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Reports File

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CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT,

26th January 1962.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE  
PROBLEM OF FOREIGN BANTU IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH  
AFRICA.

... The attached memorandum referred to in a report to be submitted to the next meeting of the Non-European Affairs Committee to be held on 8th February 1962 is circulated in advance for the information of members.

ROSS BLAINE,

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH FOREIGN BANTU  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The following is a copy of a letter dated 11th July 1961 received by the Town Clerk from the Secretary of the above Interdepartmental Committee of Enquiry :-

"The Honourable the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development on the 20th May, 1961, appointed the above-mentioned Committee to enquire into the problem of Foreign Bantu in the Republic of South Africa.

A copy of the terms of reference is attached for your information.

In view of the fact that Foreign Bantu are concentrated in Urban areas, your Council/Board is cordially invited by the Committee to submit to it a memorandum setting out its views.

It would be appreciated if your memorandum could be received in octuple within 30 days. "

The Town Clerk arranged with the Secretary of the Committee for a suitable extension of time so as to enable this Department to collect the information sought by the Committee and on which the following memorandum is based.

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/ MEMORANDUM ...

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT  
ON FOREIGN AND PROTECTORATE BANTU IN JOHANNESBURG.

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In considering the presence and employment of Foreign and Protectorate Bantu in Johannesburg, an attempt is made to analyse the situation under the following headings :-

Capacity in which Foreign and Protectorate Bantu are employed and any special reasons for such employment.

Foreign

In the main, these people are employed in the under-mentioned categories of labour in Johannesburg :-

Domestic servants in private homes - particularly in certain northern suburbs which in some cases are within the area of jurisdiction of the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, such as Northcliff

Cooks and chefs in restaurants and hotels

Better-class drivers and chauffeurs

Medical Orderlies

Tailoring

Carpentry

Dry Cleaners

Reasons for their employment in these fields.

Foreign Bantu, particularly those from Nyasaland, Barotsiland, portions of Northern Rhodesia and certain portions of Portuguese East Africa, have little, if any, opportunity of acquiring skills or aptitude in industrial or commercial employment. There are few factories and large commercial firms in their territories and consequently the only fields of employment normally open to them are as domestic servants in one or other form and in agriculture.

Secondly, these people coming from the great lakes and the areas drained by the great rivers in the northern territories, are accustomed to the handling and preparation of fish foods and those varieties of agricultural products cultivated in such regions. This fits them, by experience and inclination, for employment as cooks, chefs and domestic servants responsible for the preparation of food in private homes. These were the pursuits voluntarily sought by such persons even in the early days in Johannesburg prior to the imposition of rigorous Influx Control, so that it is reasonable to assume that such occupations were those in which the people were mainly interested. The remaining

/ occupations listed ...

occupations listed, i.e. drivers, medical orderlies, etc., really mark deviations from the original occupations followed and are usually explained by the acquisition of particular skills due to individual circumstances. Another factor of importance of more recent application is that Foreign Bantu are debarred from most jobs in urban areas other than domestic service and in their desire to gain entry into these areas they have continued to accept such employment in contra-distinction to local Bantu who show a marked antipathy to domestic service.

Foreign Bantu, personally known to the writer, have been questioned as to their reasons for working and remaining in Johannesburg and without exception the opportunity for earning higher wages locally was given as the main reason. "A good Nyasa cook can earn R60. per month in a Johannesburg restaurant or hotel as opposed to a maximum of perhaps R30. per month which he could earn either in Salisbury or Blantyre - assuming he was lucky enough to land such a job" is a typical reply.

Protectorates.

Quite different considerations affect the employment of these persons in Johannesburg. They are frequently of lively intelligence and physically tough and resilient; lacking opportunities for employment in their own territories where these attributes can be employed, they flocked to the urban centres and thousands of them are engaged in the building industry as labourers and also in Municipal employ. Their presence in Johannesburg is almost entirely explained by economic considerations, i.e. there are infinitely better opportunities of well paid jobs here than in their own territories.

