by the public and the Press.

He will try to find out what chance a domestic employee has of renting one of the 180 single rooms, if the rent is guaranteed by his employer, when these are officially meant to be for people with far higher earnings than domestics.

He hopes to find out why there appears to be hot water only at weekends; what facilities and restrictions there are for visitors; and what the health controls will be.

He will look at the general standard of accommodation and study the transport difficulties.

But there is no guarantee that Mr. Powell might be able to bring about changes. The transport question is under negotiation between the council and Putco, and there may be some re-routing or extending of existing services.

## The fares

Putco, said Mr. Powell, had already allowed for the additional passengers. However, bus services could not be extended for Africans to the extremities of suburbs any more than it could be for Whites. The authorities could only try to make the transport "as effective as possible".

Diepkloof is roughly eight miles from the City Hall and the bus fare is nine cents, each way, on weekdays, and 10 cents a journey at weekends.

Diepkloof Hostel has been built to Government standards and at Government expense. Whereas the council has to go to the Department of Bantu Administration with its own hostel plans, the Resettlement Board does not have to consult with the council. Council plans for hostels have been consistently rejected by the Government for the past five years — apparently for being too elaborate.

There is no reason to suppose that the Resettlement Board is anything but satisfied with its efforts. Interviewed, an official of the Board dwelled at length on the advantages of having a box under the bed in which to keep one's possessions.

He confirmed that it would be "quite some time" before the planned recreation and shopping facilities are added to the hostel.

What was significant was the number of other officials concerned with Non-White accommodation who, while anxious not to be quoted, stressed that the accommodation at Alexandra would be far superior to Diepkloof.

## No alternative

It was also pointed out that the Orlando West Women's Hostel was "quite attractive," and a cottage-type affair in which up to six women share each four-roomed unit, each with its own living and cooking area.

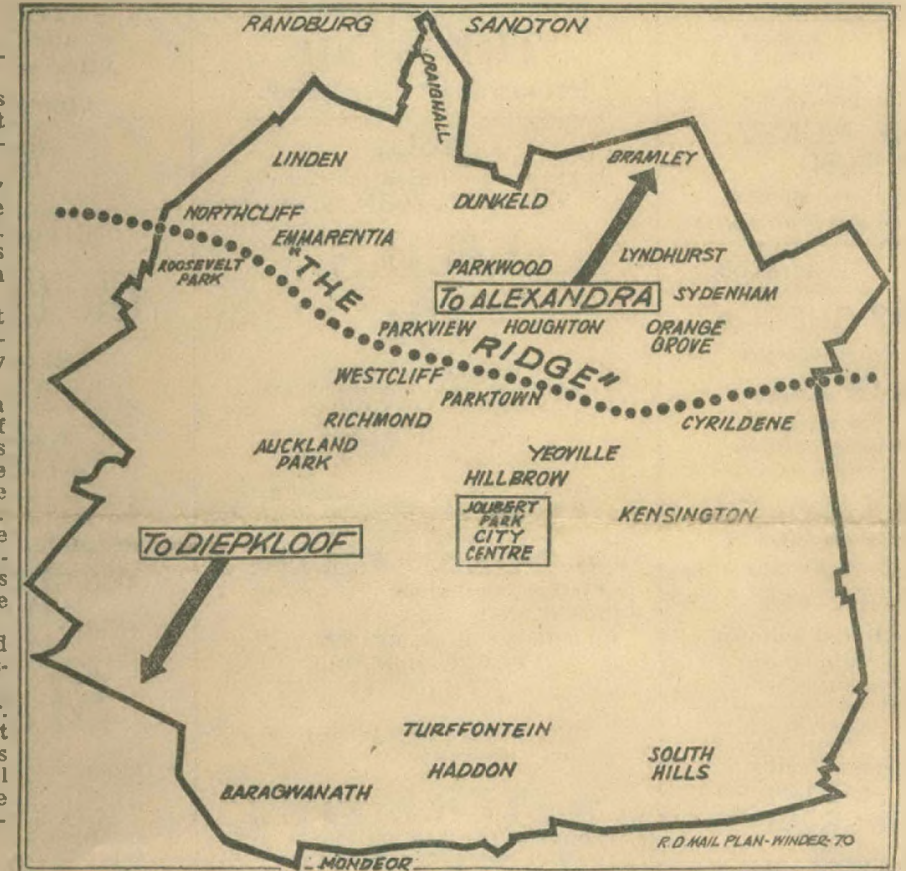
Just as rents in Alexandra will be relatively high, so the rent paid by these women — R3.10 a month (double) or R6.10 (single) is higher than that at Diepkloof. There the men in the 16-bed dormitories — grouped in fours — pay R2.25 and the occupants of single rooms pay R3.25 a month.

African inmates of Diepkloof said this week that they were not pleased with the place, but they had no alternative choice. They said that they could come and go and there was no restriction on visitors, though it was taken for granted that women visitors were not allowed — not even wives.

White householders wonder what to do about their redundant servants' quarters and about the health and social evils to which their servants may be exposed.

"How do I know whether my servant isn't going to be forced by a group at the hostel to 'bring back the house key — or else'?" asked one woman.

Others wondered how, after late par-



# Whites fume over servants

ties, they will be able to get their servants back to an area which Whites may not enter.

Some Africans said they would rather go back to Rustenburg, Zululand or the Transkei than undergo the pressures of a township life few have ever known. But because it was an official move, they would not say too much. There was the inevitable shrug: "What can we do?"

As a White householder said: "Some of us would rather go to jail than stand for this, but the notices have been served on our servants. It is the poor old African who will take the knock as usual."

Asked about the sociological implications of these huge single-sex hostels, the possibility of homosexuality, illegitimacy and disease, of political subversion and unrest, a city councillor merely said: "I leave it to your imagination."

What's the move all for, then?

A meeting of the committee of the Transvaal Region of the Black Sash pondered this question: If there are already more than 11 400 families, legally entitled to be in Johannesburg, on the housing waiting list for Soweto, and the Council cannot get the money and the go-ahead to build these houses as fast as they would like, why is the Government spending money on hostel accommodation for domestic servants who are already adequately housed?"

The city councillor came back: "That's what we've been asking for years. But the Government is determined to carry out its ideological policy.

"An enormous amount of inconvenience and resentment is being created for both Whites and Non-Whites over a move that will not even be noticed in the Johannesburg complex," he added.

"But from the policy point of view, I suppose it is something for the Govern-

ment to crow about — to tell to some voters who are not affected."

He went on: "Of course we could refuse to move these people to Diepkloof. But then we stand to lose our delegated authority to administer the Non-Whites in Johannesburg — and then Heaven help the African. We try to carry out these laws with sympathy and understanding and we'd rather we did it than someone else."

The Black Sash made another point: That it is essential that the move be viewed in its context, which is that of total apartheid, of endorsements out of the urban areas, of forced resettlement, of the moving of Edenvale and other Non-White hospitals, of the moving backwards and forwards of people without regard to choice of family life.

Those Whites who are angry now, will achieve nothing if their anger ends with one or two backyard removals to a barracks in Diepkloof.

• "White-by-night" breathing-space

STAR 1/7/70

# SERVANT MOVE TO HOSTEL STOPPED

## Approved by Koornhof

**T**HE REMOVAL of African male "living-in" servants from the servants' quarters of White homes south of Houghton Ridge to the controversial Diepkloof Hostel, has been stopped.

The 1200 Johannesburg householders who have had notices that their servants must go to the hostel, can ignore them.

Instead, the Diepkloof Hostel will accommodate African men now licensed by the city council to live-in at office buildings, commercial compounds, sports clubs and similar establishments.

The new move, which amounts to the suspension of the Government's "White-by-night" policy for male African domestic servants in houses, was announced today by the acting chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Non-European Affairs Committee, Mr. Martin Powell.

It has the approval of the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr. Koornhof.

### Outcry

It has come at the height of public outcry against the removal. A deputation of West-cliff residents was due to see Mr. Powell tomorrow on the question and a protest campaign had been organized by the Progressive Party.

Mr. Powell said: "Until such time as the re-housing of both male and female servants can receive attention—that is, when alternative accommodation becomes available in the Orlando West Women's Hostel the notices issued to Bantu males to take up accommodation at Diepkloof Hostel not later than August 1, will be held over."

Observers see this as a breathing space for the council. It now has more time to arrange to rehouse the servants as comfortably as they live now; and when they have to leave, employers will have the choice of keeping either their male or female servant living on their property.

The Council has already removed 1284 African living-in servants from flats south of Houghton Ridge. It will now continue with the second phase of those removals.

Officials found that many householders preferred to retain their male servants on their properties rather than their female servants, Mr. Powell said. In the absence, however, of alternative accommodation for female African domestic servants at this stage, these householders found themselves in a dilemma in deciding on a reduction in the number of living-in African servants.

"Appreciating these difficulties, the Council decided on an alternative scheme. This alternative approach is equally urgent and important, but is more practicable as it does not involve African women and is more capable of implementation at present.

### Acceptable

"These alternative proposals are acceptable to the Deputy Minister, on condition that the Council prepare during the next six months its proposals for the reduction of living-in-African servants in backyards south of Houghton Ridge, taking into account the additional accommodation which is now being provided by the Council at Orlando West.

"The Council wishes to assure householders that the Council and the Deputy Minister are in complete agreement that the removals . . . will at all times be handled in a humane manner with due regard to the circumstances of both employee and employer."

Loud public criticism of the removals came after the news was first published in The Star that the council had begun tightening the screws of the Government's apartheid legislation.

# Diepkloof — a very bare minimum

By LIN MENGE and JAMES MAFUNA

THE 47 questions on Diepkloof Hostel submitted by the Westcliff Residents' Association to the Johannesburg City Council's Non-European Affairs Committee suggest that the hostel does not measure up even to the Government's own specifications for this type of accommodation, let alone to the standards of fastidious White householders.

The questions were drawn up with an eye on the type of question asked in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development's form B.A. 589 (E), which is the application form for the "erection, alteration, extension of accommodation, amenities, buildings, structures" in terms of the Bantu Labour Act of 1964.

The form lays down that rooms in single quarters must be at least seven ft. wide with not less than 84 sq. ft. of floor space and a minimum of 400 cub. ft. of air space for each occupant.

But single rooms at Diepkloof, which are seven ft. six in. by nine ft. six in., give a floor space of only 71 sq. ft. The other rooms, in blocks of four, are eight ft. seven in. by 20 ft. with an average height of nine ft. — giving only 1 530 cub. ft. for four occupants.

The Government's form asks for details of the ventilation to be provided. The single rooms at Diepkloof each have a door and a window on the same wall and no fanlight. Cross ventilation in the other rooms is provided by airbricks between adjoining rooms.

For the 588 people for whom beds are provided in one block of the hostel, there are 28 toilets in four communal sets of seven, i.e. one to 21 people, and 24 showers in three groups of eight communal showers, i.e. one to 24 people.

Here Diepkloof is, at best, meeting the bare minimum requirements laid down in the form of one toilet to 15 people and one shower to 20 people, both reduced progressively to one to 50 for every 1 000 people.

All the washing and toilet facilities — showers, troughs for all kinds of washing and taps — are concentrated in one wing only. Nearly half the residents are in an opposite wing some 80 ft. away. Those Africans in the rooms furthest away from the ablution facilities will have to walk more than 400 ft. to have a shower.

There are no pegs or other hanging facilities in the showers and no paper-holders in the toilets. There are four sets of troughs for washing dishes and eight sets, nearer the showers, for washing clothes, faces and hands. There is no water for drinking or washing in the rooms in which food is prepared or eaten.

The departmental form asks the applicant in several places

to state whether there will be hot water, and what clothes-drying facilities will be provided.

There are no clothes-drying facilities at Diepkloof and hot water only at weekends. According to Africans already staying in the hostel, the boiler is heated on Friday evenings and Saturday and Sunday mornings. They say that the hot water does not last beyond mid-afternoon on Saturdays and Sundays — if that.

An African-run store in the hostel grounds sells coal, paraffin, fruit, cigarettes and groceries. Residents said they paid 20c a paraffin tin or 60c a bag for coal. But a shop assistant said the prices were 15c and 50c respectively.

The two-room shop is partly an eating-house, providing plates of porridge and meat at 15c a time. Residents refer to the shop as charging "black market prices."

There is nowhere for residents to store their coal. It goes into boxes in their rooms or under their brickbox beds. Paraffin goes on the floor or in the lockers (just over three-and-a-half cub. ft. in size) together with primus stoves and food.

The departmental form's reference to food storerooms for single quarters — 100 sq. ft. for the first 25 plus 10 sq. ft. per 25 thereafter — does not seem to have been applied to Diepkloof. Nor does the query: "Will all buildings containing food be fly-proofed and rodent-proofed?"

The 47 questions raise all these points and many more, some of them concerning transport to Diepkloof, others concerning the policy of moving legally resident servants from their adequate accommodation on White householders' proper-

ties when there is an overall shortage of accommodation and thousands of city African workers have to be housed in old mine compounds.

One question reads: "The N.E.A.D. arranges bus trips to Soweto for visitors, including many from overseas. Will these barracks at Soweto be included in such programmed visits?"

Mr. S. C. Newman, chairman of the Westcliff Residents' Association, has some comments and questions of his own on the general subject of Diepkloof Hostel:

"It must be emphasised that the standards laid down by the Bantu Affairs Department are for labourers and represent therefore the bare minimum of conditions which are considered applicable to these people," he said.

