

A1132 / Dal.7

A 'CITY' WITHIN A
CITY. P.R.B.LEWIS

Rough Notes and Schedules used in preparation of
Paper not scheduled.

A city within a city.

Rough notes & schedules used in preparation of Paper
not scheduled.

Suggested titles for address.

1. Twenty Years of Development: A Story of Soweto.

2. Soweto - Then and Now & Post-War Progress.

3. Soweto: Incidents of Note in the Post-War Period.

4. Soweto: Milestones in the Development Recalled.

5. A 'City' Within a City: The Transformation of Soweto the creation of Soweto.

6. Significant Events in the Evolution of Soweto.

7. Soweto: Progress in Administration.

8. Soweto: The Post-War City.

9. Soweto: A Story of Twenty Years of Development.

A 'City' within a City: Twenty Years of Development in Soweto.

The emergence of Soweto.

① A City within a City - The Creation of Soweto.

~~• P. > creation
Soweto splits people.~~

14.7.1966.

After lunch

The People -

Learning to read

Learn to read.

Touch work.

Extracts from Life in Sawels
not wanted to do the work faster than
Influx to Charleston.

Influx to Charleston - Outgoing.

Leadership

The difficulties of the moderate man.
Extremist, open skitral, rebel, to fall
foul of God. Watch his step.

Quarrelling of staff around

Tables & Schedules & References

- ① - Capital Expenditure. Page 3 of N.R.A. Paper
- ② - Area of Land.
- ③ - Analysis of Exp & Inv. Page 11.
- ④ - Bank Reserve, Long Term. 15
- ⑤ - Govt Projects.
- ⑥ - Capital Exp. For W.L. Framework.
- ⑦ - Deficits on N.R.A. do.
- ⑧ - Housing Including Houses
- ⑨ - Expenditure on Automobile
- ⑩ - Min Verder's Book Page 164 Population Projection.
Page 189.
193.
194.
195.
196.
197.
198.

Rents of House

Suggested Tables for attachment.

Capital Expenditure	Page 3 of Analysis of NRA	
Area of Land	Page 4	do
Source of Funds	Page 4	do
Rates of Interest Borrowed	Page 5	do
Analysis of Expenditure and Income	Page 11	do
Medical Services	Page 12	do
Expenditure from Bantu Services Levy	Page 15	do
Beer Sales & Profits	Page 16	do
Allocation of Profits	Page 17	do
Transport & Services Levy	Page 19	do
Table of Capital Expenditure		
Schedule of Houses Built		
Estimate of train commuters		
Rents of Houses		

	Paras	Paras	Page
Irregular T. Tette	19-23		(1)
6 Paras.	4-10		2-3.
Par I	11-16		3-5.
Par II.	17-21		5-6.
Par III	22-29		6-8
Par IV	30-40		8-10.
Par V	41-52		10-14
Par VI.	53-		
See Service.	58-60		15-
Stammy Dew.	61-69		15-18
City Bylaws.	70-95		18-24
Watchdog Committee	96-99		25.
Agreement of Good.	100-101		25-26
Unwell.	102.		26-27.
Kaffi Beer.	103-114		27-32
Financing of Services	115-119.		32-34
Reports on N.A.A	120.		34
Medical Service.	121-130.		35-38
Halls.	131-134		38
Social Welfare Service.	135-136		40.
Creates Sport fac.	137		40
Grants in Aid.	138		41.
39 m. Education	139-146		43-44
Location Supermarket	147-153		44-45
Advisory Board	154-160		45-48
Management of H.E.T.A	161-165		48-49
Who are the People.	167-189.		49-56
Conclusion.	190-192		56-57.

A City within a City - The Creation of Sewers

Index

	Paragraph Nos.	Pages.
Introduction & Title.	1-3	1.
6 Phases.	4-10	2 & 3
Phase 1	11-16	3-5
2.	17-21.	5-6
3.	22-29	6-8
4	30-40	8-10
5.	41-52.	10-14
6.	53	
Site & Service.	58-60	15
Housing Division.	61-69	15-18
City Engineer Work.	70-95	18-24
Watchdog Committee.	96-99.	25.
Excellent Board.	100-101.	25-26
Annexes.	102.	26-27.
Kaffi Beet.	103-114	27-32.
Financing of Sewers.	115-119.	32-34
Deposits on N.P.	120	34
Medical Services	121-130	35-38
Halls.	131-134	38
Social Welfare Service	135-136	40
Creates Apartment.	137	40
Grants in Aid.	138	41.
Education.	139-146	43-44
Location Superintendent.	147-153	44-45
Advisory Board	154-160	45-48.
Management N.P.D.	161-165.	48-49.
Who are the people.	167-189	49-56.
Conclusion.	190-192.	56-57.