In the writer's experience Bantu from the Protectorates are more migratory by inclination than their South African counterparts and it is noticeable that in many instances the houses occupied by such persons in Bantu townships are very sparsely furnished and it is believed that this is due to the fact that these people have no firm intention of staying indefinitely in any particular job or area.

The Department's records have been analysed and indicate that :-

15,128	Protectorate adult males
<u>2,545</u>	Foreign adult males
<u>17,673</u>	

are registered "workseekers" in this urban area. These people are either in jobs in the City now, or are authorised to look for work in terms of the Regulations.

In addition to the male population it is estimated that :-

5,221	Protectorate females
<u>383</u>	Foreign females
<u>5,604</u>	

are working in the City.

The Indigenous local Labour Potential and current degree of Unemployment.

The Johannesburg Bantu population affected is estimated to be :-

201,490 adult males, plus  
 22,000 adult males working in the City but living outside it, i.e. in Alexandra Township and the Peri-Urban Area.  
 164,880 adult females  
221,230 children  
609,600

The distribution of these people is as follows :-

Municipal Bantu Townships	440,970
Municipal Bantu Hostels	24,450
Employers' Compounds	13,650
Licensed Premises	<u>108,530</u>
	587,600
Plus Peri-Urban Group working in City	<u>22,000 ±</u>
	<u><u>609,600</u></u>

The estimated day to day employment potential for the Bantu in the City is -

± 220,000 adult males  
 ± 75,000 adult females

As at 1st January 1962 the Department's records show that :-

14,436 adult males  
 2,548 juvenile males

were registered as unemployed.

These persons are included in the total population figures shown above. The actual number of unemployed males may be slightly higher because every man out of work does not always register himself immediately. The actual number of juveniles out of work is certainly very much higher than the figure registered.

In Employment.

The registered number of adult males in employment is -

+ 210,330  
 + 6,092 juveniles  
216,422

Females. In so far as local Bantu females are concerned, 16,854 reported to the Department's Female Labour Bureau for employment during the year ending 31st December 1961 and 4,226 were placed in employment.

Analysis of Foreign and Protectorate Bantu in employment,  
with a breakdown of the categories of employment.

The industrial and occupational classification of Foreign and Protectorate Bantu employed in Johannesburg as at 1st January 1962 is as follows :-

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>Total in Employment</u>		<u>OCCUPATION</u>
		<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	1. North of Limpopo	-	-	-
	2. Portuguese East Africa	-	-	-
	3. Protectorates	15	-	Labourers
<u>BRICKWORKS, QUARRIES &amp; CLAY PITS.</u>	1. North of Limpopo	-	-	-
	2. Portuguese East Africa	-	-	-
	3. Protectorates	10	-	Labourers
<u>FACTORIES &amp; INDUSTRIES.</u>	1. North of Limpopo	198	-	(a) Machine Operators (b) Factory Workers
	2. Portuguese East Africa	73	-	(a) Machine Operators (b) Engineering Hands (c) Factory Workers
	3. Protectorates	2,594	8	(a) Engineering Hands (b) Factory Workers
<u>BUILDING INDUSTRY</u>	1. North of Limpopo	54	-	Building Labourers
	2. Portuguese East Africa	-	-	-
	3. Protectorates	1,497	-	Building Labourers
<u>GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS</u>	1. North of Limpopo	18	-	(a) Cleaners (b) Watchmen
	2. Portuguese East Africa	3	-	Cleaners
	3. Protectorates	60	1	(a) Cleaners (b) Watchmen
<u>RAILWAYS.</u>	1. North of Limpopo	4	-	(a) Clerks (b) Watchmen
	2. Portuguese East Africa	-	-	-
	3. Protectorates	1,307	1	(a) Clerks (b) Watchmen (c) Labourers
<u>CITY COUNCIL</u>	1. North of Limpopo	20	-	(a) Clerks (b) Labourers
	2. Portuguese East Africa	-	-	-
	3. Protectorates	1,399	-	(a) Clerks (b) Labourers
<u>PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</u>	1. North of Limpopo	-	-	-
	2. Portuguese East Africa	-	-	-
	3. Protectorates	90	-	(a) Cleaners (b) Watchmen
<u>COMMERCE</u>	1. North of Limpopo	594	-	(a) Drivers and Chauffeurs (b) Clerks (c) Despatchers (d) Storemen
	2. Portuguese East Africa	136	-	(a) Drivers and Chauffeurs (b) Clerks (c) Despatchers (d) Storemen

/ 3. Protectorates ...

