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# OUR CITY

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*The view from the Oppenheimer Tower  
Die uitsig vanaf die Oppenheimer-toring*

## SALUTE TO SOWETO

## HULDE AAN SOWETO



*Simbool van behuisingsprestasie—die Oppenheimer-toring  
Symbol of housing achievement—the Oppenheimer Tower*

# ONS STAD



## Through the Bus Window

A daily popular excursion in Johannesburg is the bus tour of Soweto. Every morning, long before the starting time at 9 o'clock, the attractive Information Offices at the non-European Affairs Department in Albert Street are filled with more people than the bus can accommodate.

The tour guide advises all latecomers to book for another day to make sure of a seat. She gives a brief interesting talk on Soweto and its origins and the bus then moves on out of the crowded city area to the African complex of townships in the South West. The tour, with a pleasant break for tea, gives a fairly comprehensive view of Soweto — the houses, schools, recreation places, the Sheltered Employment Workshop, beer gardens and other places of interest.

The tour is an eye-opener for most visitors especially those from overseas who are astounded by the size and organisation of one of the largest housing schemes in the southern hemisphere and one that has developed in such a comparatively short time.

Johannesburg residents who expect visitors from overseas or from other parts of South Africa and would like to show them this mighty slum removal scheme should book well in advance.

## Salute to Soweto

Sunny, sullen, smiling, scowling, soulful, soulless, Soweto, the fourth biggest city in South Africa. Soweto the swinging; the 20th century phenomenon, a new town of some 600,000 people risen in 15, 20, 25 years on the former site of three or four small suburbs and a clutch of angry, noisome shanty towns, now disappeared forever under a vast tide of decent housing.

Soweto the vital, the vibrant, the violent, home of a huge reservoir of working folk whose health, welfare and contentment must be the concern of all people of good sense and goodwill.

Sunday Soweto: the black city—proud, tidy, humble, poor, (occasionally) rich, patient, vigorous, pulsating, soccer crazy, singing, laughing, shouting, church-going, rejoicing in the goodness of the Lord, drinking, the sleeping away the weariness of the week.

The architects of this town, which neighbours the wealthy white city it so faithfully serves, have better claim perhaps than almost any place else, to the boast: "The impossible we do today. Miracles take a little longer."

To visit Soweto on a week-day morning is an uncanny experience. It is so huge, so empty, so calm. The singing from a nursery school can be heard on the still air many blocks away.

Older school children crossing a road, chattering like starlings (how musical are the voices of Soweto!) bring a few minutes of animation to the quiet streets. These are tranquil hours between the dawn trains into the white city and the after-dark trains home again which will spill out wave after wave of workers to eat and sleep away the few hours or rest until the following dawn.

But peer into the place and you will discover many miracles— notably the excellent health services and the superbly organised community facilities. A place like Soweto does not just happen. Nor can it grow in haphazard fashion. It is a compound of scientific planning, modern technology, the directed spending of millions of rand and, above all, insight into the human condition and a definite desire to help make the world just a little better for everybody.

Soweto is not problem free. Some of it had to be rushed too fast, too far. Many needs have still to be met. But what is good is good, and what is not good is being improved. And so it is that this edition of Our City is confidently devoted to an achievement of which the Johannesburg City Council and the citizens of Johannesburg can be proud. It is a Salute to Soweto.

## Hulde aan Soweto

Sonnig, somber, speels, suur, sielvol, sielloos; Soweto, die vierde grootste stad in Suid-Afrika.

Soweto, die nuwerwetse, 'n wonder van die twintigste eeu: 'n nuwe dorp met by die 600,000 inwoners wat in 15, 20, 25 jaar verrys het waar drie of vier klein dorpie en 'n handvol oproerige lawaai-erige sakdorpe, wat nou vir altyd deur behoorlike behuisingskemas vervang is, eens gestaan het.

Soweto, plek van lewe en dood; tuiste van 'n ontsaglike arbeidsbron van werkers, wie se gesondheid, welsyn en tevredenheid alle regdenkende en welwillende mense na aan die hart behoort te lê.

Soweto op Sondag—die swart stad; trots, netjies, nederig, arm (soms) ryk, geduldig, lewendig, pulserend, sokkermal, singend, laggend, lawaaiend, kerkgaande, jubelend oor die goedheid van God, waar daar gedrin word en die week se moegheid weggeslaap word.