"The standard as portrayed in these regulations should in fact be regarded as indefensible for urban, Westernised people late in the 20th century and could probably only be justified as a temporary measure for refugees.

"We are not faced with any such emergency situation.

"It would also appear that among the standards being laid down by the B.A.D., there are some which are not even being complied with in these Diepkloof barracks. It would seem then that double standards are applicable, a very inadequate one for industrialists but an even more inferior one for the department.

"It has also been stated that these conditions are adequate. Herein perhaps lies the root cause of our differences. Are these conditions adequate in terms of the level of our civilisation, of the treatment of human beings, and compassion?"

*Verkiesing van*

## Johannesburgse Kleurlingbestuurskomitee

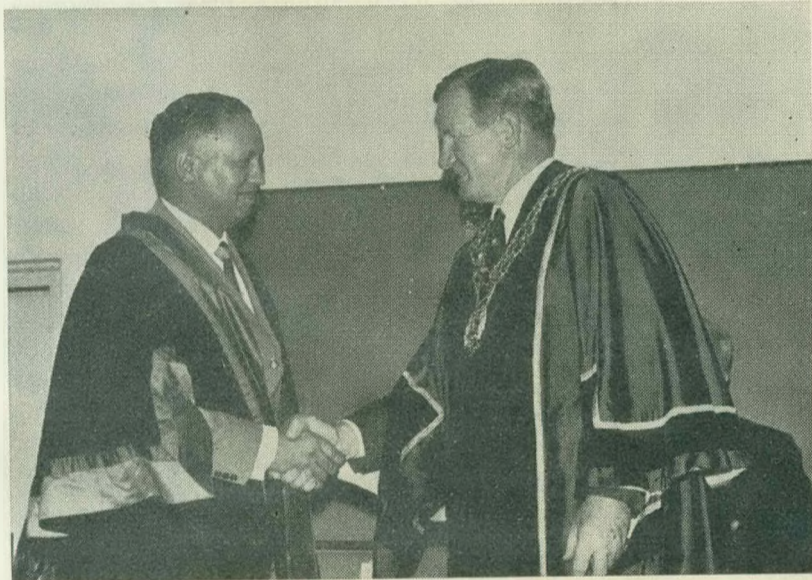
*ingestuur deur:  
ENA MARAIS*

**O**P 23 September 1964 het die eerste Kleurlingbestuurskomitee in die land, sy openingsvergadering in Johannesburg gehou. Hiermee het daar 'n nuwe tydvak vir die Kleurlingbevolking wat binne die groepsgebiede in Johannesburg woonagtig is, aangebreek. Vir die eerste maal is aan die Kleurlinge jurisdiksie oor hulle eie plaaslike bestuursaangeleenthede gegee.

Die aanvanklike Kleurlingbestuurskomitee het bestaan uit vyf persone wat deur die Administrateur van Transvaal benoem is. Hierdie komitee het diens gedoen totdat die eerste verkiesing op 29 November 1967 gehou is. Toe het Kleurlinge die geleentheid

velings, voordat hulle enige besluite mag neem. Aan die anderkant kon die Kleurlingbestuurskomitee op sy eie inisiatief enige sake in verband met plaaslike bestuur waarby die Kleurlinggemeenskappe waaroor hy regsbevoegdheid het, belang het, na die stadsraad verwys en is die stadsraad verplig om aan al sodanige sake oorweging te skenk en toepaslike stappe te doen.

Die huidige Kleurlingbestuurskomitee, waarvan die vyf gekose lede op 26 November 1969 verkies, is op Dinsdag 2 Desember 1969 op paslike wyse bevestig. 'n Plegtige stilte het in die saal in Coronationville geheers terwyl dr. E. J. Jammie, Hoofbeampte



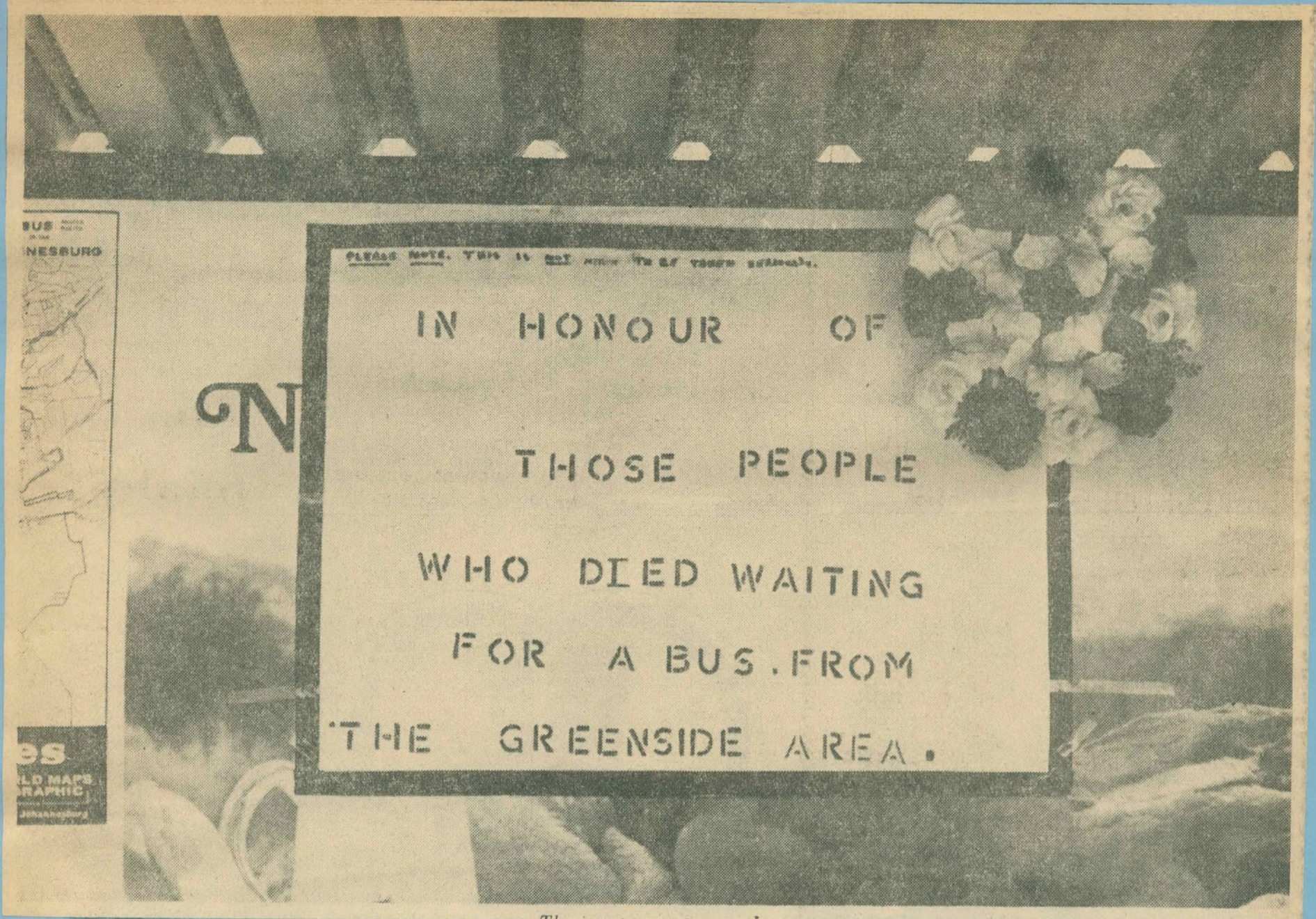
*Die Burgemeester van Johannesburg, Raadslid P. R. B. Lewis wens mnr. C. A. Bates (links) geluk met sy aanstelling as Voorsitter van die Johannesburgse Kleurlingbestuurskomitee.*

gehad om na die stembus te gaan en self vyf verteenwoordigers te kies. 'n Verdere drie persone is deur die Administrateur van Transvaal aangestel, van wie een deur die Minister en een deur die Stadsraad van Johannesburg benoem is.

Hierdie Komiteestelsel bring mee dat die Kleurlingbestuurskomitee sekere omskewe uitvoerende bevoegdhede kry terwyl daar aan die Johannesburgstadsraad sekere statutêre verpligtinge opgelê word. Die gevolg is dat die stadsraad verplig is om sekere sake rakende die Kleurlinggemeenskap na die Bestuurskomitee te verwys, vir oorweging en aanbe-

van die stadsraad se Byafdeling vir Kleurlinge en Asiate, die name van die Komiteeledede een na die ander uitroep sodat hulle op die verhoog kon verskyn, waar hul ampgewaad deur sy Edele die Burgermeester, mnr. P. R. B. Lewis, omgehang is. Hierna het die Burgemeester 'n heildronk op die nuutgekose lede ingestel, en is die huidige voorsitter mnr. C. A. Botes aan die woord gestel.

Naas mnr. Botes bestaan die Kleurlingbestuurskomitee uit: mnr. W. R. Goliath, M. J. Wagner, D. G. McBain-Charles, E. D. Cannell, E. Abrahams, dr. C. L. Smith en mnr. M. Roper. \*



The poster put up by "demos" at a Greenside, Johannesburg, bus stop which has attracted much amusing comment.

## We shall remember them

A LONG-SUFFERING Johannesburg bus queue has passed on suddenly.

Its "death" is being mourned in an Emmarentia bus shelter where an epitaph is now pasted in the commuters' memory.

It reads: "In honour of those who died waiting for a bus from the Greenside area." And a wreath hangs beside it.

Though the time of the "death" of the commuters who could only stand and wait is unrecorded, it was under cover of darkness this week that the memorial appeared.

Nobody seems to know how it got there, but residents of the locale around the northern end of Barry Hertzog Avenue are by no means doubtful about the probability of its message.

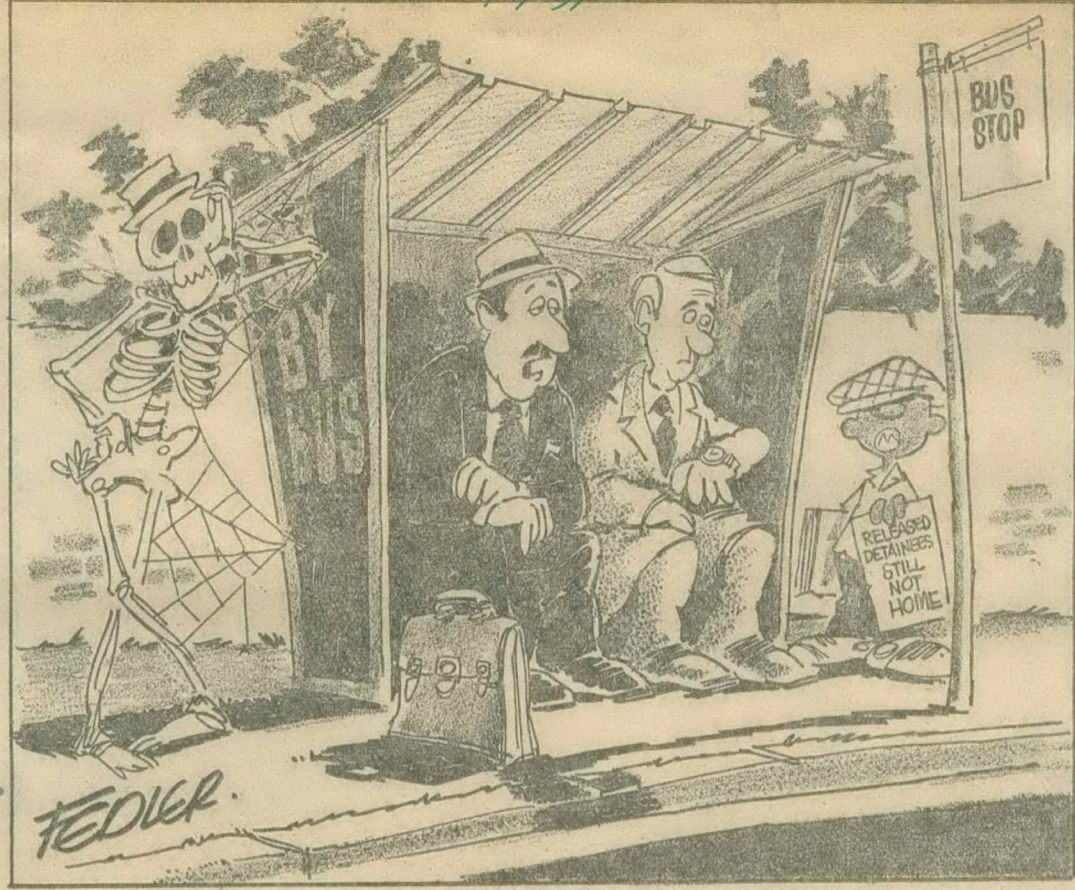
"You can wait for hours for a bus," said Mrs. D. Dolpe. "They are supposed to run every hour. At peak hours they are not too bad, but during the day you can be sure you will wait and wait."

"Sometimes they are late, sometimes they are early. When you arrive at the stop you can't really be sure if you have just missed one or if one is coming."

"And if you sit in the shelter, the drivers often don't see you and carry straight on."

"You could die waiting," as the sign implies.

STAR 26/6/1970



"They're probably still waiting for a bus."