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>Total in Employment</u>		<u>OCCUPATION</u>
		<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	
<u>COMMERCE</u> Cont.	3. Protectorates	2,191	11	(a) Clerks (b) Drivers (c) Despatchers/ Storemen (d) Garage Hands (e) Spray Painters (f) Delivery Boys (g) Cleaners (h) Labourers
<u>HOTELS, FLATS, ETC.</u>	1. North of Limpopo	236	-	(a) Chefs and Cooks (b) Waiters (c) Cleaners (d) Scullery Boys
	2. Portuguese East Africa	59	-	(a) Waiters (b) Cleaners (c) Chefs and Cooks
	3. Protectorates	299	-	(a) Waiters (b) Cleaners (c) Chefs
<u>DOMESTIC SERVICE.</u>	1. North of Limpopo	878	-	(a) Domestic Drivers (b) House Boys (c) Cooks (d) Garden Boys
	2. Portuguese East Africa	272	-	(a) Domestic Drivers (b) House Boys (c) Cooks (d) Garden Boys
	3. Protectorates	497	6	(a) House Boys (b) Garden Boys.

SUMMARY:-

NORTH OF LIMPOPO = 2,002  
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA = 543  
 TOTAL EXTRA REPUBLIC = 2,545

PROTECTORATES = 9,981 Adults  
 " = 27 Juveniles  
 TOTAL = 10,008

It must be noted that 9,981 adult Protectorate Bantu males are employed in the categories listed, and the difference between this figure and the total number of Protectorate Bantu who are registered workseekers 15,128; i.e. 5,147 is the number unemployed at the moment.

Conversely all the Foreign Bantu registered, i.e. 2,545, are in full employment. If any person in this class loses his job, then he is endorsed out of the area immediately.

Coloureds.

The Coloured potential labour force for the City is estimated at :-

	14,500	males
plus +	<u>200</u>	males from Kliptown, Alexandra, etc.
	<u>14,700</u>	

	15,400	females
plus +	<u>250</u>	females from Kliptown, Alexandra, etc.
	<u>15,650</u>	

Asiatics.

The Asiatic potential labour force for the City is estimated at :-

	7,170	males
plus +	<u>400</u>	males from Kliptown, Lenasia, etc.
	<u>7,570</u>	

	5,690	females
plus +	<u>300</u>	females from Kliptown, Lenasia, etc.
	<u>5,990</u>	

Coloured Unemployment.

As to the degree of current unemployment among Coloureds the Department of Labour reports that for the month of December 1961, they had 680 Coloured males registered who were out of work and 500 females. As a check against this figure an investigation has been carried out in the two Municipal Coloured townships with the following result :-

- (a) Noordgesig: This township contains 1059 houses. It is estimated that the average labour force per house is 3 and on this assumption the theoretical labour force for Noordgesig would be 3,177 adult persons of both sexes. The Department's records disclose that as at 1st December 1961, 699 men and 635 women were out of work - a total of 1,014 for this township.
- (b) Coronationville: This township contains 501 houses. On the basis of 3 working members per family, the theoretical labour force would be 1,503. The Department's records indicate that as at 1st December 1961, 315 males and 285 females were out of work.
- (c) Asiatics: No details of current unemployment among Asiatics are available. There is as yet no Municipal housing scheme for Asiatics, so that it is not possible to ascertain the degree of unemployment. Any such figures will have to be obtained from the Department of Labour.