Die boumeesters van die dorp langsaan die ryk Blankestad wat hy so getrou dien, het dalk meer reg as ander om daarop aanspraak te maak dat hulle die onmoontlike vandag regkry en wonderwerke oormôre.

'n Besoek aan Soweto op 'n weekoggend is maar 'n grillerige ondervinding. Dis so groot, so leeg, so stil. Die sang in 'n Kleuter-

skool kan in die stil oggendlug straatblokke ver gehoor word. Groter skoolkinders wat die straat al babbelende (hoe musikaal is die stemme van Soweto tog nie) oorsteek, verlewendig die verlate strate vir 'n rukkje. Dis rustige ure dié tussen die vertrek van die dagbreektreine na die blankestad en die aankoms van die treine na sonder wanneer die werkers golf na golf huiswaarts keer om te eet en die paar uur voor die son weer opkom om te slaap.

Maar kyk dieper en u sal talle wonders raaksien—vernaamlik die puik gesondheidsdienste en die voortreflik georganiseerde gemeenskapsgeriewe.

'n Plek soos Soweto word nie in een dag gebou nie. Dit kan ook nie sommer wild groei nie. Dit is die vrug van wetenskaplike beplanning, moderne tegnologie, die doelgerigte besteding van miljoene rand en bowe alles, insig in die menslike situasie en 'n begeerte om die wêreld vir almal ietwat aangenamer te maak.

Soweto is nie sonder probleme nie. Sommige dinge moes oorhaastig gedoen word. Daar moet nog in talle behoeftes voorsien word. Die goeie bly en dit wat nie goed is nie word verbeter. Daarom dat dié uitgawe van Ons Stad met vrymoedigheid gewy word aan 'n prestasie waarop die Stadsraad van Johannesburg en die stadsinwoners trots kan wees. Ons bring hulde aan Soweto.

## Deur 'n Busvenster

'n Gewilde uitstappie in Johannesburg is die daaglikse bustoer na Soweto. Daar is elke oggend, lank voor die vertrektyd om 9 vm., meer mense in die Inligtingskantoor van die Afdeling Nie-blankesake as wat die bus kan bevat.

Die toergids raai alle laatkommers aan om vir 'n ander dag te bespreek sodat hulle van plek verseker kan wees. Sy lewer 'n kort interessante praatjie oor Soweto en sy ontstaan voordat die bus uit die druk middestad vertrek na die Bantodorpe kompleks in die suidweste. Die toer bied 'n redelike volledige beeld van Soweto—die huise, skole, ontspanningsplekke, die Werkplaas vir Beskutte Arbeid, biertuine en ander besienswaardighede, met 'n aangename teepouse.

Die toer is vir die meeste besoekers, veral dié uit die buiteland, 'n openbaring. Die grootte en organisasie van een van die grootste behuisingskemas in die suidelike halfgrond, wat boonop in so 'n betreklike kort tyd ontwikkel het, is vir hulle verstommend.

Inwoners van Johannesburg wat besoekers uit die buiteland of ander dele van Suid-Afrika verwag en wat graag dié reuse krotopruiingskema aan hulle wil toon, behoort lank vooruit te bespreek.



## 'n Lessenaar beteken Geluk

Duisende kinders in Soweto is maar te bly as hulle in 'n klaskamer net 'n ou plekkie kan kry, hoe klein ook al.

Onderwys in Soweto is die taak van die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys en die Departement kwyf hom goed daarvan. Skoolgeboue moet egter voorsien word deur die Johannesburgse Stadsraad uit bedrae wat by huishurgelde ingesluit is en reeds etlike jare al is die nood op dié gebied baie groot. As die nypende tekort aan leerkragte daarby gevoeg word, is die gevolge baie duidelik: honderde moedelose kinders op straat omdat daar in die skool nie vir hulle plek is nie.

Die hoop beskaam egter nie en daar is veel stof tot dankbaarheid in die benadering van goedgesinde Blankes enersyds en andersyds van verstandige hardwerkende Bantoes wat die opleiding van hulle kinders voorstel.