Patrick Lewis's record R169 651 535 bombshell

# SHOCKS IN CITY'S BOOSTER BUDGET

## Rates cut, but values zoom up

**J**OHANNESBURG'S RATE LEVY is to be slashed from 4c to 2.7c in the rand following a staggering 95 per cent. increase in the city's overall land valuation. Values of some suburbs are up by several hundred per cent.

The effect of the new levy, which comes into force on July 1, and the new valuations, is that owners whose property values have gone up by more than 48 per cent. will pay more rates.

Those whose property values are up by less than this percentage—generally in the older and less affluent areas—will pay smaller amounts than now.

While they smile, the many thousands of ratepayers who will have bigger bills will pay about R6 000 000 more than they did in 1969-70.

Nearly half of this will come from owners of land in the central area of Johannesburg.

Nevertheless, some suburbs which have been paying abnormally low rates for years are in for a shock. Lombardy West valuations, for instance, are up by an average 980 per cent.

Presenting a record R169 651 535 budget to the City Council today, the chair-

man of the Management Committee, Mr. Patrick Lewis, said the provisional 1970-73 valuation roll showed that Johannesburg's rateable land value was now, more than R1 057-million.

Despite the 1.3c in the rand cut in the levy, which is imposed on site values only, income from rates is expected to increase in the 1970-71 financial year by R6 156 702 to R29.5-million.

Owners of central city property, where values have more than doubled, are expected to pay nearly a third of the entire rates bill.

### Average

No individual property valuations will be made known until the provisional valuation roll is open for public inspection later in the year, but the anticipated average increases for each suburb are listed on Page 17 today.

Mr. Lewis said in his budget speech that although land values were generally very much higher, the average increases varied appreciably from township to township, the lowest being in the older and less affluent part of the city.

Greymont and Newlands values were up by a third. In Auckland Park, Linden and Roosevelt Park, values doubled. Central city values increased by an average 114 per cent.

In the north-western and north-eastern incorporated areas, rate levies were to be

maintained at their existing 1.3c and 2c in the rand respectively.

However, the properties in these areas were subject to normal revaluation procedures

● Cont. on Page 3, Column 1.



MR. PATRICK LEWIS

## Those changes

# “WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO ME?”

JOHANNESBURG's land values have soared, the rates have dropped, and people are wondering: “What does it mean?”

Johannesburg City Council cannot say specifically.

It can estimate only the average valuation increases in suburbs as a whole.

Only when the completed valuation rolls are open to public scrutiny—about the end of July—will landowners be able to check exactly how much their property is worth.

Naturally, land values have gone up everywhere—from 10 per cent. in Coronationville to 980 per cent. in Lombardy West.

### RATES CUT

Because the rates have been cut from 4c in the rand to 2.7c, only people whose land has increased in value by more than 48 per cent. can expect to pay higher rates.

For example: Values in Newlands are up 33½ per cent. A R600 stand is now worth R800. Rates were R24. Now they are R21.60 a year.

But in Houghton, values are up 71 per cent. R10 500 stand is now worth R17 955. Rates were R420. Now they are R484.

Stand values vary, but examples based on experts' opinions of what typical stands could be worth, are:

● A Malvern stand of R1 250 has gone up 66½ per cent. to about R2 083. Rates were R50 and are now R56.24.

● A Bezuidenhout Valley site worth R1 300 has gone up 77 per cent. to R2 300, and rates have increased from R52 to R62.

### GONE UP

● Kenilworth stand at R1 450 has gone up 38 per cent. to just over R2 000, but rates have dropped from R58 to R54.

● A Ridgeway site at R1 400 has doubled its value to R2 800. Rates have gone up R56 to R75.

● An Auckland Park property worth R2 200 has also doubled, and rates have gone up from R88 to R118.

● A Craighall Park stand at R3 800 has gone up 175 per cent. to R10 450. Rates on it were R152 and are now R282.

● A Bramley site at R4 200 has gone up 67 per cent. to about R7 000. Rates

were R168 and are now R189.

● A Parkview site at R6 400 has gone up 86 per cent. to R11 900. Rates were R256 and are now R322.

### INCREASED

● An Oaklands stand at R7 400 has gone up 110 per cent. to R15 540. Rates on it are up from R296 to R419.

● A Dunkeld site at R10 000 has increased in value by 90 per cent. to R19 000. Rates were R400 and are now R513.

Officials point out, however, that site values vary, depending on position, size and the way they face. Residents should check the valuation rolls for the figures.

Rates are levied only on land.

## Values up

(Cont. from Page 1.)

and in all the townships affected substantial increases had been recorded.

Statistics on average increases in the various suburbs—contained in a list handed by Mr. Lewis to the Press—show some breathtaking rises in the newly incorporated areas.

The average valuation of Lombardy West is up by 980 per cent, and that for its neighbour, Lombardy East, by 620 per cent. Kew is up by 460 per cent., Fairland by 370 and Berario by 210.

Properties in the north-east were last valued in 1964 and those in the north-west in 1966.

Mr. Lewis said that in terms of a proclamation by the Administrator, the southern areas incorporated by Johannesburg this year had not been revalued and rates remained pegged at their present levels of 2c to 2.8c in the rand.

He said the new valuations indicated that the gradual shift in the impact of tax from residential land to the central business district was continuing.

There was some comfort for the ordinary home-owner in this trend, but rates on commercial and industrial properties tended to filter through into rents and into prices for commodities and services as a whole.

Mr. Lewis's 1970-71 budget of R169 651 535 is up by R9 737 950 on the 1969-1970 figure.

He told the Council today that the city's finances remained fundamentally sound, “principally because the Council has never hesitated to come to grips with its problems as and when they arise.”



# GAZETTE

*of the*

University of the Witwatersrand · Johannesburg

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# The Summer Graduation Ceremony

A total of 856 degrees were conferred by the University at a graduation ceremony which was held on three successive days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9th, 10th, and 11th April 1970. This was the highest number of degrees ever conferred by the University at a graduation ceremony.

At the ceremony on 11th April, honorary degrees of Doctors of Laws were conferred upon Mr P. R. B. Lewis, who was Mayor of Johannesburg last year, in tribute to his work for the Non-European section of the community in the city, and Mr Quintin Whyte, former director of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

On the Thursday the address was given by Dr S. Biesheuvel, personnel director of a breweries group, and on the Friday Dr W. S. Rapson, research officer to the Research Organisation of the Chamber of Mines of South Africa, was the speaker. On the Saturday the Vice-Chancellor, Dr G. R. Bozzoli, delivered the address. The degrees were conferred by the Chancellor, the Hon. O. D. Schreiner.

After a graduation lunch on the Saturday, a garden party for 1,500 guests was held on the library lawns.

## ADDRESS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, DR G. R. BOZZOLI

In addressing you today, I am privileged to inform you of the state of the University and to draw your attention to certain matters of importance to this and other universities, as well as to the country as a whole. The events of 1969 are described in the Vice-Chancellor's report, copies of which have been made available to all those present.

In the report you will read of our progress in the building programme, in staffing the University, and in development, and you will also read about the activity of each of the many academic and other groups of students and staff who make up this vigorous seat of learning. The mood of all these faculties, institutes and units will be seen to be one of continuing growth and expansion, coupled with a considerable degree of frustration brought about by the difficult financial situation in which all the universities find themselves. I propose to deal in some detail with the matter of financing education, but before doing so I wish to refer briefly to one or two events of the past year.

The year 1969 was marked by considerable building and rebuilding activity, with its accompanying problems of noise, dust and discomfort, but the University is one stage nearer the goal of providing enough buildings on the campus for the students and staff who inhabit it. The next three or four years may well see the completion of all the likely major construction at Milner Park and, to judge by the building currently being erected alongside the Dental Hospital, the general appearance of Wits will change appreciably from the classical colonnaded facades of the three original buildings, to a group of more modern high rise buildings necessitated

by the limited site, but still, we anticipate, in architectural harmony with the remaining buildings.

## Parking Problem

One unfortunate result of the building programme has been the disappearance of several large parking areas, whereby the already difficult problem of finding a place to leave one's car has become acute. There are plans for providing at least a partial solution to this problem but as far as students are concerned, the only real solution must be in the provision of rapid and frequent public transportation to and from the north-eastern, northern and north-western suburbs. The problem of bringing 10,000 persons to the campus each day and of taking them back to their homes as well, is one large enough to engage the attention of the City's most experienced transport staff. The transport plan of the future will have to take account of this degree of concentration of approaches, and also of the fact that our students and staff travel not only from north, east and west, but from north-east and north-west as well.

An appreciable increase in staff has been possible during 1969. The University has been plagued by a backlog in staffing for many years and the first steps towards overcoming this backlog were taken during 1969. Seventy new posts were created last year, but forty of these were needed to cope with increased students and new courses of study, leaving only thirty new posts to make up for the 200-or-so posts which should by now already have been established if a proper student/staff ratio had been maintained.

During 1969, and during the preceding years too for that matter, considerable attention was focussed throughout the world on students and their relationships with and actions against the authority of what has come to be called 'the establishment'. 'The establishment' means that vague authority that rules over people—that requires them to fill in forms, stand in queues, conform to rules and await their turn; to seek permission for this and that, buy licences, pay for admission, adhere to prescribed hours and all the other hundreds of controls and restrictions that flow from the existence of large concentrations of persons in towns, in cities and, of course, in large universities.

The bigger the community the less attractive 'the establishment' becomes and 'the establishment' always consists of the older people, who are consequently considered to carry the responsibility for keeping 'the establishment' working.

## Continuing Distress

Many young people—and some not so young—have spoken out vehemently against the tyranny of this apparent 'monster' and many and varied proposals have been made for the reform of universities. There have been confrontations between students and authority, accompanied by varying degrees of violence. Wits has seen none of this kind of activism. Criticism of this University has not been lacking, whether justified or

[Summer Graduation: Address by the Vice-Chancellor]

not, and if there is to be criticism, who should be better qualified to criticise than the students themselves? A university sets out to develop the critical faculties of its students, and no-one can be surprised if the university itself is the first to experience the results of this.

What Wits has experienced has been normal and outspoken comment from students and there have been serious attempts by authority to understand the students' reactions and meet their criticisms where it would be sensible and practicable to do so. But over-riding all this has been the continuing distress felt by both staff and students over the inflexible policy that the Government has maintained since 1959, of refusing the universities the freedom to select their students and staff on academic grounds alone.

The year 1969 saw the tenth year of existence of the proclamation that forced academic apartheid on the universities and, in common with one or two other universities who felt equally deeply about the issue, Wits students tried to make known to the citizens of Johannesburg that, although ten years had passed, the academic colour bar was just as unacceptable as it had been in 1959.

#### Unnecessary Action

At a special congregation of staff and students on the 16th of April 1969, this University reaffirmed its dedication to the true ideals of academic freedom. I mention this, not only to assure you that Wits has never withdrawn from its standpoint, but to recall the violent and excessive reaction, not as in most centres of the world by the *students*, but by the *police* who, uninvited and completely unnecessarily, mounted against a handful of students a counter-offensive by armed policemen and police dogs that bore no relation either to the magnitude nor to the character of the demonstrations.

The action was also highly undesirable, as experience has shown in other countries that police action has often transformed what might have been a peaceful expression of opinion into a violent affray.

These and other excessive and hostile police reactions to students give rise to grave disquiet. It is bad enough for the individuals concerned to be harried and threatened, but the long-term effects are even more serious. The long-term effect is the likely intimidation of other students, including students who may have little interest in the issues involved, and today it takes a great deal of courage for a serious student to accept a position of responsible leadership with the knowledge that his passport may be withdrawn or his liberty curtailed if he holds opinions that are critical of the government.

The effect of intimidation could be to discourage the best leaders from taking office, and to strike at the very heart of the democratic university society. No-one questions the need to protect the State from its enemies, but the government is not the State and when govern-

ments suppress the youth it is the State which ultimately suffers, by the exodus of the keenest and therefore the most critical intellects. The brain-drain has its origins in student intimidation. I sincerely hope that students can be seen to be what they are—young, critical, vital and irreplaceable components of the country—that the heavy hand of over-control will be lifted, and that their voice will be at least heard.

#### Disturbing Tendency

More recent, and more serious still, has been the disturbing tendency for police interrogation to follow legitimate critical comments by members of the academic staff. This is a direct intimidation by police of professors and other academics whose primary function and duty it is to study and examine all the matters on which they profess knowledge, and to express their informed opinion on such matters. It would be wrong if they did not express such opinions and it is grievously wrong to prevent them from doing so, or to try to intimidate them into refraining from comment. Turning now from these important but rather local matters of the day-to-day operations of the University, I wish to speak on matters affecting all educational institutions, if not the very basis of development of the country, to which attention should be drawn. The matters to which I refer fall rather under the mantle of my principalship than under my other rôle as vice-chancellor which is more concerned with the academic control of the University, as distinct from the administrative control.

All countries today, new or old, developed, developing or under-developed, have come to acknowledge the essential need to provide adequately for the education of their citizens; further, to acknowledge that education must extend not only to all the citizens, but must extend over the whole range of education and training—primary, secondary and higher education as well as technical and vocational training. An adequate programme of education must encompass all the aspects—students, teachers, grounds, buildings, equipment, as well as projections for future requirements—and all of these should be worked into a co-ordinated plan continually brought up to date.