Have we any house Supt

53. In 1951 legislation had been enacted, with the approval of both political parties, which enabled provided for the financing of Sanitation workers in the building trades to enable them to build in homes for their own people thus relieving the man power shortage.

Paragraph 70

Paras 96/99 Do they follow.

Should we say about the N.A.A.A.P.

Paragraph #121. Introduce with most helpful.

Get further particulars re finance of Medical Service.
See My Research Accounts for contribution to medical service from 1959.

Points to be made

Medical services a responsibility of Province.
Laurin introduced these at full cost to Canada?

When did we first get a subsidy.

Subsidization of N.H.A. Not all univ. doctors.

Pro Rata we do more than any other
local authority.

Paragraph 96 Needs introduction.

Project 6 Shows how

Paragraph 13. Does this map also show Vreede's
at Native location.

Page 22 See City, frames Total Haver 1927. $\begin{array}{r} 2986 \\ 5800 \\ \hline 8786 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 4007 \\ 5925 \\ \hline \end{array}$

8064,530.
6

Page 42 See City, framed material.
what other pages.
Compare with Page 2, Yearly Analysis
of MRA.

$\begin{array}{r} 300. \\ 800. \\ \hline 1100 \end{array}$ 400 2986

$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ \hline 260146 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 31 \overline{) 8064532} \\ 62 \\ \hline 186 \\ 186 \\ \hline \end{array}$

45
31

$\begin{array}{r} 143 \\ 124 \\ \hline 192 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 21313 \\ 13945 \\ \hline 6368 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 21313 \\ 15270 \\ \hline 6043 \end{array}$

1953 21979

1945 9777

$\begin{array}{r} 12202 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Paragraph 53 Is there anything in record
which stands up support for Hart's
work at & the Jerome Levy.

Paraq

Youth Employment:

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE EMPLOYERS OF BANTU LABOUR AND THE COUNCIL.

Since the introduction of the Bantu Services Levy the contributions by the employer community in Johannesburg and this Council to the financing of the housing, transport and general wellbeing of the Bantu community have been as follows:-

	Registration Fees (Nett)	X Bantu Transport Services Levy	X Bantu Services Levy	Deficit On N.R.A.	TOTAL
1953	-	135,782	523,128	697,224	1,376,334
1954	91,618	278,920	1,115,682	273,518	1,759,738
1955	189,714	298,292	1,230,282	341,716	2,059,804
1956	160,186	309,504	1,314,096	258,104	2,041,890
1957	127,064	318,752	1,360,934	429,402	2,236,152
1958	172,576	665,206	1,421,518	431,820	2,691,120
1959	95,692	722,104	1,473,330	243,160	2,534,286
1960	41,578	647,606	1,400,642	686,250	2,776,076
1961	1,842 CR.	559,419	1,404,739	852,209	2,814,525
1962	7,842	517,541	1,564,699	731,357	2,821,439
1963	24,906 CR.	535,202	1,443,152	913,481	2,866,929
1964	14,314 CR.	566,977	1,550,213	731,905	2,834,781
1965	1,850	605,877	1,711,527	474,520	2,793,774
TOTALS	R847,058	6,161,182	17,533,942	7,064,666	31,606,848

CONCLUSION.

This review of the Bantu Revenue Account deals with the financial aspects of the Administration of Johannesburg's Bantu Township. It is realised that there is still much more to be done. No longer is the bulk of the population made up of completely unsophisticated, uneducated and simple labourers. We have today the second, and in many cases, the third generation of persons who have known of no other home than Johannesburg, who have spent their entire working life in full-time industrial and commercial employment in the City, and who are integrated into urban conditions of living. These persons are clamorous for increased rights and opportunities.

In giving the review of what has been done, one does so not with a sense of complacency, but with a view to indicating the Council's desire to face the task assigned to it with vigour and goodwill towards the Bantu people.

LR/EG.
17.3.66.

completed schemes, and R28,183 represents what is termed in the Accounts "General Land". In order to comply with Government policy, certain buildings and ground in the City area were transferred at cost from the Bantu Revenue Account to the City's Estate Branch, the value of the land being approximately R832,000, and that is why the expenditure on land is reflected at a lower amount in 1965 than in 1952. In examining the price at which ground has been purchased, it is interesting to find that the 1120 acres at Orlando East were purchased at an average cost of R13-43 per acre; the 1146 acres at Orlando West were purchased at R14-93 per acre; whereas the 4428 acres in the Site and Service schemes were purchased at an average of R175-83 per acre.

AREA OF LAND.