The extent of unemployment among local Bantu in the City is causing a measure of disquiet and if it should increase materially then a serious situation will arise. Experience in Johannesburg and elsewhere, particularly in Bulawayo, has shown clearly the dangers inherent in large scale Bantu unemployment and it is believed that if the unemployment figure for Johannesburg were to go beyond 20,000, then a serious situation will arise, having far-reaching repercussions in a number of economic, administrative and social fields; for example the incidence of arrear rents will increase rapidly and steeply, the crime rate is almost certain to increase and the problems occasioned by large numbers of unemployed adult males roaming the streets of the City and of their own townships looking for work will pose obvious administrative difficulties.

The view that the mass repatriation of all Protectorate and Foreign Bantu would create such a measure of employment in Johannesburg that all local labour could be absorbed does not hold good, on examination, for the reason that many categories of labour filled by the former are repugnant to and often unacceptable to the latter. It is true that if dire conditions of poverty and unemployment were to arise among local Bantu, then economic pressure would force them to take jobs which are normally spurned but such conditions of crisis do not exist.

The extent to which "unlawful" Protectorate and Foreign Bantu who are unemployed, are living in and around the City.

Foreign.

In terms of Section 12 of Act 25 of 1945, no person since 6th May 1955, has been able to employ Foreign Bantu in Johannesburg without the permission of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, and practically all such applications have been refused and the Bantu concerned "endorsed out" of this area. However, in the absence of any effective method of securing the physical repatriation of such persons to their own territories it is known that numbers remain on unlawfully in the City, leading an underground existence. These persons tend to congregate and lie low in those suburbs north of Johannesburg and constant Police activity is directed against them. Such persons cannot obtain lawful employment because they lack the necessary authority to be in the area and they lead a twilight existence, taking employment where they can without registration, being arrested, fined, imprisoned, and repeating the cycle.

The Department's records indicate that 29 Foreign Bantu and 349 Protectorate Bantu were refused entry into Johannesburg for the twelve months ending 30th November 1961 and 274 Foreign Bantu were charged during the past two years (1960 and 1961) for being in the urban area in contravention of the Act.

Due to the vigilance of the Department's District Inspectorate and the South African Police and the fact that Admission of Guilt in cases where persons are found to be employing Foreign Bantu without the authority of a permit under Section 12 had been increased to R60., the number of Foreign Bantu who are now

here without authority has greatly diminished; no indication of the actual number can be given.

Protectorates.

The conditions relating to Foreign Bantu just described do not apply to anything like the same extent in the case of persons from the Protectorates. Obviously these latter can fairly easily return to their own territories if refused employment in an urban centre and many do so. Then too, because of affiliations with local Bantu they can and do stay on for varying periods until detected as illegal lodgers with friends or relatives in the Bantu townships.

The proviso to Section 12 of Act 25 of 1945 which formerly exempted Bantu from the Protectorates was deleted with effect from the 6th May, 1958, so that these persons are now technically subject to the same statutory prohibitions against their employment in urban areas. However by administrative arrangement with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development a procedure is in operation whereby application is made to the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner for authority to permit the employment under defined conditions of these people who were in the urban area prior to 1958 and approximately 20 to 30 such applications are dealt with per day, the majority being approved.

Applications submitted on behalf of employers who want to engage Protectorate Bantu who came to this area after 1958 are normally refused and the Bantu are "endorsed out" of Johannesburg.

As has already been indicated in paragraph 1 on Page 6, 15,128 Protectorate males are registered workseekers in the City and they comply with the provisions of the Labour Bureau Regulations, the Registration Regulations and Section 12 of the Act.

Analysis of "Economic and Sub-Economic Houses" occupied by these groups and the sources of the loan monies.

Particulars of all foreign Bantu housed in the Council's hostels and locations have been requested and attached to this memorandum is an analysis of the information obtained to date. Particulars of 243 foreign Bantu resident in the Nancefield Hostel and of a number of families residing as lodgers with tenants of houses in the locations were not available when the analysis was made. Particulars of these Bantu will, however, be forwarded to the Secretary in due course.

Schedule 'A' indicates the nature of the housing occupied, whether the occupier is renting or purchasing a house and the source of funds from which the house was erected. The number of Foreign Bantu who are in arrears with their rent is indicated by figures in brackets on this schedule.