#### Importance of Planning

One of the best examples of planning of this kind is to be found in the Master plan of the State of California, first put forward ten years ago and now in full and active operation. The plan envisages nine major university campuses each to grow to a maximum of 27 500 students, eighteen state colleges granting four-year degrees and seventy junior colleges offering two-year courses in almost any conceivable subject but not granting degrees. The numbers attending in 1969 amounted to about 100,000 students in the nine universities, 180,000 in the state colleges and 240 000 in the junior colleges. A system of transfers and cross-credits has been worked out.

[Summer Graduation: Address by the Vice-Chancellor]

To enable the universities and colleges to plan properly, the State of California maintains highly accurate statistics of pupils and students, and takes into account the very large immigration rate as well as the birth-rate, and each institution is furnished annually with accurate forecasts of the numbers to be expected each year for that and the following nine years. The forecasts are brought up to date each year and the State makes financial provision on a generous basis, ten years in advance, for the building and other requirements.

The total budget is \$1,000 M for nine campuses, roughly \$100 M for each unit of 10,000 students, including capital works. Wits is roughly this size and has an annual budget of \$10 M, about one-tenth of the Californian equivalent institution. If one allows for the fact that American building costs are three times as great and their salaries are twice ours, there is a ratio of about four to one in overall financing.

Backed up with support of this kind, a university can keep abreast of world development in virtually any field, can plan ahead with the certainty not only that the facilities will be available when the students arrive, but that the funds will be there to pay for them. Similar plans have been developed in Britain and Australia, and while the scale of finance is not nearly as generous as the American scale, it is nevertheless twice as generous as that provided for the universities in South Africa.

One cannot but ask why this should be so. What is the reason why this country cannot bring itself to the stage of financing education soundly and in time? It has been stated that education enjoys high priority in both government and provincial circles, and yet progress in planning and finance is slow and often too late to prevent an exodus of frustrated staff members.

### Finance Policy

The answer to this question may well lie in what might be termed the policy of 'percentage based on the past'. In such a policy, development is allowed to take place at a fixed rate which is calculated on what has happened before. This is common in government departments in most established countries, and the acceptable rate of growth is a figure like seven per cent or ten per cent per annum.

When this is the scheme of growth, then if in any one year a greater rate of growth is proposed, this will be regarded as abnormal and will be resisted unless the most powerful reasons can be argued for its acceptance. Even if a greater growth is agreed to, this is also calculated as a percentage of what happened the year before and is liable to be referred to years later as the time when the large percentage growth took place.

South African university financing in the past has been based upon just such a system. The funds to be granted to a university are calculated by a formula, based on student numbers, teaching and laboratory activities and the like, and this is a highly acceptable *method* of doing it and superior to that used in many

countries. However, the formula makes use of the actual *costs* of running the university in the past, and at one stage it even made use of the student numbers of the *preceding* year. However good the formula might be, it cannot satisfy the needs of a university unless it is built upon the needs of the future, rather than upon the costs of the past.

If in the past the financial needs had been met adequately, it is conceivable that a normal rate of expansion calculated on the past might meet the situation for a time, at least until such time as a sudden new field of knowledge opened up and had to be included in the university's programme. But if, as has been the case, the past history is one of underfinancing, then no normally acceptable percentage improvement could rectify matters.

### Overseas Patterns

This was recognised in Britain after the war when, in about 1948, it was realised that unless the universities were given a really massive injection of money so as to build themselves up and equip themselves properly, British education, science and technology would fall behind, and Britain would also fall behind by comparison with other countries. The Robbins' report provided the plan, and what is even more important, *the plan was implemented*. As a result of this vigorous policy, two important things happened.

Firstly, the existing universities were enabled to build adequately and to grow and consolidate, and secondly, a great number of new universities were instituted. It is very important indeed to appreciate that both of these things happened, and not either one at the expense of the other. It is now twenty years later and the fruits of this imaginative policy are being enjoyed.

In Australia, the pattern is very similar, although it happened later in time, and one has only to visit universities like Sydney, New South Wales and Macquarie in the Sydney area, Newcastle to the south and Monash in the Melbourne area, to witness the tremendous national benefits following from a far-seeing, vigorous and general financial policy for education. Canada has embarked upon an equally bold plan for higher education and the developments in the provinces of Ontario and Alberta, and particularly in and around Toronto itself, are outstanding.

### Essential Experiences

In these three countries, the vigour of the financing policy is reflected in the vigour of the universities, and in the quality of the staff they engage and the research students they retain. It must also be remembered that this nourishment has been fed to the universities for many years and that only now are they strong and thriving; but they have been through the essential intellectual experiences of the past ten years. It is this last point which I wish to emphasise particularly, as it has a profound bearing on our own situation.

[Summer Graduation: Address by the Vice-Chancellor]

Our universities are not income-earning businesses. They depend for their income upon the goodwill and support of the government and upon the support of generous private donors. Student fees contribute less than one-fifth towards the cost. In any one particular year, a university has a relatively fixed sum of money to spend, and out of this sum it has to pay the salaries of its very large staff, make reasonable provision for the running expenses, provide necessary equipment and put up and maintain its buildings. If there is any money over, the university can agree to embark upon some new development in study or research, or buy an important but expensive piece of equipment or finance an expedition to the South Pole or a mission to a neighbouring state, or develop adult education, or re-equip a laboratory that has become obsolete, or a hundred similar items.

Our universities cannot operate at any appreciable financial loss, so that once the budget reaches the expected income, further expenditure cannot be contemplated. Consequently, as with any business, the university shows a balance sheet each year on which expenditure and income more or less balance, and there may be a small surplus taken into reserves or a small deficit met from these same reserves. This is what the balance sheet shows, and perhaps the layman might be forgiven for assuming that the university runs satisfactorily and manages to come out reasonably well on its income.

The true picture could only be depicted on a kind of academic balance sheet on which the real deficit would be shown. The real deficit is not the amount spent over and above the income, but the deficit in knowledge and experience which should have been gained in that year, but was not, because the necessary equipment could not be bought, because the library books and periodicals were not received, because the necessary staff appointments were not made, because the time which the academics should have spent in reading, teaching, researching, was taken up with administrative details that should have been done by the secretary who was not engaged.

These are the deficits, and they exist not only in the experiences of the staff, but also in those of the generation of students passing through the university at the time. They are deficits which might be made good, years later, by visiting and studying at other universities, or might never be made good at all.

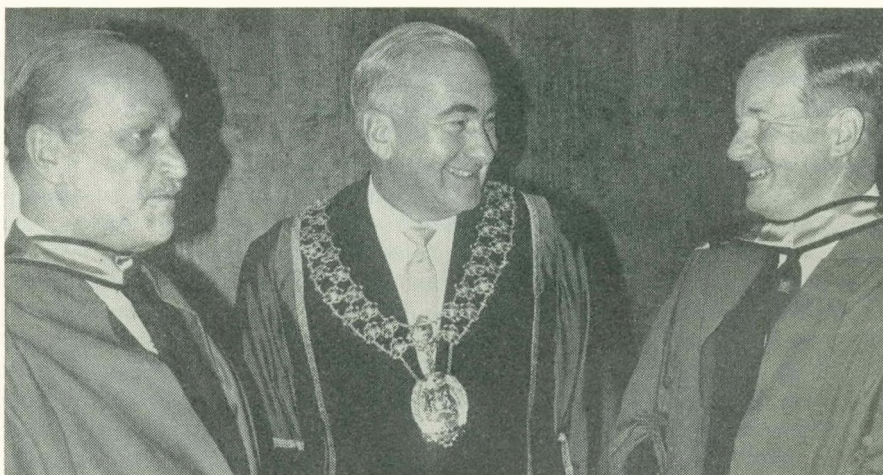
#### Minimal Resources

The true needs of our universities, if listed now for 1970, would certainly greatly exceed the grant made in any previous year, even without the addition of the backlog in staff, buildings and equipment. As a percentage of the grant for the preceding year, the increase would seem very great indeed; but the basis of finance having once been established, the annual increase thereafter might even be calculable on a reasonable percentage basis. To expect the backlog to be made up fully out of government grant now, would, I believe, be unreasonable, and universities can only hope to persuade private donors that the gaps in knowledge and experience must be made good.

It is entirely reasonable, however, to expect the government, when assessing grants for education, to consider what the universities are expected to do. The universities are expected to educate, and it is in the Latin origin of the word—meaning to lead out—that the real meaning of education rests. The universities must lead and therefore be the leaders and, to lead, the academics must be in the forefront, not continually lagging behind in knowledge, but pointing the way to be followed by others.

Up to the present, our universities have performed a mammoth task with minimal resources. Their dedicated staffs have had to devote far more of their time and energy to straight instruction than is normal elsewhere in the world, and too little to study, reading and research. Nevertheless, up until the end of 1968, at least the universities were aware of their finances for the following year.

But last year and again this year, while a new formula is being sought, the universities have received a block sum, insufficient this year for even the basic running



*Dr Quintin Whyte, former director of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, and Dr P. R. B. Lewis, former Mayor of Johannesburg, are photographed with the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr S. Moss, after they had received honorary degrees at the summer graduation ceremony.*



[Summer Graduation: Address by the Vice-Chancellor]

needs, and with no certainty at all of the likely financial provision in the future. Planning under these conditions is meaningless and development virtually impossible. The universities are in a most exceedingly serious and difficult position. The hopes lie in the fact that a government commission is in session and that this commission may make wise recommendations. The supreme hope is, of course, that any recommendations will be implemented, and soon.

#### **Dedicated Staff**

For all these reasons, it is more than ever remarkable that we have been able to recruit and retain our dedicated staff, and through their efforts to bring to a climax the studies of our distinguished graduands. It is a tribute to the professors and to their staffs of teachers, tutors, demonstrators and technicians that this University is able to graduate 1 282 students at last year's November and December Graduations and at these Summer Graduation Ceremonies, 251 of whom have gained a degree higher than that of bachelor.

I am highly appreciative of the loyalty of the staff and their devotion to the ideals of education and to the ideals of this University. Although we all hope for a greatly improved future, perhaps we will all find that some of our best work will have been performed under the most difficult conditions.

I am able today to address only a fraction of the large number of graduands, but my remarks apply to all. Whether you have been prepared to enter a profession or whether you have spent your years at the University gaining a broader or a more specialised education, let me impress upon you the important thought that you have by no means completed that training or education. I would like to feel sure that the University has prepared you for learning, and that you will never cease to study and observe and gain knowledge from those for whom you work, and from those who work for you.

I trust that you will always cherish this University and its scholars, that you will live your own lives according to its ideals of learning and ethical behaviour, and that you will always respect its goal of academic excellence together with a deep involvement in the affairs of our community. To those of you about to start upon your careers I convey our best wishes and express our confidence in your success. To those of you who propose to study further, or who have in mind an academic career, I say welcome back! To all of you the University offers congratulations and thanks for having participated in our work for so many years.

#### **ADDRESS BY DR S. BIESHEUVEL**

Contemporary life is dominated by science and technology. These are the subjects that are making the greatest impact on our happiness, our wealth, our future, our security, on the course of development of western culture.

A second dominating factor is the increasing specialisation and professionalisation of our occupational life. This is very much reflected in our educational system, not only in the emphasis that is placed on preparing to earn a living, but on the extent to which education has become mere training and the acquisition of competence and qualifications.

These trends are clearly reflected in the present state of University education, the proliferation of technical faculties and diploma courses, and the dwindling number of students taking an arts degree.

It is therefore important to ask, in the face of these two dominant influences tempting students away from the study of the humanities, what can be said in favour of an Arts degree.

This question must be considered under three headings:

Does an arts degree provide a means of earning a living?

What is its value in promoting citizenship?

Does it contribute towards the realisation of inner resources, thus enabling the individual to achieve happiness regardless of extraneous circumstances?

Placed in this order, these three questions move from the material through the social to the spiritual ends of human existence.

#### **Earning a Living**

To deal first with the mundane but practical question of earning a living.

An arts degree at the bachelor level provides no qualification of any kind, not even in the subject in which one has taken a major. You are not a historian, a philosopher, a sociologist or a classicist until you have an honours degree behind you, and even then you are no more than a candidate for further study towards professional academic status.

As only some fourteen per cent of arts graduates achieve honours status and still fewer proceed to higher degrees, it is evident that taking arts as a qualification for an academic career applies only to a very small minority.

Career-wise, one must therefore take arts either as an integral part of some professional course, such as law, or logopedics, or one must link it with professional training for which the arts degree is a necessary preparation, as in the case of teaching, librarianship, and to some extent applied psychology.

#### **Dual Purpose**

If one takes the arts degree as part of a professional course it tends to get too structured and specific to

[Summer Graduation: Address by Dr S. Biesheuvel]

capture the full meaning of an Arts curriculum. This does not apply to those for whom the B.A. degree is a preliminary and who are left with considerable freedom of choice. They can satisfy their broad intellectual needs, as well as choose some of the content subjects they may require, for example, a teaching subject in the case of those proceeding to an educational qualification. This dual purpose applies to many arts students, and provides ample justification for taking the course.

There remains, however, an equally large, if not larger proportion who are *professionally homeless* and who wonder what on earth induced them to spend three years in qualifying for nothing at all.

It is for them that the business world could provide a promising outlet. Business is often looked down upon because it is believed to be purely materialistic, somewhat amorphous in its functions, and definitely lacking in professional cachet.