Areas of ground in Soweto

The purchases of ground in the areas to the south-west of Johannesburg are reflected in the following table of the areas of ground owned from time to time:-

1910	69.7 morgen	
1920	69.7 morgen	
1930	1349 morgen	- 4.4 sq. miles
1940	1972 morgen	- 6.5 sq. miles
1950	5208 morgen	- 17.2 sq. miles
1958	6936 morgen	- 23 sq. miles
1961	7861 morgen	- 26 sq. miles
1962	7872 morgen	- 26.10 sq. miles
1963	7903 morgen	- 26.20 sq. miles
1964	7903 morgen	- 26.20 sq. miles
1965	7904 morgen	- 26.20 sq. miles

miss Walker

This excludes the area of ground purchased by the Resettlement Board in Diepkloof and Meadowlands, adjacent to the Council's Housing schemes.

SOURCE OF FUNDS.

Where did the money come from to finance this expenditure?

As at 30.6.65.

Government Loans amounted to	22,794,261
Loans from Bantu Services Levy Fund	1,691,252
Loans from outside bodies	6,096,764
(Mining Houses and Soldiers Housing Organizations)	
Advance from Council's Consolidated Loans Fund	4,308,602
Advance from Council's Capital Development Fund	423,060
	<hr/>
	35,313,939
<u>Less:</u> Temporary advance to Rate Fund	656,048
	<hr/>
	34,657,891
Accumulated Surplus	18,830,678
	<hr/>
	R53,488,569
	<hr/> <hr/>

:- Of

*Statement Reflecting Johannesburg City Council's Collection
Bantu Services Levy Fund, & Expenditure of Bantu Service Levy Fund.*

	R	R
Total collections 1.1.53 to 30.6.65. 1965		17,533,942
Less: Administration <i>9. Collection Costs</i>		<u>485,126</u>
		17,048,816
 Total Expenditure to 30.6.65		
Direct Charges and Grants.....	10,012,335	
Loans	<u>1,742,181</u>	<u>11,754,516</u>
 <u>Unspent Balance.</u>		5,294,300
 Expenditure on Loans repayable to Fund		<u>1,691,254</u>
 Balance in Fund at 30.6.65. (After making provision for repayment of all loan expenditure)		<u><u>6,985,554</u></u>
 <u>Approved Bantu Services Projects as at 30.6.65.</u>		
Approvals at 30.6.65.	16,106,238	
Less: Expenditure to 30.6.65.	<u>11,754,516</u>	
 Amount still required on approved projects	4,351,722	
Unspent Balance available	<u>5,294,300</u> <u>5,316,004</u>	
 Excess of funds available to approved projects	<u>964,282</u>	
 Nett Income of Fund is estimated at:-		
for year ended 30.6.66.	1,473,900	
 <u>Approved Projects as at 30.6.65.</u>	<i>for Sanato & Rexelland Board Townships.</i>	
	<u>Total approved estimated cost</u>	
Sub-Outfall and Link Sewers	2,035,179	
Water Mains	2,095,047	
Oliphantsvlei Sewage Disposal Works ...	2,395,570	
Street Lighting	696,405	
Widening and re-alignment of Roads	212,319	
Electricity Supply	1,213,896	
Water Towers and Reservoirs	889,485	
Roads and Bus Routes	3,644,057	
Survey and Lay-out	106,184	
Clearing of Sites	23,200	
 Approved Projects as at 30.6.65.		
Nightsoil Intake	6,258	
Sanitation: Latrine Grants		
Reticulation Fittings and Installation	2,721,882	
Sundry Expenditure	<u>66,756</u>	
	<u>16,106,238</u>	

5316 004
5294300

21704
(942,578)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 17048816 \\
 16106238 \\
 \hline
 942,578
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 942578 \\
 942578 \\
 \hline
 \underline{\underline{1.704}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5294,300 \\
 4351722 \\
 \hline
 942578
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5316004 \\
 4351722 \\
 \hline
 964282
 \end{array}$$

MRA

SOURCE OF FUNDS.

as at 30th June 1965

Where did the money come from to finance this expenditure?

As at 30.6.65.