Schedule 'B' indicates the dates on which Foreign Bantu occupied the accommodation in which they now reside.

Schedule 'C' indicates the year of their arrival in Johannesburg.

To what extent do Foreign and Protectorate Bantu enjoy privileges denied to local Bantu and what is the attitude of our local people to this situation?

In the main, Foreign and Protectorate Bantu may be said to enjoy two "privileges" which are not generally or easily available to South African Bantu in reverse, namely -

1. The opportunity to engage in employment in the Republic under authorised conditions; and
2. The opportunity to contract marriages with local women and establish homes under approved conditions in Municipal housing schemes and enjoy the facilities provided there by the Council.

In so far as the former is concerned, this fact is known to and resented among certain sections of the local Bantu but in the main their resentment is directed against the Governments of the territories from which these people come rather than against the individuals. An employee of the Department, personally known to the writer, has made two unsuccessful attempts to secure permission to work in the Federation and when questioned, said : "It is wrong that Rhodesians and Nyasalanders can come and work in Johannesburg when I am denied the opportunity of working there."

In so far as the second aspect, namely marriage, is concerned, a number of important considerations arise. These are not easy to define but the first point is that under normal conditions parents resent the association of their daughters with "foreigners" and frequently attempt to prevent marriages from taking

/ place. The ...

place. The opinion seems to be fairly current among local Bantu that "foreigners" do not make good husbands; they are reputed to be excessively jealous and resort easily to violence in these emotional entanglements. Very often the girl continues the association in defiance of her parents and in this case she is apt to be ostracised by her family. An interesting reason for the girl's attitude as given, is that she has no mother-in-law problem to contend with. This point is material because in Native custom a bride is obliged to live with her husband's relatives and local urban girls resent this very strongly; when one's mother-in-law lives in Nyasaland this situation does not arise. The parents object because lobola cannot really apply in such unions for the obvious reason that the man has no next of kin locally available who can be called to account if he should default.

For these reasons the greater percentage of unions contracted between Foreign Bantu and local girls is not a proper contractual marriage relationship but consists in the main of an unlawful liaison. Local Bantu leaders are fairly unanimous in saying that a South African woman who contracts a marriage with a "foreigner" or who lives with him, loses status in the eyes of her own people and this also applies to her children.

#### Protectorates.

In so far as people from the Protectorates are concerned, totally different considerations apply.

In the first instance there is a real and close ethnical and linguistic affinity between these groups and our local people, and no stigma whatever attaches to marriage with such a person. In fact a considerable degree of inter-marriage has already taken place and this is likely to continue.

#### Repatriation of Foreign and Protectorate Bantu.

##### Foreign.

As far as it is possible to gauge public opinion among local Bantu there would be little, if any, resentment against the repatriation of Foreign males. This statement needs qualification in that their attitude is dependent on whether or not the male in question has married or is living with a South African woman. The local feeling appears to be that if a male with obligations towards a local woman and children is repatriated on his own then this fact will cause resentment for the reason that the woman and her dependants will then constitute a severe problem to either the woman's relatives, if any, or the authorities. If, however, the whole family unit is repatriated these factors will not apply and it appears then that there will be little resentment.

A contrary view has also been expressed to the effect that local women will not want to go home with their "foreign" husbands because of the more

primitive conditions prevailing in the northern Territories and that the relatives of the women, knowing this, will oppose their being sent there; this notwithstanding the fact that such women will become a burden on their local relatives to support.

An interesting side-light on the attitude of local Bantu to "foreigners" is that they are regarded as uneducated and not detribalised to the same extent as the local people and are not therefore viewed as rivals for employment. This attitude appears to be reinforced by the fact that the "foreigners" habitually take on jobs such as domestic service, which the locals reject.

All the senior officials in the Non-European Affairs Department are unanimous in the opinion that Foreign Bantu who have been resident in urban centres for a sufficiently long period of time, say 15 years, and who are lawfully married to local women and who have been in lawful employment without falling foul of the law, should be afforded an opportunity of naturalization and becoming accepted as South African Bantu. The numbers are so small that no serious repercussions will flow from such a humanitarian concession.