#### False Generalisations

These are of course false generalisations. There are as many men in business for whom doing the job is the thing, as in any other occupational pursuit; there is as much variety and skill content in business as in many of the so-called learned professions, and with the advent of the M.B.A. degree in particular, the process of professionalisation of management is proceeding apace.

Moreover, business life has a quality which is becoming more and more rare in our highly organised world—namely an opportunity for risk-taking, adventure, conquest and empire-building. These activities regrettably are, not always directed towards socially constructive ends. What room is there for the arts graduate in this highly practical and, of necessity, more materialistic than idealistic world? Is he not too contemplative, too theoretical, too cautious, too intellectually honest for this competitive world, where wheedling and dealing may be more important than truth and rectitude?

We should beware not to be misled by stereotypes which do not correspond with reality. Having lived in both worlds, I can say with conviction that I have found as much integrity, deep thinking, deliberation and professional ethics in the market place as in academe, even though the ultimate values might be different.

If C. P. Snow's depiction of what goes on in the corridors of power of the academic world are fair comment, the dons need not stand back for the tycoons, bears, bulls, stage and the whole business menagerie, when it comes to intrigue and double dealing.

#### Disciplined Minds

Business does not, in the first instance and primarily, need people with specific skills and knowledge in accounting, law, finance or marketing procedures. Its very first requirement is for people with disciplined minds, who can think through problems to their logical conclusions, taking into account a wide range of context, facts, near and remote.

These facts relate to an astonishingly wide variety of sectors of knowledge such as populations, their growth and characteristics; people, their needs, desires, attitudes, beliefs and motives; the geographic environment and its resources; the sociological environment and its stabilities or upheavals; the political climate, both national and international; the technological world and what it may have in store for mankind in the way of surprises, new vistas and new menaces; computers and the new powers they have placed in our hands; history and the perspectives it gives us about almost any event that occurs.

#### A Critical Approach

An arts degree is easily the best means of achieving these perspectives, of getting informed about the cumulative wisdom of our culture and civilisation, of marshalling this information in an orderly world view, assuming of course that studies are diligently pursued and the subjects are chosen with discrimination. Actually most subjects will do, because the essence of this type of study is to develop a critical approach, to learn to see the wood for the trees and to think in a consequential manner.

But obviously, from a content point of view, there is a plus factor in such disciplines as history, economics, sociology, psychology, political science, statistics and above all English.

You would be surprised to know how carefully the language of an annual report is scrutinised, how just the right word is sought to convey the meaning the Board has in mind.

Communication is one of the major functions of management, both within the enterprise and outside, particularly with the public; and a mastery of English, or Afrikaans as the case may be, is an essential requirement.

#### Decision Taking

Yet another function of management, decision taking, is greatly facilitated by the ability to marshal and appraise facts, and though the academic environment may be more noted for contemplation than action, nevertheless the essential basis for the capacity to take sound decisions is laid there.

The very remoteness of the classroom and library from the immediate demands imposed by the work-a-day situation provides a favourable setting for the development of decision-taking skills. There is an enormous difference between the impulsive, off-the-cuff act, and the deliberation and thinking-through on which effective business decisions are based.

#### Innovative Thinking

Finally, successful managers are also innovative thinkers. In order to survive, business must advance, and in order to advance it requires new ideas, and constant adjustment of policies and practices to changing circumstances.

[Summer Graduation: Address by Dr S. Biesheuvel]

There is no prescription for the development of creative thought. It is a dimension of intelligence which some possess and others do not. But an arts course is sure to detect a potentiality for innovative thinking, to foster it and to establish divergent ways of looking at problems which favour the emergence of novel solutions.

### **Business Management**

By thus stressing the importance of the general intellectual as distinct from the professional and specific skill or knowledge requirements of business management, I do not wish to minimise the importance of the latter. The movement to give management a professional status is gaining ground and rightly so.

But the training necessary to achieve this can best be undertaken as one gains experience on the job, by way of advanced management courses of limited duration, a succession of seminars on a wide variety of topics, and of course by taking the Master of Business Administration degree. A B.A. degree is a very suitable preparation for the latter.

It may well be asked whether a B. Com. degree would not be more appropriate; but this degree is in itself a semi-professional or technological preparation for business and therefore fails to give the broader mental discipline aspects which have been stressed as the peculiar virtue of the arts degree.

One finds fault with it, as one finds fault with all the technological training courses at the University—medicine and engineering in particular—in that they do not develop the whole man, rely too much on inculcation of knowledge, and too little on sharpening the intellectual process. Because it is so comprehensive in its scope and nature, business management can less afford to be turned into a technology than these other applied disciplines.

### **Specific Knowledge**

The specific knowledge elements in business, most obviously needed in accounting, secretarial, legal, and personnel work, can also be acquired after one has made a start and has found one's area of interest or experienced a particular need. Facilities for acquiring such knowledge by way of part time study are readily available. It must of course be realised that to start a career in business in this way means inevitably to start at the bottom of the ladder, to be prepared to perform tasks which, to begin with, may have little intrinsic interest or which impose no great intellectual demands.

One must get to know the warp and woof of business before one can weave the kind of carpets that will lift one to the managerial heights where abilities are taxed and the exciting events take place. It might surprise you to learn how short a time this may take for the right man, how young many of our managers are, and how much has been achieved by quite a few who had no formal qualifications beyond an arts degree with history, English or social science as majors.

Perhaps my remarks are more applicable to men than to women, and it is women in particular who predominate in the Faculty of Arts. Their scope is traditionally more limited, though public relations, personnel and accounting provide ample career opportunities. The secretarial field is, of course, the most readily accessible, and here an arts degree is a valuable preparation for the senior and more important posts.

These are demanding positions, calling for a high degree of judgement, comprehension, organising ability, and of course knowledge of the official languages. Whatever the cartoonists may suggest to the contrary, there is no room here for the dumb blonde who can merely rattle a typewriter or take shorthand without knowing what it is all about.

### **Good Citizenship**

I must now briefly refer to the other two purposes that are served by a training in arts, namely the cultivation of good citizenship and the self realisation of the individual.

Our society is becoming so complex that knowledge is not enough to enable one to retain some grasp of what is going on, and to entertain some consequential opinion on such matters as race conflict, sexual freedom, permissiveness, the generation gap, the population explosion, drugs, pollution, automation, religion in contemporary society, Chinese communism, nuclear weapons, road accidents and inflation, to name only the major ones.

More and more education of the inculcation of knowledge type won't help us. The human mind can't possibly hold all the facts that science so prolifically produces for us. Nor is factual knowledge, however complete, an assurance against the misuse of knowledge.

What we need is in the first place an objective and critical way of thinking.

In the second place we need perspective that will give meaning to facts; there is nothing more stultifying than facts that are unrelated to other facts and that have not been brought together to contribute to the emergence of some holistic world view.

Thirdly we must be aware of values, as part of the individual character; it is values that ultimately determine the ends men pursue, and the way in which they pursue them. And finally we need some insight into the nature of man, his potentialities for both good and evil, and how he gets the way he is.

### **The Values of Life**

I believe that the study of arts can meet these needs. For it is essentially concerned with the continuity and integration of human knowledge. What Hippocrates and Galen said about the physical nature of man is largely irrelevant today; but one cannot ignore what was said in the Bible, the Koran, the Vedanta, the Platonic discourses, the great classics of literature, about the mind of man and the values of life.

The sum total of these kinds of facts grows very

[Summer Graduation: Address by Dr S. Biesheuvel]

slowly; nothing becomes obsolete, part from certain inferences that may be drawn. Awareness constantly expands and deepens, and meanings become clearer for those who take the historical view. Even a superficial example will illustrate the point. The student revolt is less baffling when seen in the perspective of the evolution of the University as an institution, and the rôle played in it by students, staff and governing authorities.

Equally so, indignation at student preference for barricades instead of books when events happen that way, may be tempered by the knowledge that students throughout history have been deeply involved in, and often spearheaded significant social changes.

It would be naïve to believe that, by studying arts, we shall find an answer to the many problems that vex humanity or that we shall appreciably increase the sum total of human happiness. The sources of human discontent lie too deep for that.

But we would at least increase within the community the number of those who truly perceive the nature of the problems that beset mankind and who can help to redirect the sources or course of conflicts into less intractable and globally destructive channels.

### Self Realisation

I need to say little about our third objective, self realisation and reliance on inner resources.

Happy indeed is the person who succeeds in finding complete satisfaction in his daily task. But life is more than work, and the significance one derives from life so often depends very largely on what one does with one's leisure time.

The extent to which this time can be filled with meaningful activity which relates to the full realisation of one's potentialities, is important to all, but particularly so to women who so often have to forego the satisfactions that can be derived from the pursuit of a career. Diversion, relaxation, if one looks at the literal meaning of the words, are somewhat negative concepts, and amusement, which literally means 'to stare idly' is no better. I prefer the positive connotation of 'enthusiasm', which derives from 'en theos-the god within', an attribute which points to the presence of inner resources.

It is a poor student indeed who is not helped by an arts course in building up these inner resources, who is not stimulated by the study of literature, or the history of music, or fine arts, or the classics, or sociology, into acquiring an enduring interest, a continuing enthusiasm that will light up his day long after the graduation hood has been placed upon his shoulders, and that can give him some serenity, regardless of what fortune may otherwise have in store for him.

### ADDRESS BY DR W.S. RAPSON

It is a reflection of the magnitude of their operation today that many of our universities find it necessary to organise a number of graduation ceremonies each year. This in fact is the second of a first series of three 'Wits' ceremonies this year and it centres around the conferring of degrees upon some 250 graduands of the Faculty of Science on the one hand, and some 100 graduands of the Faculty of Arts on the other.

In case you gain the idea that these figures are in proportion to the numbers of those graduating from these faculties, let me hasten to add that our graduands in arts this evening constitute merely an overflow from the ranks of those who could not be accommodated at a predominantly arts graduation ceremony yesterday evening.

To every one of you, our graduands of the evening, and to your teachers, parents, families and friends, I should like to extend hearty congratulations on the success which you have achieved.

The graduate leaving university today enters into an exciting environment in S.A. for, if there is one thing that can be said without fear of contradiction concerning our complex South African society, it is that it is stimulating and full of challenge. Thus, we have to contend within a relatively small national context with many of the major problems which affect the world on an international scale. We have, for example, our own under-developed communities and our own different racial groups and cultures. We have also our own differing political philosophies, each with its own approach to the planning and development of the South Africa of the future.

You, who graduate this evening, must therefore meet responsibilities which extend far beyond the normal ones of simply carving out satisfying and rewarding careers for yourselves. You are entering the ranks of those who must surely play a major rôle in shaping this South Africa of the future.

### Respect for Individual Liberties

Within the often-confusing interplay of factors which will determine the course of developments in this southern-most tip of Africa, I would pick out two for particular emphasis because of their overriding effects. The one is respect for individual liberties and aspirations across the full cross section of our population. The other is active economic and industrial development. These two factors are of course essentially interdependent. Without respect for individual liberties and aspirations we must ultimately fail to maintain that co-operation and good will amongst our various racial groups on which our stability and our economic and industrial development depend. And without economic and industrial progress we shall certainly be unable to fulfil the growing aspirations of our less privileged fellow citizens.

Your opportunities to promote respect for personal

[Summer Graduation: Address by Dr W. S. Rapson]

liberties and aspirations will probably arise more in your private than in your public lives. Whenever these opportunities do occur, and in whatever context, I trust that your reactions will reflect your academic education, that they will be based on objective and human considerations and not upon any unreasonable wish to protect the positions of privilege in which I am sure you will find yourselves. Unless you, who are more privileged, promote and defend the liberties and aspirations of your less privileged fellow citizens to the full extent of what is practicable, then it is unlikely that your own image of the South Africa of the future will be realised.

Your opportunities to promote economic and industrial development on the other hand, will occur almost exclusively in your working and personal lives. Since this is so predominantly a scientific occasion I shall, with apologies to our graduands in arts, speak particularly of the rôle of scientists in this connection.

The importance of the scientific profession in South Africa today needs continuing emphasis. The African, for example, displays as yet no signs of particular interest in or aptitude for science at either the technician or professional level. It is true that his opportunities for training and employment in these spheres are severely limited, but if we are to judge by experience in the United States where Negro contributions to science are still relatively insignificant, then we must for many years to come expect to be dependent on our white population for recruits to the scientific profession.

All present indications are that an adequate supply of recruits from this source is unlikely to be forthcoming.

### Three-fold Role

Against the background, therefore, let us examine the demands for the services of scientists in South Africa. The rôle of the scientific profession in South Africa today is essentially three-fold. Firstly, it must supply recruits to the teaching profession at all levels; school, technical college and university. Secondly, it must meet the demands for scientists in industry and in commerce. And thirdly, it must supply the scientists needed by state departments and statutory agencies for planning and control, and for research and development.

What is the position in these three spheres? In teaching it is undoubtedly one of acute crisis. This state of crisis is however not peculiar to South Africa since, throughout the Western world there is currently a marked trend away from science-based careers. Indeed, science and technology seem rapidly to be losing their glamour, and one is even led to reflect as to whether the hippie and flower children cults of our times are not perhaps to be interpreted as expressions of discontent with the conditions of life which are resulting from our technological revolution.