Government Loans amounted to	22,794,261
Loans from Bantu Services Levy Fund	1,691,252
Loans from outside bodies	6,096,764
(Mining Houses and Soldiers Housing Organizations)	
Advance from Council's Consolidated Loans Fund	4,308,602
Advance from Council's Capital Development Fund	423,060

35,313,939

Less: Temporary advance to Rate Fund 656,048

34,657,891

Accumulated Surplus *off which* 18,830,678

*Grants from Bantu Services Levy Fund 9,940,085
Loans Redeemed 8,890,593*

R53,488,569

Rates of Interest on Loans

Of the money borrowed from the Government:-

- R 8,281,261 was lent at $\frac{3}{4}\%$ interest on the basis of National Housing Commission formulas
- R 114,732 was lent at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest
- R 2,445 was lent at 4% interest
- R 1,563,659 was lent at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest
- R 2,135,320 was lent at $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ interest
- R 9,947,425 was lent at $4\frac{7}{8}\%$ interest
- R 212,122 was lent at 5% interest
- R 1,678,884 was lent at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest
- R 1,797,478 was lent at 6% interest

R25,733,326

R25,733,326 of which R22,794,261 is still outstanding as reflected on page 4 under the heading of source of funds

The loan from the Bantu Services Levy Fund bears interest at $\frac{1}{8}\%$. The loan from the Mining Houses is at $4\frac{7}{8}\%$ and from the Soldiers Housing Organizations at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$. The rate charged by the Consolidated Loans Fund and the Capital Development Fund varies from year to year depending upon the average paid by the Council during that year, and in 1964/65 was at the rate of 4.353%. Of the funds provided by the Government since 1952:-

- R2,305,930 is at $\frac{3}{4}\%$
- R1,564,112 is at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$
- R2,106,534 is at $4\frac{3}{4}\%$
- R9,918,577 is at $4\frac{7}{8}\%$
- R 214,504 is at 5%
- R1,761,211 is at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$
- R1,733,231 is at 6%

Allocation of Bantu Beer and Liquor Profits:

	Year Ended <u>30.6.65.</u>
<u>One-Third Profit:</u>	
Urban Recreation	-
Urban Social Welfare	-
Bursaries	2,783
Grants-in-Aid	108,231
Vocational Training Centre	46,168
Medical Services Urban	122,995
Medical Services Township <u>S</u>	474,503
	<hr/>
	754,680
	<hr/>
<u>Two-Thirds Profit:</u>	
Losses on Sub-economic Housing Scheme:	
Contributions to Capital Outlay	180,000
Eastern Bantu Township	70,597
Jabavu	160,218
Orlando East	262,095
Orlando West	149,421
Pimville	195,464
Tour of Homelands	8,662
Medical Services, Recreation, Social Welfare, etc.	62,232
Unallocated Profit	420,669
	<hr/>
	1,509,358
	<hr/>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>R2,264,038</u>

MEDICAL SERVICES.

~~In the schedule giving the main headings of expenditure, Medical Expenses are shown as net.~~ For the year ended 30th June 1965 the gross expenditure was as follows:

	R	R
Health Inspection and Sanitation		31,178
Nursery Schools		25,526
Medical Services in Locations		1,225,766
Infectious Diseases		11,606
Tuberculosis		359,603
Venereal Diseases		1,182
Medical Examination at Registration Centre		38,868
Waternal Hospital		141,671
Ambulance Services		200,731
		<hr/>
		2,036,131
Refunds received from Government	716,671	
Refunds received from the Province	424,947	
Other Income	<u>138,365</u>	1,279,983
		<hr/>

Allocation of Bantu Beer and Liquor Profits:

Year Ended
30.6.65.

One-Third Profit:

Urban Recreation	-
Urban Social Welfare	-
Bursaries	2,783
Grants-in-Aid	108,231
Vocational Training Centre	46,168
Medical Services Urban	122,995
Medical Services Township S.....	474,503
	<hr/>
	754,680
	<hr/>

Two-Thirds Profit:

Losses on Sub-economic Housing Scheme:	
Contributions to Capital Outlay	180,000
Eastern Bantu Township	70,597
Jabavu	160,218
Orlando East	262,095
Orlando West	149,421
Pimville	195,464
Tour of Homelands	8,662
Medical Services, Recreation, Social Welfare, etc.	62,232
Unallocated Profit	420,669
	<hr/>
	1,509,358
	<hr/>

GRAND TOTAL R2,264,038

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSING.

At the time the Council undertook the sub-economic housing schemes at Orlando East and West and Jabavu, the National Housing Commission advanced the funds under a scheme whereby the interest charged was $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ on the understanding that losses incurred on such schemes should, within defined limits, be borne in the ratio of three parts by the Government and one part by the Council. The Council first submitted its claim for losses in 1950. Up to the 30th June 1953, the losses incurred on these schemes amounted to R2,158,346

- and

Suggested Opening Paragraphs

In this year of anniversaries, the 70th of the University of the Witwatersrand, and the 80th of the City of Johannesburg, I feel proud and honoured to have been asked to speak on a subject which is of great importance to me, and to very many other people in this City. The subject -
entitled? A 'CITY' WITHIN A CITY - THE CREATION OF SOWETO, that vast complex of some 26 square miles, once known as the South Western Native Townships, which houses a half a million ~~of the~~ people of our City.