#### Protectorates.

Large scale repatriation of Protectorate Bantu will, it is believed, cause considerable resentment and consternation for the reasons already made, namely, they are closely integrated with the local Bantu population, speak the same basic language in many cases and are accepted as equals in every sense. It is pointed out that the father-in-law of a Basuto or a Bechuana who is repatriated may well feel the pinch if his son-in-law is repatriated, for the reason that the latter may in accordance with Native custom be looking after one or more of the father-in-law's minor children and these children would then be thrown back on the slender financial resources of the father-in-law. It is understood that this is a practice which is quite widely followed.

In so far as the general question is concerned of Foreign and Protectorate labour constituting rivals for local employment, this factor is not at the moment of any real significance among local Bantu, partly it is believed because of the fact that the degree of "infiltration" is not really known and it may well be that if the true facts were known a degree of resentment, brought about by the relatively large number of Foreign and Protectorate Bantu working in the local labour market, would result. It is believed, however, that this potential degree of resentment would largely be determined by the class of employment affected; in other words if local Bantu find that people from the Protectorates and northern Territories are doing jobs which they themselves are not prepared to do, little if any opposition to the presence of the strangers would be evinced. As a matter of general interest it may be mentioned that the housing clerks in this office say that they find a fair measure of impersonation of local people by Foreign Bantu who resort to adopting well-known Zulu names such as Kumalo, Ngoma, etc., and who

then endeavour to pass themselves off as members of the indigenous Bantu stock. Apparently this tendency was most noticeable after the clearance of Sophiatown had commenced and after male Natives were removed from the "Locations-in-the-Sky" in the City.

Two other thoughts on the question of repatriation are :-

What is the possibility of such a step "boomeranging" on the Republic? In other words, is it not likely that South African nationals who may be living and working in the Territories affected, may be arbitrarily returned home with consequential employment, housing and administrative problems?

Secondly, what is the normal practice adopted in other countries towards the presence in their area of jurisdiction of large numbers of non-nationals living and working there? It is known, for example, that substantial numbers of Bantu from the Portuguese territories are employed in Southern Rhodesia, particularly in the eastern provinces of that country where the writer has been told that the local tobacco crop is in large measure dependent on the availability of large numbers of Portuguese Bantu labourers. In general it is probably true to say that the large scale residence and employment of non-nationals is not tolerated anywhere else where the locally available labour market is sufficiently large to cope with normal requirements. Where these conditions do not apply then the importation of Foreign labour under controlled and defined conditions is frequently resorted to and the writer has observed this taking place on a large scale in so far as the entry of Mexican farm labour into Texas under closely controlled conditions is permitted.

How effective is existing Legislation to control the Influx of Foreign and Protectorate Bantu?

The general opinion among the senior staff of the Non-European Affairs Department is that the rigorous provisions of Section 12 constitute an effective barrier to the influx and employment of Foreign Bantu and that little, if any, change in this direction is necessary in so far as the urban areas are concerned. The opinion is expressed that the real trouble lies at the northern border of the Republic and that if an effective check could be exercised there on the physical entry of such persons, then the problems of unlawful Foreign Bantu who cannot obtain employment in the cities - because they do not comply with the regulations - will not arise to anything like the same extent.

There are however always a number of employers who persist in taking the risk of employing - often illegally - Foreign labour, either because they make such excellent house servants - work which is most unpopular with local Bantu - or in a few cases to avoid payment of Registration and Labour Bureau fees and Services Levy contributions.

In so far as the effective prohibition of Protectorate labour is concerned the situation is obviously complicated by the immediate proximity of these

/ Territories to the ...

Territories to the Republic and also to the difficulty of identification. Many ordinary people can recognise a Foreign Bantu, but few can distinguish between say a Basuto or Bechuana and the local Sotho tribes, or between a Swazi and a Zulu. This fact, coupled with the acceptance by local Bantu of Protectorate Bantu, makes the singling out of such persons no easy task. But what is probably of greater significance is the fact that a good deal of Johannesburg's industrial economy is so dependent on Protectorate labour. It has already been pointed out that these men make first class labourers, intelligent, hard working and robust. It is questionable whether their role in industry can be as effectively filled by local labour.