Whatever the cause, teaching is the sphere in which scientists at all levels, except the highest, tend to earn least. It is therefore the one that is suffering most. To the old cynicism 'those that can do; those that

can't, teach' must perhaps be added another, in respect of science and mathematics, namely, that 'those who could teach, don't'. When one learns for example that the number of science graduates trained for the Diploma in Education at the Johannesburg College of Education, which serves all the English-medium schools in the Transvaal, has averaged only nineteen per year over the past five years, then one realises that we are in the process of losing the capacity to teach science effectively in our European schools, let alone in schools for other sections of the population.

In Great Britain a working party was recently set up to study the British manifestations of the problem by the Royal Society, the Council of Engineering Institutions and the Council of Science and Technology Institutes. Whilst this working party was able to suggest a number of palliative measures for consideration, it recorded at the same time its conviction 'that there would be no major improvement . . . until the career structure for secondary school teachers had improved'. A decision to take the step of improving his career structure is apparently no easier to achieve in South Africa than it is in Britain despite the fact that it becomes increasingly urgent with time.

### Acute Problems

In the industrial as opposed to the educational sphere the situation is by no means so critical since, within this sphere, salaries and conditions of service tend to adjust themselves rapidly to changing circumstances. Industry is therefore always in a position—whithin limits—to draw scientists from other spheres of employment.

There are problems in the transition from university to industrial life, however, which are particularly acute for scientists.

It will be well in example for those of you who plan careers in industry to appreciate however that a three-year university degree in science is usually an all too inadequate preparation for professional employment in industry, and that it is not at all unusual for those beginning industrial employment at this level to experience considerable frustration. On the one hand this arises from a lack of experience and university instruction concerning industrial operations. On the other hand there is all too often a lack of understanding, particularly on the part of smaller companies, or companies which are not science based, of the true functions and competence of scientists at this level. At one extreme this can lead to unjustified expectations on the part of the employer, and at the other to such graduates being employed—and continuing to be employed—more as technicians than as professional scientists. Even four-year science graduates with their more advanced training must expect difficulties in adapting themselves to industrial life whilst those with higher degrees such as the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees can encounter the greatest difficulty of all, because of the specialised nature of their training in the advanced years.

[Summer Graduation: Address by Dr W. S. Rapson]

Elsewhere, and especially in Great Britain where attempts are being made to increase the absorption of scientists into industry, these difficulties of adaptation from university to industrial life are currently the subject of vigorous debate. Not only are industries examining critically the ways in which they induct science graduates into their employment, but they are also debating with universities ways and means by which the latter can promote and assist the transition, by modifications to their curricula.

A similar dialogue in South Africa between industrial employers of scientists and universities could undoubtedly be beneficial.

For the science graduate who successfully adapts himself to the industrial environment, however, industries offer today perhaps the best opportunities for rapid advancement, though this can seldom be achieved in a purely scientific capacity, and must be sought in technical management or in management itself. Thus, from a career taken from a narrow professional point of view, the best advice that can be given to the young scientist entering industry is that he should as soon as possible seek training or experience in line management, and at the same time widen his knowledge and appreciation of all aspects and disciplines involved in the industry he serves. In fact, in order to succeed and achieve in due course the transition from scientist to manager or technical manager, he should in considerable measure de-specialise.

Despite the greater promise of industrial employment, the position at present in South Africa is that the number of openings is still limited. By far the greatest proportion of science graduates in the Republic is employed in state departments and in statutory research agencies such as the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, the C.S.I.R., the Atomic Energy Board, and the National Institute for Metallurgy. It is within these organisations and within the universities that there are to be found our greatest reservoirs of scientific skills, and it is here that many of the scientific recruits to industry obtain their first professional training and experience.

#### Cause for Concern

Within these organisations the position of scientists, in contrast to that of science, is currently a cause for public concern. A differentiation was introduced several years ago between the initial salaries of scientists and engineers with comparable university training. The object at that time was to increase the flow of students into engineering and to enable the state and the statutory bodies to compete more effectively with private enterprise for engineering personnel. The very considerable differentiation in favour of engineering graduates has certainly achieved this.

The time therefore seems ripe for a revision of this whole policy of differentiation. Reports from a number of our universities today show a significant reduction or levelling off in the number of entrants to science

departments. This means not only that the prospects of a larger number of science graduates being available for the already depleted teaching profession is becoming more remote, but also that the number of graduates with those special abilities necessary for creative research, must diminish in the near future.

#### Quality in Jeopardy

The quality of our research institutions and therefore the contributions which they can be expected to make to our industrial and economic advancement, are therefore being put increasingly in jeopardy.

To summarise, it will be apparent from what I have said this evening that the scientific profession is now adversely affected by the increasing competition for trained manpower in the Republic. This is seen most clearly in education where career opportunities are least rewarding. It is seen also in a lack of increase or fall in the inflow to some of our university science faculties.

Whereas this may be due in part to the world trend away from science in the younger generation, it must also be attributed directly to the state policy of differentiating between the salaries of engineers and scientists, to the disadvantage of the latter. In an era in which innovation is the basis of so much industrial development, South Africa can ill afford to promote science but not the training of an adequate number of its exponents.

When I have discussed the scientific profession in South Africa as I have done this evening, it has been my intention to paint a picture of it, in terms of its ability to serve the country's needs, not only now, but also in the years to come. It has also been my object to give to our science graduates some idea of the state of the profession they are joining. If this picture has emerged, as I am afraid it has done, good only in patches like the curate's egg, then these are but the facts of life. Condition for scientists in South Africa are certainly not Utopian. For my own part, I would not change my profession for any other, and my reactions to a Utopian world are, that could we ever achieve it, it would most assuredly be a dull place in which to live and work.

## Orations for the Honorary Degrees

### QUINTIN ALEXANDER WHYTE

This oration was delivered by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Professor E. Kahn, in presenting

QUINTIN ALEXANDER WHYTE

*for the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa*

In some quarters, one is given to understand, the attitude is taken that an acute social conscience embracing impartially the whole human race is an attribute

## [Summer Graduation: Orations]

of which the possessor ought to be ashamed. This University has never taken such a view and never shall. Nay, so far as any institution can be said to have a collective mind, its firm belief is that such a conscience is one to be sought for and admired.

In Quintin Whyte we have one who has devoted a large part of his life—still, happily, in its flower—to giving expression to his own acute social conscience and trying to develop that of others, for the benefit of all who live in this country. South Africa should take pride in the work of her adopted son; and we wish to express our gratitude, esteem and admiration.

Quintin Whyte was born in 1909 in Scotland, the domicile of origin of such large numbers of men and women who have rendered signal service to South Africa. He attended the University of St. Andrews, where he graduated with first class honours in both history and economics. Then he heeded Dr Samuel Johnson's oft-quoted remark, "The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road, that leads him to England", and attended Cambridge University until 1932, when he joined the Indian Civil Service as a member of the staff of that distinguished administrator and scholar, Lord Hailey, then Governor of the United Provinces.

Some years later, failing health brought Whyte to South Africa, where he taught at Healdtown and Lovedale. In 1944 he became assistant to the Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and since that date up to a few months ago he was wholly identified with the Institute and its work, more particularly since he succeeded to the Directorship on the resignation of Mr J. D. Rheinallt Jones from that post in 1947. Happily the South African climate, and perhaps, too, the challenge of the problems of race relations in South Africa, restored his health and stimulated an unflagging energy which he has devoted to the service of this country.

The South African Institute of Race Relations was established at this university in 1928, following the visit of Dr Loram to this country under the aegis of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Its first Director was Rheinallt Jones, who resigned from the post of Assistant Registrar of the University in March, 1929, in order to give full-time attention to the new organisation. The Institute continued to be housed, for a long period, within the University, and the ultimate physical separation did not diminish the mutually fruitful influence of each institution upon the other. Quintin Whyte inherited this close association with our University, which looks upon his achievements over the last twenty-five years as, in effect, being those of an honorary, and honoured, member of this academic community; and his Directorship has raised the status of the Institute to the highest level.

**Non-partisan Discussion**

The functions of the Institute, as a fact-finding instrument and a forum for non-partisan discussion,

have never been better expressed than in Quintin Whyte's own words: "Whatever solution people believe in for South Africa's racial problems—apartheid or integration or even simply wait and see—there are things such as poverty, education, the avoidance of violence and the relief of distress, which are beyond political slogans and which all South Africans should be concerned with. The Institute is a reconciling agency. Whatever happens in South Africa, there will always be group tensions. Groups cannot communicate. People do." That is the reason for his belief in the Institute's function: to bring people together so that they can talk to one another and so seek a fair and peaceful adjustment for South Africa's racial problems.

To this great task he brought not only intellectual qualities of a high order but an integrity which commanded respect across the party lines, ensuring fulfilment of the Institute's pledge to avoid embroilment in party politics; and an unflinching courage in the pursuit of truth and right.

In this task he was fortunate in having the participation of his South African wife, Maida, whose special contribution has been a vast practical effort to ameliorate illiteracy among the Bantu peoples.

In offering Quintin Whyte a place of honour amongst its honorary graduates on his retirement from the Directorship of the Institute, the University wishes to pay tribute to the Institute, its officers and its staff, and, particularly, to pay tribute to an outstanding personality who has enriched and ennobled the Institute and the ideals which it serves.

**PATRICK ROBERT BRIAN LEWIS**

This oration was delivered by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Professor E. Kahn, in presenting

PATRICK ROBERT BRIAN LEWIS

*for the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa*

"*Civis Romanus sum*"—"I am a Roman citizen"—we are told by Cicero was the ancient proud appeal, an appeal which had oft saved men from indignity in the uttermost parts of the earth. Patrick Lewis, who has travelled to such parts, could well say "I am a Johannesburg citizen"—though whether in the present temper of the world this will save him from indignity, alas, may be doubted.

For Patrick Lewis is the quintessential citizen of this city. Here he was born, here he was educated, here he has laboured, here he has wrought good works, here he has given so many years of that selfless public service that is so often sought and so seldom found.

This is a small city among the giants of this world, and one not blessed with an abundance of natural beauty. But there are among us those who know the vibrant soul of her and love her. Of these is Patrick Lewis.

Patrick Lewis, who was born in 1910, matriculated in

## [Summer Graduation: Orations]

1928 from Jeppe High School, that distinguished scholastic institution that has yielded so much to the intellectual, sporting and public life of this country and city, and whence so many of the academics of this University hail.

Thereafter he prepared himself for his accountancy examinations by attending the professional courses conducted by this University and he subsequently attended courses for the Diploma in Native Affairs, manifesting so early in his career the special sphere of interest in which he was later to make so significant a contribution. In 1934 Lewis qualified as a chartered accountant and practised in his profession until 1963.

His public service has included holding office as a member of the Saxonwold School Committee, of the governing bodies of the Jeppe High School and Parktown Boys' High School, of the Council of the Transvaal Society of Accountants and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, and since 1962, of the Board of the Baragwanath Hospital, one of the teaching hospitals of the University. For fifteen years he was honorary treasurer of the South African Institute of Race Relations, whose recently retired director by a happy coincidence we also seek to honour today, and in 1953 he was elected as one of the ten honorary life members of the Institute. During 1962 to 1965 he represented the Parktown constituency in the Transvaal Provincial Council.

**Masterly Survey**

It was in May 1957 that Patrick Lewis was first elected to the Johannesburg City Council (he was re-elected in October 1957 and in 1962 and 1967), and in 1958 he became chairman of the Council's Non-European Affairs Committee, a position which he has since held continuously except for his year of office as Mayor of Johannesburg in 1969.

In 1966 he contributed the fifth lecture in the University series commemorating the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Johannesburg and the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the University's predecessor, the South African School of Mines at Kimberley.

In this masterly survey, *A 'City' within a City—the Creation of Soweto*, he modestly pinpoints 1954 as the beginning of a 'period of breakthrough, when the seemingly impossible was achieved'; but his predecessors and collaborators, we believe, will not hesitate to signalise his assumption of the chairmanship of the City Council's Non-European Affairs Committee as the real beginning of that phase of civic activity which ended the shantytown period of Non-White housing in Johannesburg and saw the acceptance by the local authority of the responsibility for the creation of a civilised mode of living for the Non-White population of the city. This, of course, has been no single-handed endeavour, but the achievement of a splendid team of municipal officers who have been inspired by Patrick Lewis's single-handed devotion to the uplifting of the

urban Bantu and by the assurance of his determined support in the provision of housing, roads, water supply, sanitary and cleaning services, public halls, schools, medical services, mass immunisation, clinics, crèches, social welfare services, vocational training centres, elected boards, public order and personal security. Of 'The "City" within a City' in the best of its many aspects, Patrick Lewis is well entitled to aver, in the classic phrase: "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*" —"if you seek his monument, look around you".

In conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Patrick Lewis, the University pays tribute to the great achievement of the Johannesburg City Council, its Non-European Affairs Committee and its officials in the creation of the unique city of Soweto with its 530 000 inhabitants, as well as to his own most distinguished public service, devoted to the welfare of our Bantu co-citizens. \*



# City's oldest 'baccy' shop flakes out

Wosley  
Bida  
29  
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70

ANOTHER Johannesburg landmark will be erased this week, when the building housing the oldest tobacconist shop — owned by one family for more than 60 years — is demolished.

Johannesburg - born Mr. Leslie Hammerchlag (46), spoke wryly today in his new shop. "My father Max, a tobacco manufacturer, opened our President Street shop just off Rissik Street about 1910, and now the beautiful solid mahogany fixtures are to be auctioned. They don't suit this modern shop.