On an occasion such as this, it is right, I think, to pause a moment and reflect upon the history of our City, and pay tribute to those men and women who worked to create the vast metropolis. It is instructive, too, to look back at the attitudes and policies of the past, for these have changed in many respects for the better, as I shall illustrate, and we can learn from the mistakes of the past, and take courage from those whose sterling and steadfast work helped to improve the lot of their fellow citizens.

For many years my main function as a City Councillor has been the welfare of the Bantu citizens of this City, and the 'City' with a City of my address covers the area now called Soweto, which was once known as the South Western Native Townships, a vast complex of some 26 sq. miles, housing some half million of the City's population. I am both proud and honoured to have been asked to speak to you on this subject, and thus be linked with those men and women of the past whose sterling qualities and steadfast work went to the creating of better conditions for their fellow men.

Extra

Top of Page 32 - after first sentence insert:

In 1947
~~It was at this time that~~ the Transvaal Provincial Administration purchased the Baragwanath Hospital, which had been established in 1941 by the British Imperial Army for the treatment of troops who had developed tuberculosis in the Middle East. The first two wards of this new hospital, which was to cater for the Bantu people of Soweto, were opened in December 1947. On the 1st May, 1948, the great move from the Johannesburg Non-European Hospital took place, and within five days approximately 800 patients, together with the staff, were moved from the grossly over-crowded conditions of the old hospital. Today there are 2133 beds in use and when the approved building programme is completed Baragwanath will have 2500 beds. The Council's clinics and other services are closely linked with the Baragwanath Hospital.

Inset after words "Baragwanath's Hospital"

Page 47

and a thousand Bantu students trained there have qualified as nurses by passing the same examinations as set for European students by the South African Nursing Council.

Add after 'in its place' end para 3 page 47 -

Extra

The beliefs of the Bantu, the concepts of kinship, the belief in ancestral spirits, the belief in signs, in omens good and bad, the belief that one can be bewitched, that one can bewitch one's enemy, the beliefs in the witchdoctor's occult powers, in his medicines - these and many others are deeprooted and will be a part of Bantu thinking for generations to come.

Add after 'society' line 6 page 48 -

Extra

Increasing interest is being shown in
and the amenities provided by the Council, namely,
concerts, film shows, sporting events, libraries, and
books in hospitals, to mention a few, ^{which} are filling a
very real need.

Extra

Add at end para 120 -

The Department has to deal with complicated legislation and multitudinous regulations which affect every Bantu in the urban area. His right to be there. His right to live there. His right to work there. His right to have his wife with him and raise a family there. His right to move from one urban area to another, and a host of other matters affecting his day to day life in the city.

Inset after 43 on page 4

Extra

New para

Transport of workers to and from Soweto is of vital importance. To cater for this the South African Railways incurred heavy capital expenditure (since 1958 R13 million) electrifying the service and installing additional tracks. Rail fares are subsidised by the central Government and cost from R1.72 to R2.50 for a monthly worker's ticket. During peak hours (4 a.m., to 8 a.m., and 4 p.m., to 6 p.m.) trains are overcrowded. Hitherto the Railways have opposed alternative mass transport methods. A solution must be found to this vexed situation, as with a normal growth of population, without influx from outside areas, it is anticipated that the number of passengers to be carried will double in the next twenty years, and so far the Railways have not made known any plan to cope with this problem.

Extra

Large numbers of Natives had been attracted to work on the gold mines, and before the outbreak of war in 1899 111,697 Natives were employed on the mines of the Witwatersrand. Of Johannesburg's population in 1896 of 102,000 (excluding Natives on the mines) approximately half were European and half Non-European, mostly Bantu. The mines housed their Native employees, but the others mostly had to fend for their own quarters. During the war the operation of the mines was virtually at a standstill, and most of the Native labour force returned to their homes. After the war the Natives were reluctant to return to the mines, and by July 1903 the Natives employed on the mines were only half of those employed in 1899, being only 55,507. It was because of this difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour to operate the mines that the indenture of Chinese labour was authorised in 1904, and by December 1904 20,918 Chinese were on the mines. By 1907 the number of Chinese had increased to 57,828. The use of Chinese labour had serious repercussions in British politics, and in 1907 the ordinance the use of Chinese labour was repealed, and by December 1909 all the Chinese were repatriated, and the number of Natives employed by the mines on the Rand had increased to 154,071.