Mnr. Sam Moss, Voorsitter van Johannesburg se Komitee vir Nie-blanke-sake, het verlede jaar 1 000 klaskamers aan Soweto beloof. Dit wil nou voorkom asof hy daardie belofte sal kan nakom. Die Raad het onlangs van die Regering toestemming ontvang om geld vir die oprigting van skole van buite te verkry.

Daar is tans 'n tekort van sowat 600 klaskamers. Die nuusblad "The Star", Johannesburg, het openbare belangstelling gaande gemaak deur middel van sy Teach (teach every African child)—veldtog.

Daar was daaglik tot 20 skenkings vir die nuusblad se pos, en baie van hulle was anoniem.

Die nuusblad het nie op hom laat wag om die geld te benut nie. 'Teach' se eerste skool vir Tswana-sprekende kinders in Mofolo is opgerig vir 500 kinders in 10 klaskamers, teen 'n koste van R15,600.

Skole het tot die 'Teach'-fonds bygedra met die grootste enkele bydrae van R400 afkomstig van die William Hill's Indian High School in Actonville, Benoni. Die matriekleerlinge het hulle besluit dat die nood van Bantoe-kindere groter was as hul eie.

Die probleme van Soweto het nou die probleme geword van almal wat beter daaraan toe is. Die handel en nywerheid, tiksters, onderwysers, huisvroue en skoolhoofde het almal saamgespan om te verseker dat 'n skool se deur nie vir 'n kind toestaan omdat daar binne geen plek is nie.

*Aanvoorkom: Mnr. Sam Moss, Voorsitter van Johannesburg se Komitee vir Nie-blanke-sake en mnr. Francis Mncube, Ondervoorsitter van die Skoolraad vir Dube-Mofolo-Zondi, spit saam die eerste sooi vir 'The Star' se heel eerste "Teach"-skool in Mofolo, Soweto.*

*Sharing the spadework: Mr. Sam Moss, chairman of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Committee and Mr. Francis Mncube, vice-chairman of the Dube-Mofolo-Zondi school board, turn the first sod for 'The Star's' first TEACH school in Mofolo, Soweto.*

## Happiness is a Desk

Happiness in Soweto for thousands of children is the chance to walk into a classroom and have a small space in it even if it gives one an absolute minimum of elbow room.

Education in Soweto is the responsibility of the Department of Bantu Education which is doing a vast amount to make it as good as possible. But school buildings have to be provided by the Johannesburg City Council from funds included in the rents of houses, and for some years there has been a chronic shortage of buildings. Add to this a serious

lack of teaching staff and the picture that emerges is one of many hundreds of dejected children roaming the streets because they cannot get into school.

There is, however, a great deal of hope in the general atmosphere and much to be grateful for in the attitude of both White well-wishers and sensible hard-working intelligent Africans who place the education of their children almost above any of the other human needs.

Last year Mr. Sam Moss, chairman of the Johannesburg City

Council's Non-European Affairs Committee, promised 1 000 classrooms for Soweto. Now it seems he will be able to fulfil that promise. Recently the council received the government's go-ahead to raise funds from outside sources for the building of schools.

The shortage now is in the region of 600 classrooms. The Star, Johannesburg, has aroused much public interest with its TEACH (teach every African child) campaign. Up to 20 donations are found in the newspaper's daily post and many of them are anonymous.

The newspaper loses no time in spending the money. TEACH built its first school for Tswana-

speaking pupils in Mofolo at a cost of R15 000 to take 500 pupils in 10 classrooms.

Schools have contributed to the TEACH fund, the largest individual contribution of R400 coming from the William Hill's Indian High School at Actonville, Benoni. The matriculants decided that the need of African children was greater than theirs.

And so it is that the problems of Soweto have become the problems of all better-off citizens. Commerce and industry, typists, teachers, housewives and headmasters have all joined forces to prevent a child being turned away from school because there is no more room inside.



*With shining morning face . . . exhilaration of first day at a brand new school.  
Blink gesiggies . . . die opwinding van die eerste dag by 'n splinternuwe skool.*

## Die Siel van Soweto

Die eerste aanblik van Soweto is verstommend. Wanneer 'n mens 25 jaar lank daar gewerk het en nog onthou hoe dit in die begin daaruitgesien het, is dit ongelooflik.