"When I came out of the army in 1945, I started working for my father, while he ran the oldest-oldest tobacconist shop in the city, on the corner of Market Street and Loveday Street.

"I took over the two shops in 1960, and the oldest-oldest was demolished two years later."

#### THE MIXTURE

He picked up three notebooks, their pages yellowed with age, and flicked through them. "In these are details of the tobacco mixtures and the pipes which regular customers ordered and re-ordered through the years," he said.

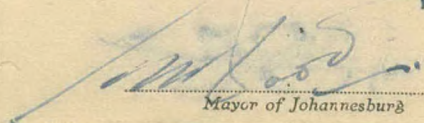
"And we have a customer well into his 80s," interjected his wife Bertha. "He's been coming to us once a month since 1913.

"Now we have moved, each morning we pick up dozens of jackpot entries from under our door, which people mistake for that of The Star town office, next to us."

Said her husband: "I do miss the old place, although our staff including London-born Mrs. Doris Mundell, and Jacob Tshoke (who has been with us for more than 20 years) are still employed.

With the Compliments of  
the Mayor

COUNCILLOR P. R. B. LEWIS



Mayor of Johannesburg



Gen. Manager of Transport

11 JUNE 1957.

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of the City Council of Johannesburg

# WASHDAY BLUES DRIVEN AWAY

**EVEN** for a young woman whose arms are strong, washing heavy towels and sheets can be a tiring chore.

For the old, it is often an impossible task, especially if you are crippled with arthritis and your only washing facility is a hand basin.

Many elderly people in Johannesburg live alone in tiny rooms or minute flats. Some are bedridden, others are in failing health — and to them the van, packed with sheets and towels, stopping outside their door is a welcome sight.

Operation "Rub and Scrub," a laundry service bringing clean sheets to the frail aged, started this month. The brainchild of the former Mayoress, Mrs. Patrick Lewis, it is being run by the "Meals on Wheels" service of the Congregational Church Food Distribution Service.

They have a pool of 600 sheets and 400 towels, and each week they exchange clean sheets for dirty ones. About 200 people in Johannesburg need the service.

"There is a great necessity for a laundry service for old people," said Mrs. Lewis,

who helped to distribute the sheets and towels on the opening day.

Over R3 000 was raised to start the service, though more money will be needed to keep it running.

Many of the donations came from elderly people who themselves exist on a pittance. And schoolgirls at Waverley Girls High School embroidered 200 pillowcases which they donated to the service.

"We need more volunteers to drive the van," said Mrs. A. Cramer, the supervisor-manageress of "Meals on Wheels." Anyone who is interested in helping to bring clean linen to the aged can telephone Mrs. Cramer at 724-9368.



*A HELPING HAND — Mrs. Patrick Lewis (in the background) helps a delighted Mrs. H. Allswang to tuck in the sheets.*

# Hot Line

NEWS ABOUT GLENS . . . THE COMPANY . . . ITS PEOPLE . . . ITS PRODUCTS  
 Head Office: P.O. Box 6406, Johannesburg. Branches at Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg,  
 Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Windhoek. No. 8 JULY 1970



Mr. Patrick Lewis, Chairman

## EXPANSION.... NEW MEN ON BIGGER GLENS BOARD

THE BOARD of directors of Glens (Pty.) Ltd., was recently enlarged by the appointment of executive directors from among its senior staff.

### Visit by Thorn chief



MR. VERNON COFFEE, chairman and managing director of Thorn Domestic Appliances Ltd., of Britain, recently visited South Africa to make the acquaintance of the Thorn and Glens organisations and to examine the market here.

Mr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of Glens, announced the following additions to the board:

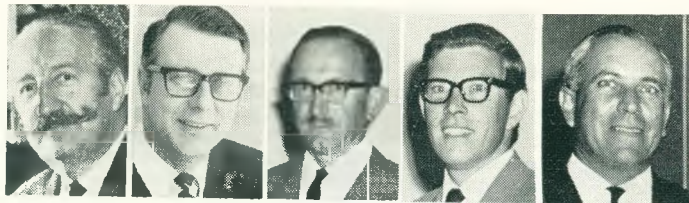
- Mr. Alan Drysdale, previously group general manager, appointed as managing director.
- Mr. Len Parnaby, Glens Durban branch manager, appointed a director.
- Mr. Rob Heywood, previously marketing manager, appointed as marketing director.
- Mr. Brian Lewis, previously sales manager, appointed as sales director.

In addition, Mr. Patrick Lewis announced that, consequent on the retirement of Mr. D. N. Dow from the Kenwood Manufacturing Company Ltd. of Havant, Mr. Jack Duffield, of Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. of Johannesburg, had joined the board in his place.

In addition to those new members, the directorate of Glens includes: Mr. O. G. Lewis and Mr. P. W. Allsebrook, who is also the chairman of Kenwood Industries Ltd., Kenwood's South African factory.



P. J. Allsebrook A. J. W. Drysdale



J. Duffield R. Heywood O. G. Lewis B. Lewis L. Parnaby

### HONOURED KEF

KEF ELECTRONICS LTD., the leading British manufacturer of hi-fi loudspeakers, has recently won two important awards.

First came the British National Export Council's Award for 1970 followed, a few weeks later, by the Queen's Award to Industry for 1970, in recognition of Kef's export achievements. Kef is the first firm to receive the two awards in the same year.

The Queen's Award was given to Kef for a substantial and sustained increase in exports over three years and a very high percentage of exports to total sales.

Bearing in mind the excellence of Kef products, the notable increase in export sales is not surprising.

Kef Electronics was founded only in 1961; yet it has had a dynamic effect on the loudspeaker market because of the high quality of its products and technical innovations.

A major feature of all Kef loudspeakers is the use of plastics for the construction of sound-radiating diaphragms.

RAYMOND COOKE, managing director of Kef Electronics, is the man who has done so much to make Kef a brilliant leader in its field by his application of engineering and electronics knowledge to the hi-fi loudspeaker market.



Mr. Cooke is also an accomplished musician with an enviable knowledge of the world's classics. He is seen here (left) on the Kef stand at the Rand Show, with his sales manager, Mr. Ray Pyman. Their expert and knowledgeable approach to the merits of the various Kef units on display provided visitors to the stand with a fresh and rewarding experience.

Connoisseurs of the best in loudspeakers, pick-up arms and cartridges for hi fi systems, appreciate the relative high performance values of Kef and Grace products, for which Glens are the sole South African distributors. Turn to Pages 3 and 4 for product reports from these companies.

# At the Gold Medal exhibit...



John Kingsburgh, links, en Graham Beadle, die twee lede van Glens wat hoofsaaklik verantwoordelik was vir die wen van 'n Goue Medalie by die Randse Skou.

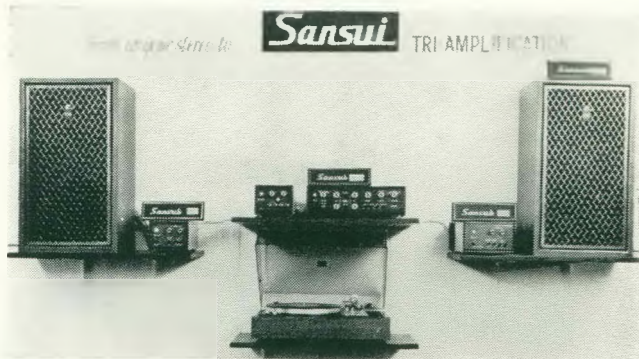


Die ontvangs- en navraagstoel by Glens se pawiljoen wat deur aantrekklike Tertia van Vreden bestuur was. Hier gee sy 'n inligtingspamflet aan 'n besoeker.

Mev. Z. Billett, een van Glens se Kenwood demonstrateurs, het altyd 'n waarderende gehoor by die demonstrasie van die Kenwood Chef gehad. Hier deel sy monsters van vars suurlemoen sap uit wat deur die versaptoestel van die Chef gemaak is.



Die twee Akai video-stelle wat soveel aandag by die Randse Skou verower het. Bo is die X-500 VT, wat bestaan uit 'n kamera, klank en beeld opnemer en monitor beeldseenheid. In die onderste rak is die revolusionêre draagbare VT-100 eenheid. Albei stelle gebruik 'n standaard 1/2-duim magnetiese band — 'n kenmerk wat min toeskouers kon glo.



THE 1970 EDITION of the famous Rand Show proved a double success for Glens. In the first place, the Glens stand attracted more attention than any of its stands at previous Rand Shows; secondly, the stand was awarded one of the coveted Gold Medals, for the excellence of its design, presentation and operation.

A wide range of the products of Kenwood, Akai, Sansui, Kef, Grace, C.E.C. and Philco-Ford was displayed on the stand, with the centre core of the stand being turned into a sound room for demonstrations of the equipment.

Great interest was shown in the Akai closed-circuit television display, through which a series of CCTV cameras transmitted scenes from all sections of the stand to a group of monitor screens at one of the outside corners of the stand.

In the sound room, both the Akai X-500VT video system and the revolutionary VT-100 portable video unit attracted a tremendous amount of attention.

Many visitors to the stand were astounded at the simplicity of operation of the portable unit, the ease with which it could be handled by one person — bearing in mind the bulky, cumbersome and complicated cameras and other equipment, based on wider video tape usually used by television cameramen — and the simpler manner in which Akai 1/2-inch magnetic tape is used.

### NEW RANGE

Also in the sound room was the complete new range of Akai products together with the latest from Sansui. Centre of attraction in the Sansui range was a tri-amplification system, which had been especially flown from Japan for the Show.

Comprising a standard AU555 Sansui amplification unit, a Sansui CD5 channel divider, two additional Sansui basic amplifiers and two Sansui tri-amplification loudspeakers, the system provided a superb demonstration of the best in hi-fi.

The amplifier in the AU555 provided amplification for the high frequencies, while a Sansui BA60 amplifier looked after

### Calling on Friends

Mr. Rob Heywood, marketing director, and Mr. Len Parnaby, a director of Glens, have left for an extensive tour overseas to visit all of Glens' principal suppliers. Their itinerary embraces Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, America, Britain and a number of European countries.



the midrange and a Sansui BA90 the bass frequencies. The loudspeakers were SP2002 models.

### FAMILY INTEREST

Dealers and other visitors to the Glens sound room were fascinated by the perfection of the reproduction from the system, considering the comparatively low cost at which the complete system will retail.

So great was the interest shown, and so many enquiries were logged, that Glens have asked Sansui to expedite delivery of a number of models of the new system.

On the domestic side, the stand had a full display of the latest Philco-Ford refrigerators and freezers, which came in for a



'n Deel van die indrukwekkende vertoning van Akai bandopnemers, en Sansui versterkers, by Glens se Randse Skou klankkamer.

Die een kant van Glens se pawiljoen toon die sitkamer aan waar die "hi-fi" kabinet-vertoon was, met die reeks Philco yskaste in die agtergrond.

First to visit the Pifco stand at the Rand Show was Mr. L. McDonough, of Baldwin Robinson, Ndola, the Pifco distributors for Zambia. He is shown here, right, with Mr. Simon Ackstine discussing the Pifco catalogue.

The Pifco Facial Sauna (below) is very popular with the modern woman. With a good looking white plastic base and transparent face mask it provides warm cleansing vapour mist to steam away skin impurities. It is the perfect beauty aid for cleansing off face and eye make-up. Equally, it is ideal for use for inhalation.



## PIFCO'S NEW LINES

MR. SIMON ACKSTINE, export manager of Pifco Ltd., of England, reports that his company's first full-scale operation of a stand at the Rand Show proved a great success.

"We received a large number of trade inquiries and were able to show many interested people a representative range of our products", he said.

"Our new lines, which attracted a great deal of attention, included the Pifco Facial Sauna, sales of which are very high in Britain, a Pifco "Go-Girl" Travel Hairdryer, a Pifco travel iron and a new de luxe edition of the ever-popular Tea-Omatic, the device that wakes you up in the morning with a freshly made pot of tea," he added.

While he was in South Africa for the Show, Mr. Ackstine toured the country for discussions with Pifco distributors and dealers. He reported considerable interest in the many lines Pifco markets in South Africa.



Die Akai geslote stroom-baan beeld-monitor eenhede gemonteer in Glens se pawiljoen by die Randse Skou, het verbygangers laat sien wat aangaande was in die klankkamer, by die Kenwood demonstrasie en die Philco vertoning. Deur 'n video kamera wat agter 'n Akai-teken weggesteek is, het die boonste beeldstel die toneel onmiddellik voor, en die toeskouer, weer-spieël.



# R800 of Sansui hi-fi for clever lad

A competition for a Sansui 5000 hi-fi system, worth R800 and donated by Glens, held by the journal "S.A. World of Sound" was won by a 12-year-old boy, Russell Tarr, of Ficksburg, in the Orange Free State.

There was a large entry for the competition, with forms from all over the country. The prize comprised a Sansui 5000 tuner-amplifier, two Sansui SP-2000 speakers, developed to



match in with the 5000, a Sansui SR-2020 turntable and a pair of Sansui SS-2 stereo headphones.

The presentation of the

prize took place at the Bloemfontein depot of Glens, with Russell's father, Mr. W. Tarr, and his sister, Irene, accompanying him.