Para 101 ~~As to~~

~~Just as the Bantu have played an empire~~

Bantu Nurses were first employed in the City Health Dept in 1937. Today ~~there are 25 Bantu~~ ~~And~~ ~~pleas~~ ~~of~~ ~~to~~ ~~report~~ that large numbers are now performing filling more & more posts, as Bantu health control have replaced the European health control and there is no doubt in the future.

Bantu nurses will be brought into positions of still greater responsibility;

open 100 Today the ~~City Health~~ ~~no~~ ~~attention~~ can be given to preventive aspects of health. with ^{modern} ~~communication~~ techniques ^{the prevent} ~~infectious~~ ~~diseases~~ are becoming more rare ~~routine~~. ~~The~~ In 1959

Page 12. Para 38, 39

~~The~~ 38 39

~~When~~ ~~the~~ When subsequent claims for losses were submitted the National Housing Commission would not consider claims on the basis ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~amount~~ when the loans were granted and in the Housing Act of 1957 a section was inserted which gave the Commission rights with ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~retrospective~~ effect & the Council had not no other alternative than to accept £50000 for its claim ~~of~~ ~~£500000~~

afternoon of the first phase covered the period 1886 - 1917
the town, the next 10 years, the third from 1928 to the outbreak
of that phase of it was prior to 1945. Then the immediate
post war period until 1953 & then the post war slaving
in 1953

Page 84 The last remaining map shown in which the
are being is the area first established as a location.
- The project - now having some 7000 families. In
1934 this area was named Timville after the
Marshall Army. For years there was uncertainty as to
the fate of Timville as a decision was made in
1953 that this was to be a white area. The various
protests were at this decision were ~~the~~ heeded &
in 1960 permission was granted to proceed with the
~~rebuild~~ rebuilding the ^{apartment} buildings in the area. 1000 houses
have so far been built & it is only the limitation of
housing funds that is holding up the elimination of the slum.

Para 53. Omit 53 & 54. 57.

Parado. Engineering

for 61/63. Training units were established and within a startlingly short time. Banks were trained in the various building trades with particular emphasis on level engineering projects. Great credit is due to the banks for their part ^{to steel required} ~~in~~ in the ^{in the immediate} ~~in~~ ^{in the immediate} progress achievements.

To meet the demand for an increased water supply, two additional 10 million gallon service reservoirs & two water towers of 500,000 gallon capacity construction. 9.565 miles of water mains laid.

In anticipation of the eventual installation of waterborne sewage a new modern disposal works has been built on the former Olphanesolia. Some 6 miles from Saveto. It has a capacity of 10 million gallons per day with an ultimate capacity of 25 m. g. g.

478 miles of sewer have been laid. These again have been laid in a large part.

Of the 600 miles of streets in the capital, 207 miles have been macadamised. 36 miles of stormwater drains have been built and clearing services are provided to 7500 sites in Saveto.

Street hydrants have been installed on bus routes and every second street has been

Para 46. In the field of immunisation there is a completely different picture from the immediate post war era when approximately 1000 immunisations were performed a year.

Today considerable emphasis is placed on this aspect of public health. In 1963 large scale campaigns ^{were conducted} for immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles & tuberculosis. In 14 days over 105000 imm. were administered & a further 162000 over 18 days later in that year. Great annual imm. numbers well over 1/2 m. procedures. It is expected that B.C.G. imm. against T.B. will prove an invaluable in the control of T.B.

Page 32.

In 1947 the Government purchased the Bangalore Hospital from the British Govt.

In May 1948 the move from the overcrowded Ben European Hospital in Bangalore to the new place.

~~At this ^{new} ~~old~~ institution now has over 1000 beds. This~~
has been done since service is closely linked with
the world's best institution which now has over 1000 beds.

Page 100. ^{and 1549.} No more drastic advance has been made than the
relating to the modern therapy for T.B.

City begins 5 - 2 1/2

5.3.

11 23 Jan. 11 out. 17. 19. 25. 26. 27. 38 53. 11/2.

Cap to Pennell 1/2.

Happ had 1.

Mott 2 1/2.