There are already a number of serious restrictions placed on the housing of Protectorate Bantu in Municipal housing schemes; the Bantu Housing Board has ruled that no Protectorate Bantu who came after the 6th May 1958 may be so housed, and this restrictive condition is now applied to the approval of every housing scheme submitted by local authorities.

The following is an extract from a letter dated 22nd February 1960, received through the Town Clerk from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development :-

" .... as far as the housing of Foreign Bantu in urban areas is concerned, only a married Bantu male born in Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate or Swaziland who, together with his family, has lawfully been resident in a proclaimed area in the Union prior to the deletion of the proviso to Section 12 of Act No. 25 of 1945 by Section 8 of Act 79 of 1957, i.e. the 6th May 1958, and who is in possession of a permit issued before that date in terms of Section 12 of Act No. 25 of 1945, may be housed on a family basis in the relative urban Bantu residential area and then only on a letting basis.

Those Protectorate Bantu males who were married after the 6th May 1958 and all other Foreign Bantu from territories north of the Limpopo cannot be accommodated on a family basis in Bantu residential areas or elsewhere within urban areas in the Union. If the husband himself is in possession of the necessary Section 12 permit he may be accommodated in single quarters should he desire to continue in his employment in the urban area. His family, however, must return to his country of origin. "

The opinion is offered that a condition precedent to repatriation on a large scale should perhaps be the creation of alternative opportunities for employment, education, housing, medical and welfare services to a standard at least approximating to that prevailing here. In the absence of such opportunities it is believed that widespread resentment would result, culminating perhaps in a public outcry from the Bantu.

Apart from an almost total prohibition on the employment and housing

/ of these people ...

of these people it is difficult to see how the existing legislation could be made more effective.

W. J. P. CARR.  
M A N A G E R.

WJPC/MJM.  
12.1.62.  
401/32/1.



## CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

## NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN (INCL. PROTECTORATE) MALE BANTU RESIDING IN JOHANNESBURG LOCATIONS AND HOSTELS  
 ACCORDING TO NATURE OF HOUSING OCCUPIED AND WHETHER IN ARREARS (OCTOBER, 1961).

ORIGIN	T R I B E	N A T U R E   O F   H O U S I N G										NUMBER IN ARREARS INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL.		
		R E N T I N G					O W N E R S H I P						GRAND TOTAL	
		Hostel	Lodger & Boarder	Sub- Economic	Economic	Outside Loan	TOTAL RENTING	Housing Funds	External Loan	Own Funds	Native Revenue			TOTAL OWNERS
PROTECTORATE	Basuto	<u>113</u> (17)	<u>469</u>	<u>781</u> (329)	<u>1,338</u> (692)	<u>771</u> (371)	<u>3,472</u> (1,409)	<u>72</u> (24)	<u>14</u> (3)	20	-	<u>106</u> (27)	3,578	1,436
	Bechuana	<u>182</u> (18)	<u>119</u>	<u>114</u> (40)	<u>277</u> (114)	<u>179</u> (89)	<u>871</u> (261)	19 (2)	7 (2)	5	-	<u>31</u> (4)	902	265
	Swazi	<u>43</u> (1)	<u>15</u>	<u>100</u> (56)	<u>89</u> (34)	<u>139</u> (57)	<u>386</u> (148)	22 (7)	1	2	-	<u>25</u> (7)	411	155
	Unspecified Protectorate	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
	TOTAL;	<u>338</u> (36)	<u>632</u>	<u>995</u> (425)	<u>1,704</u> (840)	<u>1,089</u> (517)	<u>4,758</u> (1,828)	<u>113</u> (33)	<u>22</u> (5)	27	-	<u>162</u> (38)	4,920	1,856
FOREIGN	Nyasa	1	9	<u>132</u> (67)	<u>67</u> (23)	<u>93</u> (17)	<u>302</u> (107)	8	4 (1)	1	-	<u>13</u> (1)	315	108
	Rhodesia	13	<u>19</u>	<u>113</u> (49)	<u>110</u> (33)	<u>102</u> (22)	<u>357</u> (104)	11 (1)	7 (2)	5	-	<u>23</u> (3)	380	107
	P.E.A.	6	-	<u>35</u> (18)	<u>25</u> (10)	<u>26</u> (8)	<u>92</u> (36)	2 (1)	-	-	-	<u>2</u> (1)	94	37
	Other	-	<u>11</u>	<u>34</u> (20)	<u>38</u> (23)	1	<u>84</u> (43)	2 (1)	-	1	-	<u>3</u> (1)	87	44
	TOTAL:	20	<u>39</u>	<u>314</u> (154)	<u>240</u> (89)	<u>222</u> (47)	<u>835</u> (290)	<u>23</u> (3)	11 (3)	7	-	<u>41</u> (6)	876	296
GRAND TOTAL:	<u>358</u> (36)	<u>671</u>	<u>1,309</u> (579)	<u>1,944</u> (929)	<u>1,311</u> (564)	<u>5,593</u> (2,108)	<u>136</u> (36)	<u>33</u> (8)	<u>34</u>	-	<u>203</u> (44)	5,796	2,152	