## 'Pro' quality for laymen

The Concerto is one of the popular models in the Kef loudspeaker range, being designed for the enthusiast seeking a three-speaker system of professional quality at a reasonable price.

The system employs the well-known bass unit of the Kef Concord with the mid-range and treble units of the Kef Cresta. They are all happily wedded together in a beautiful cabinet of elegant proportions. At the same time they are designed to please the eye and tuned to satisfy the ear.

Kef's Concerto has all the desirable features of a fine loudspeaker, providing a rounded bass, smooth, firm mid-range and a sparkling treble.

### TEACHERS MEET KENWOOD



STUDENT TEACHERS at Johannesburg Teachers College for Home Economics were recently given a full-scale demonstration of the Kenwood domestic home aids appliances by a Glens expert.

It included a display of the Kenwood Chef, Kenwood Mini, Kenwood Rotary Ironer and Kenwood Dishwasher.

After the demonstration, Mr. Alan Drysdale, centre, managing director of Glens, presented Miss Eugenie Felling, left, acting Rector of the college, with a Chef for the students.

# Something nice and warm for cold beds

"Give a man something warm to come home to" goes the slogan of the Northern Star Blankets organisation. And, with winter upon us, a Northern Star Electric blanket is just the thing to do the job.

Glens have recently acquired the South African distribution rights for Northern Star products, which are regarded as being the best in the world. Northern Star is the largest manufacturer of blankets in America.

The big selling point about

the Northern Star electric blankets is that they are lightweight, over-blankets. They give constant warmth all night without the tiring weight of heavy bed clothes. In fact, one Northern Star over-blanket replaces three ordinary blankets.

Once the control is set to the level of heat and comfort required, the blanket will stay at that level all night automatically, no matter what the bedroom temperature may be.

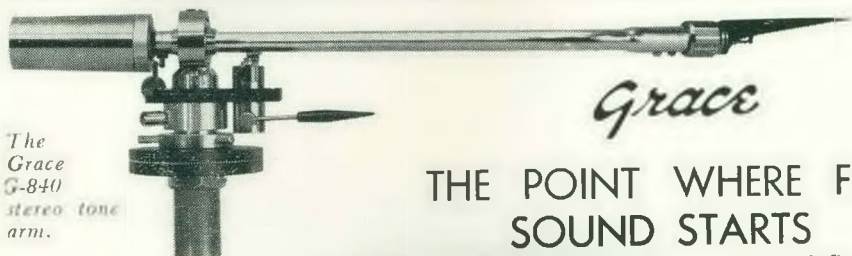
### THERMOSTATS

There are no fewer than nine built-in special thermostats to protect against local overheating. The handsome control has eleven heat settings.

Northern Star blankets are available as single over-blankets, double over-blankets and dual-control double over-blankets. On the dual control double model both controls are completely independent, allowing heat levels to vary on each side of the bed.

Other plus factors of Northern Star blankets are:

- they are hard-wearing;
- beautiful, soft material;
- washable either by hand or in a machine (cord sets are detachable) and
- fully guaranteed for two years.



The Grace G-840 stereo tone arm.

## THE POINT WHERE FINE SOUND STARTS



The Grace F8-M cartridge

ACCORDING to Raymond Cooke of Kef, (who should know) a reproducing system begins with the tiny point of the pick-up tracing a record groove. "Nothing which comes afterwards can compensate for a poor pick-up", he maintains.

In other words, no matter how much you spend on speakers and other ancillary equipment for a hi-fi system, you are jeopardising the value of their performance if you use a crummy pick-up.

So, take note: Glens has available the pro-

ducts of Grace, Japan's leading manufacturer of pick-up arms and cartridges, which have a world-wide reputation for technical excellence at reasonable prices.

Among these is the Grace G-840 multi-master stereo tone arm, which is of feather-light, high-strength construction with a combined arm-lowering device and bias compensation adjustment.

Complementary with these excellent tone arms is a range of Grace cartridges whose performance is outstanding in all respects.

What did Gazette mean? <sup>STAR</sup> 11/8/70

# PROBE ON NEW SUBURB RATES

AN IMMEDIATE INQUIRY into the controversy over rates payable by property owners living in Johannesburg's newly incorporated north-western and north-eastern areas has been ordered by the City Council's Management Committee.

The key factor in the inquiry is the interpretation of a clause in a Provincial Gazette notice relating to the payment of rates after incorporation.

A city councillor, Mr. Edward Magid, who was chairman of the old Peri-Urban Western Johannesburg Local Areas Committee, and ratepayers in the area believe the clause has been misinterpreted by the Management Committee.

### RATES BILLS

If correct, they will have their new rates bills cut to the old level until 1972.

Mr. Magid said today that ratepayers thought it had been the intention of the Transvaal Administrator, Mr. van Niekerk, that for three years from incorporation on January 1, 1969, "they would not be called upon to make a greater contribution to the Rate Fund than they did in the year prior to the incorporation."

He had made this view

"abundantly clear" to the Management Committee and at the same time asked for a thorough investigation into the terms of incorporation.

Mr. Magid said the Administrator's notice in the Provincial Gazette of December 18, 1968, had directed that in the areas concerned "assessment rates in such areas equal to the different assessment rates applicable on December 31, 1968, in the respective areas" should be levied for three years from January 1, 1969.

### OPINION

"In my opinion," Mr. Magid added, "there is a marked difference between 'assessment rates' as the Administrator worked it, and 'rate of assessment'."

"The latter means the rate levied in the rand, while contribution to the Rate Fund which figure is derived from the rates and valuations.

"If 'assessment rates' is the operative phrase, no residents in the areas incorporated last year should be called upon to pay more than their contribu-

tion during the year before incorporation."

The Management Committee had given its assurance that it would see that the correct interpretation was given to the Administrator's notice.

★ The frozen rate levies in the incorporated areas are: north-west 1.3c in the rand, north-east 2c in the rand. The 1970-73 Valuation Roll reflects tremendous property value increases in these years. Because of the present interpretation placed by the Management Committee on the incorporation clause, the new valuations mean big rises in property-owners' rates bills.

STAR 11/8/70

# BANTU BEER HAS LOST ITS HEAD IN SALES WAR

### Staff Reporter

SOWETO citizens have turned their backs on local beer gardens — and sales have dropped considerably, much to the discomfort of the local authority.

They are now drinking more White liquor. The Bantu beer industry is one of the City Council's largest undertakings. Production at the Langlaagte brewery is carried out at the rate of 150 000 gallons a day.

Estimated income from Bantu beer sales for the 1969/70 financial year was R6.6 million — but the income came to R5.62 million. For the current financial year, the expected income is R5.4 million.

### INVESTIGATION

Mr. Patrick Lewis said that the Bantu Revenue Account had caused a great deal of uneasiness since a slackening off in the sale of Bantu beer was first noticed in December last year.

"Sales for 1969/70 are almost R1 million short of expectations. The 1970/71 estimates were framed on the basis that turn-over will stabilize at its present level, but there is no certainty that it will do so."

In contrast, he said, the sales of European liquor continued to grow. Although sales for 1969/70 were estimated at R5 million, the figures seemed

more likely to be in the region of R6.3 million, rising to R6.4 million.

However, the increased sales in White liquor did little to help finance the Bantu Revenue Account, as 80 per cent. of the profit on White liquor distributed went to the State.

Johannesburg City Council is carrying out investigations to establish reasons for the falling off in Bantu beer sales.

## To be or not to be . . .

A TOPICAL contribution from Mr R. W. Stuart of Johannesburg:

This rhyme concerns a man called Jan who can't decide what side he's on, this MPC called Jan van Blerk  
kan nie onthou vir wie hy werk!  
Sy mening is nou maar net slegs om te beweeg van links na regs but with moves so deft he moved with ease from right to left. I urge him if he has the time to read again the nurs'ry rhyme of Spratt who hated fat: I mean the one whose wife could eat no lean — At least old Jack was not confused about the sort of meat he used But poor Van Blerk (unlike poor Spratt) still wonders if he's Sap or Nat. My woord aan Jan is: "Bly maar tuis en dink oor politiek en vleis, of nurs'ry rhymes and fairy tales And just in case your mem'ry fails — veral die een waar padda word 'n mooi prinses in tyd so kort!" Who knows dear Jan (just like the frog) Tomorrow you may be a Prog.

# THE UNITED SISTERHOOD

36th ANNUAL REVIEW

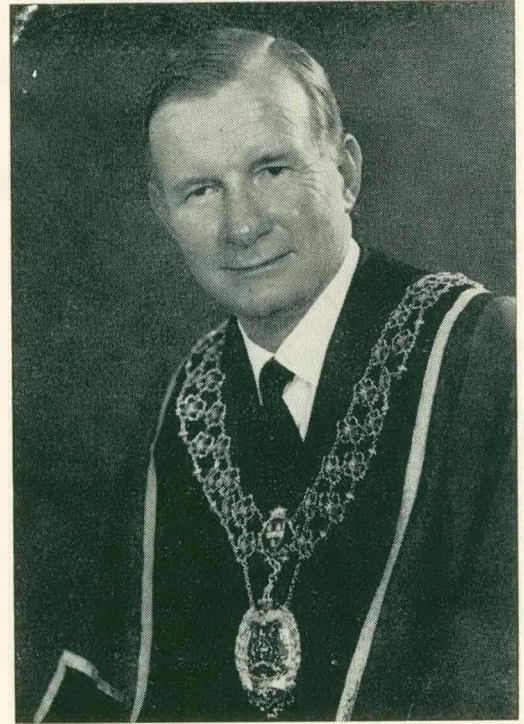
1969



Women's Association of the United Progressive Jewish Congregation of Johannesburg  
(Welfare Organisation No. 160)



**Message**  
**from**  
**Councillor**  
**PATRICK LEWIS**  
**MAYOR OF JOHANNESBURG**



JOHANNESBURG has indeed a "Heart of Gold". During our term of office as Mayor and Mayoress of this fine City and during our year as Deputies, we have been convinced of that many a time. Throughout Johannesburg's history her Jewish Community has made sizeable contributions, not only towards the City's cultural and communal status, but also in the sphere of welfare work.

This community is known for the manner in which it supports Jewish and non-Jewish Charity. In this way Jews do not lose sight of their own identity and status in South Africa, for which they have worked hard and are very proud, nor do they neglect their obligation as good citizens to the rest of the community. As part of this community the United Sisterhood has fulfilled thirty-five years of yeoman labour; a most creditable achievement, and in these past thirty-five years its members have endorsed their motto many times over by proving that "Sisterhood means Service".

The objects and purposes of the Sisterhood and its parent body, the United Progressive Jewish Congregation of Johannesburg, are to stimulate activities according to the religious and social norms of Reform Judaism, which is religion put into communal service, irrespective of colour, race or creed.

The Sisterhood's reputation stands high in the Bantu educational sphere as well as in hospital visiting of those who receive only the occasional visit from relatives or friends. In the case of pensioners, who generally are lonely people and often feel unwanted, a plan to help women pensioners has been worked out by them becoming members of the Golden Age Friendship Club—a Club solely supported by the Sisterhood.

The City of Johannesburg is extremely grateful and very proud of the work which the United Sisterhood has done since its inception in 1934 and on behalf of the citizens the Mayoress and I express the hope that they will continue in their work and go from strength to strength.

Patrick Lewis,  
Mayor,



*Patrick Lewis, Chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee*



*Councillor Sam Moss, M.P.C., your U.P. candidate in Ward 13*

TO THE RESIDENTS OF WARD 13

Dear Voter,

Since the citizens of Parktown, Forest Town, Saxonwold and Westcliff first elected me as their City Council representative in 1957, the pace and scale of development in Johannesburg have been incredible, to say the least.

I wish to thank you, one and all, for granting me the privilege of playing a positive role in civic affairs during this exciting period and for the support they have always given me.

We in the United Party feel that the City Council has done well in fostering, guiding, controlling and coping with the rapid expansion of Johannesburg.

Above all, through its enlightened and decent treatment of its Non-European citizens, the Council has done its best to soften the harshness of the country's apartheid laws.

Now, as my term of office draws towards its close and I prepare to relinquish the City Council representation with which you have honoured me for 15 years, I am grateful for the fact that I have the utmost confidence in the men who will carry on the work I have endeavoured to do to the best of my ability.

One of them is Councillor Sam Moss, M.P.C., your United Party candidate in Ward 13 in the coming Municipal elections and the man who took over from me as Non-European Affairs Committee Chairman when I became Chairman of the Management Committee some two years ago.

He has already served with great distinction in what is one of the most arduous and responsible posts in Johannesburg. The Committee's main task, as you know, is the administration of Soweto, with its 600,000 African citizens.

He has fought unceasingly in public and behind the scenes, both as Mayor in 1970/71 and as Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, for a fair deal for Johannesburg's Africans, Coloured and Asian citizens.

Only he can tell how many visits he has made to members of the Government and Provincial Administration, how many discussions he has had with their officials, in his constant battle for more funds desperately needed houses and schools, in Soweto, for freehold rights for Africans, for exemptions from influx control measures, for greater Urban Bantu Council powers. And in doing so he has won the respect not only of our Non-White citizens, but of the men who rule our land and our Province.

In addition, he has proved himself an extremely able all-rounder, capable of handling effectively any of the civic tasks which have come his way.

I commend him to you with confidence, and ask that you give him the support you have given me for so many years.

Yours sincerely,

PATRICK LEWIS

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