Halls ex 2 1/2.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

In order to give some idea of the comparative capital expenditure, the figures for Balance Sheets as at 30th June 1940, 30th June 1952 and 30th June 1962 and 1965 have been extracted. These reflect the following capital expenditure:-

	1918 30.6.40	1928 30.6.52	1939 30.6.62	1947 30.6.65
	R	R	R	R
Land	244,370	2,619,122	2,221,401	2,451,337
Buildings	1,646,124	7,602,220	24,907,244	27,773,749
Machinery & Plant	36,070	37,096	250,526	314,906
Tools	408	204,648	255,904	277,049
Motor Vehicles	16,668	124,556	332,711	454,672
Furniture	34,086	98,374	288,440	330,387
Layout	6,690	70,780	253,449	348,013
Fencing	92,146	183,410	245,114	267,324
Livestock	4,776	24,496	-	-
Tennis Courts	380	7,932	10,396	13,174
Stormwater Drainage & Sewerage	67,396	200,326	7,505,884	8,250,339
Railway Siding	8,594	9,722	9,721	9,721
Water Supply	66,466	148,706	3,355,188	3,780,385
Roads	25,934	363,354	2,310,669	3,404,759
Tramway Extension	3,500	3,500	-	-
Lighting	25,562	121,800	1,853,968	2,616,825
Medical Appliances	34	32	17,638	17,638
Swimming Pool	1,536	1,482	6,814	54,686
Orlando Govt. Housing Scheme	860,944	-	-	-
Bridges	-	53,634	117,863	122,298
Gas Supply	-	7,686	7,687	7,687
Playing Fields	-	36,264	238,350	324,405
Office Machinery	-	8,592	119,488	155,359
Sundry Debtors House Selling Schemes	-	10,088	2,611,543	2,485,559
Meters	-	-	14,249	24,265
Bowling Greens	-	-	-	4,032
	<u>R3,141,684</u>	<u>R11,937,820</u>	<u>R46,934,247</u>	<u>R53,488,569</u>

This reflects the tremendous expansion which had taken place in recent years. It may be of interest to give details of some of these items. For instance, of the expenditure on buildings to the 30th June 1965 - R27,773,749; the amount spent on erecting ten Hostel buildings amounted to R2,723,516. The amount spent on housing schemes amounted to R23,678,704.

INVESTMENT ON LAND.

Of the land costing R2,451,337 - R258,441 represents the cost of land for Hostels - R1,497,960 represents the amount spent on ground for housing schemes - R613,826 represents expenditure on ground for as yet undeveloped or partially

:- completed

Items not dealt with -

Appointment of Venables - Carr.

Social Welfare.

Work of Department: Personnel: Posts filled by Bantu.

Work of Superintendents: N/E Graded Staff.

Creches.

Schools.

Public Halls.

Sporting facilities.

Grants-in-Aid.

Closing of Town Beerhalls.

Advisory Boards.

JOHANNESBURG:

July 25, 1966.

What of the future - What of the tasks that lie ahead.
What are the problems we face.

1st

Firstly I am apprehensive regarding our ability to keep pace with housing requirements. The ^{cutting} ~~availability~~ of loans available from housing funds will delay the urgent need to rehouse the dwellers in Finville, will postpone finding homes for those on the waiting list and each year more & more families persons born in the township may become age marry & require homes. We now have to cater for new generations of those born 15 to 20 years ago when the women joined their menfolk in such large numbers.

Secondly we need ^{to find} employment for the young folk born in the City, some educated, some with a smattering of education but most of whom are workshy, not of working both heavy manual work and after scoring the work they failed to do.

Thirdly we need more land and an improvement in transport facilities for the ever increasing population. A population which at the present rate of growth and without immigration or migration from Savets will double in 20 years.

4thly Some means must be found to develop leadership amongst the Party. The moderate Party who wishes to work with the European funds it hard to get the support of his compatriots, The ^{politic} ~~acceptable~~ leader finds it hard to satisfy the masses without adopting attitudes & policies & methods which ⁱⁿ ~~cause~~ cause them to pull foul of the law. How then are we to fulfill the aspirations of the ^{people & of the} emergent leader. It is a question to which I have not found an answer.

Bantu Services Levy Fund.

	R	R
Total collections 1.1.53 to 30.6.65.		17,533,942
Less: Administration		<u>485,126</u>
		17,048,816
Total Expenditure to 30.6.65		
Direct Charges and Grants.....	10,012,335	
Loans	<u>1,742,181</u>	<u>11,754,516</u>
 <u>Unspent Balance.</u>		 5,294,300
Expenditure on Loans repayable to Fund		<u>1,691,254</u>
Balance in Fund at 30.6.65. (After making provision for repayment of all loan expenditure)		<u><u>6,985,554</u></u>
 <u>Approved Bantu Services Projects as at 30.6.65.</u>		
Approvals at 30.6.65.	16,106,238	
Less: Expenditure to 30.6.65.	<u>11,754,516</u>	
Amount still required on approved projects	4,351,722	
Unspent Balance available	<u>5,316,004</u>	
Excess of funds available to approved projects	<u><u>964,282</u></u>	
Nett Income of Fund is estimated at:-		
for year ended 30.6.66.	1,473,900	
 <u>Approved Projects as at 30.6.65.</u>	 <u>Total approved</u>	 <u>estimated cost</u>
Sub-Outfall and Link Sewers	2,035,179	
Water Mains	2,095,047	
Oliphantsvlei Sewage Disposal Works ..	2,395,570	
Street Lighting	696,405	
Widening and re-alignment of Roads	212,319	
Electricity Supply	1,213,896	
Water Towers and Reservoirs	889,485	
Roads and Bus Routes	3,644,057	
Survey and Lay-out	106,184	
Clearing of Sites	23,200	
 <u>Approved Projects as at 30.6.65.</u>		
Nightsoil Intake	6,258	
Sanitation: Latrine Grants		
Reticulation Fittings and Installation	2,721,882	
Sundry Expenditure	<u>66,756</u>	
	<u><u>16,106,238</u></u>	