N.B. Figures in brackets denote number of tenants in arrears with rent included in total.

## CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

SCHEDULE B.

## NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN (INCL. PROTECTORATE) MALE BANTU RESIDING IN JOHANNESBURG LOCATIONS AND HOSTELS  
 IN OCTOBER, 1961, ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSE OR HOSTEL.

ORIGIN	T R I B E	YEAR MOVED INTO HOUSE OR HOSTEL								TOTAL
		Before 1930	1930-1934	1935-1939	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1960	*Unknown	
PROTECTORATE	Basuto	5	12	68	59	205	380	2,769	80	3,578
	Bechuana	-	3	8	12	30	77	759	13	902
	Swazi	7	11	9	10	31	60	280	3	411
	Unspecified Protectorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
	TOTAL	12	26	85	81	266	517	3,808	125	4,920
FOREIGN	Nyasa	3	13	15	17	29	48	188	2	315
	Rhodesia	2	2	17	11	28	58	248	14	380
	P.E.A.	-	-	5	5	15	11	50	8	94
	Other	2	-	1	-	2	3	27	52	87
	TOTAL	7	15	38	33	74	120	513	76	876
	GRAND TOTAL:	19	41	123	114	340	637	* 4,321	201	5,796

\* Constituted mostly of lodgers and boarders or men who were not available for interview.

GRF/WVS  
17.1.62.

\* In the main these men were moved into Jabulani Hostel from the locations in the sky.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG  
NON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE C.

FOREIGN (INCL. PROTECTORATE) MALE BANTU RESIDING IN JOHANNESBURG LOCATIONS AND HOSTELS IN OCTOBER, 1961, ACCORDING TO YEAR THEY ENTERED JOHANNESBURG.

ORIGIN	T R I B E	* Y E A R   E N T E R E D   J O H A N N E S B U R G										TOTAL
		1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1934	1935-1939	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1960	Unknown	
PROTECTORATE	Basuto	22	47	228	363	708	847	863	231	191	78	3,578
	Bechuana	2	10	47	53	182	208	240	94	40	26	902
	Swazi	2	16	37	37	80	70	100	28	9	32	411
	Unspecified Protectorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
	TOTAL	26	73	312	453	970	1,125	1,203	353	240	136	4,920
FOREIGN	Nyasa	-	13	72	51	71	49	21	4	1	33	315
	Rhodesia	-	12	65	67	100	53	32	11	4	36	380
	P.E.A.	1	6	13	8	27	17	9	1	2	10	94
	Other	15	2	4	2	11	11	11	4	1	26	87
	TOTAL	16	33	154	128	209	130	73	20	8	134	876
GRAND TOTAL:		42	106	466	581	1,179	1,255	1,276	373	248	270	5,796

\* It is not possible to establish the year in which they entered the country, but entry into Johannesburg has been confirmed in almost every case.

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