Since the establishment of the beerhalls and European liquor depots, the profits have been very considerable, and have been as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>BANTU BEER</u>		<u>EUROPEAN LIQUOR</u>	
	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Profit</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Profit</u>
1937/38	31,068	14,186		
1938/39	118,500	65,536		
1939/40	188,894	127,504		
1940/41	255,534	125,094		
1941/42	203,038	107,398		
1942/43	201,892	94,544		
1943/44	339,560	198,122		
1944/45	458,970	242,954		
1945/46	256,978	114,552		
1946/47	417,558	95,904		
1947/48	573,378	243,674		
1948/49	654,094	362,430		
1949/50	744,890	349,448		
1950/51	828,046	350,262		
1951/52	998,840	403,152		
1952/53	1,229,660	479,670		
1953/54	1,403,068	732,460		
1954/55	1,646,406	854,312		
1955/56	1,784,392	815,692		
1956/57	2,058,082	1,050,202		
1957/58	2,217,056	1,079,076		
1958/59	2,589,712	1,290,990		
1959/60	2,691,090	1,299,768		
1960/61	2,819,873	1,239,913		
1961/62	3,027,558	1,468,791		
1962/63	3,228,043	1,464,418	1,010,286	127,995
1963/64	4,215,378	1,824,974	1,159,944	121,074
1964/65	5,204,223	2,223,296	1,894,775	203,712
<u>TOTAL</u>	R40,355,781	18,718,322	4,065,005	452,781

The grants received from the Bantu Services Levy have proved a boon to local authorities, as they have provided the funds to install these essential services at no cost to the Council, and have helped the Bantu, as in the calculation of economic rentals no cost has had to be included for the services provided from the Service Levy Fund.

DEPENDENCY UPON BANTU BEER AND LIQUOR PROFITS.

Since the establishment of the beerhalls and European liquor depots, the profits have been very considerable, and have been as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>BANTU BEER</u>		<u>EUROPEAN LIQUOR</u>	
	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Profit</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Profit</u>
1937/38	31,068	14,186		
1938/39	118,500	65,536		
1939/40	188,894	127,504		
1940/41	255,534	125,094		
1941/42	203,038	107,398		
1942/43	201,892	94,544		
1943/44	339,560	198,122		
1944/45	458,970	242,954		
1945/46	256,978	114,552		
1946/47	417,558	95,904		
1947/48	573,378	243,674		
1948/49	654,094	362,430		
1949/50	744,890	349,448		
1950/51	828,046	350,262		
1951/52	998,840	403,152		
1952/53	1,229,660	479,670		
1953/54	1,403,068	732,460		
1954/55	1,646,406	854,312		
1955/56	1,784,392	815,692		
1956/57	2,058,082	1,050,202		
1957/58	2,217,056	1,079,076		
1958/59	2,589,712	1,290,990		
1959/60	2,691,090	1,299,768		
1960/61	2,819,873	1,239,913		
1961/62	3,027,558	1,468,791		
1962/63	3,228,043	1,464,418	1,010,286	127,995
1963/64	4,215,378	1,824,974	1,159,944	121,074
1964/65	5,204,223	2,223,296	1,894,775	203,712
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>R40,355,781</u>	<u>18,718,322</u>	<u>4,065,005</u>	<u>452,781</u>

It is hard to visualise how the development of housing and other services could have been provided without these profits. Yet this source of income could fluctuate. For instance, there might be a boycott of the beerhalls, and more important still, there are moral issues involved. Many people, while realising the evil effects of illicit liquors, are still uneasy about the extent to which the financing of the Bantu Revenue Account is dependent on sales of Bantu Beer.

Collection Number: A1132

Collection Name: Patrick LEWIS Papers, 1949-1987

PUBLISHER:

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

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

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

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

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