'n Verslaggewer het gaan gesels met ervare personeel van die Tak Gemeenskapsdienste wat al jare lank in Soweto werk. Die deeglike besef dat alle stadswerkers in hulle vrye tyd behoefte het aan gesonde ontspanning, rus en tevredenheid het duidelik na vore gekom.

■  
**Wat beskou u as die belangrikste verandering wat in die kwarteeu plaasgevind het?**

Ongetwyfeld behuising. En ook dienste. Die mense self het ook baie vooruitgegaan. Ekonomiese faktore het hierby 'n belangrike rol gespeel. Hulle verdien meer en is in die algemeen beter opgelei. Hulle lewensomstandighede het verander, so ook hulle diëet en kleredrag. Vir baie lê 'n lang pad nog voor. Hulle lone kan ook beter bestee word maar daar is gelukkig baie organisasies wat hulle die regte pad wil wys. Die meeste van die welsynsorganisasies wat op een of ander manier met Soweto te doen het, het 'n munisipale beampite in hulle komitee. Ons ken hulle dus taamlik goed en weet wat hulle uitrig.

■  
'n Senior beampite wat al 18 jaar lank in die Tak Gemeenskapsdienste werk, het die volgende te sê gehad: „Toe ek 18 jaar gelede by die Afdeling aangesluit het was daar 'n handjie vol werkers wat met alledaagse probleme geworstel het. Oor musiek, Kuns en Kultuur kon net gedroom word. Vandag is daar 700 mense wat gemeenskapsdienste op 'n hoë peil verskaf en aan die gang hou“.

„Vergelyk 'n klein dorpie met 'n massiewe stedelike kompleks — dis die verskil tussen die Soweto van 20 jaar gelede en die Soweto van vandag“.

„Gemeenskapsdienste is bedoel om mense te help om by die stadslewe aan te pas en om hulle die geleentheid te bied om hulle vrye tyd aan hulle opvoeding en plesier te bestee. Myns insiens help ons hulle om die druk en spanning baas te raak en 'n vol lewe te ly. Die lewe behoort immers meer te behels as eet werk en slaap“.

■  
Dit blyk uit die gesprekke duidelik dat die Tak Gemeenskapsdienste op sosiale gebied 'n baie belangrike bydrae lewer. Die huise, speelterreine en sale sou almal lê doppe wees as dit nie vir die dinamiese benadering van die tak was, wat hulle saamsnoer in 'n sinvolle lewe nie.

Soos enige ander stad het Soweto ook sy jeugdige tsotsis, drankverslaafdes oud en jonk, skelms, dobbelaars, diewe en moordenaars. Die Tak Gemeenskapsdienste sorg egter in samewerking met die polisie, onderwysers, die kerke en die oorgrote meerderheid goeie, uitgesproke mense dat die groep ver in die minderheid bly.

■  
In baie van die geriewe wat in Soweto voorsien word, heers daar 'n tintelende atmosfeer. Daar is die klein simfonie-orke, ballet- en baldansklasse en skilder- en beeldgroepe waarin kunstenaars van wêreldformaat ontluk het. Daar is ook 'n tuinboukundeseksie wat 'n rolbalperk en twee gholfbane onderhou, wat lieflike groen grasperke in parke en openbare

tuine aanlê en vrugtebome gratis vir elke nuwe huis verskaf. Daar is speelsentrums vir kleuters wat bestuur word deur die munisipaliteit en die African Self-Help Association en 30 jeugklubs met 'n ledetal van 4 000 wat sport, drama, sang, dans, handwerk en die redenaarskuns beoefen.

Daar is 10 vroueklubs waar kunsvlyt en kookkuns geleer word. Daar is ook bioskope. Op opvoedkundige gebied is daar 130 skool- en universiteitsbeurse wat deur die Stadsraad beskikbaar gestel word.

■  
Dan moet ons nie die vyf blaasorkeste wat die dorpe elke naweek met hulle musiek verlewendig, of die kampe vir kinders en besoek aan die sirkus gedurende vakansietye vergeet nie. Stel u voor 'n ontspanningsdiens wat die volgende behels: een ontsaglike amfiteater, 3 stadions, 93 speelterreine vir derduisende sokkergeesdriftiges, 74 korfbalbane, 4 swembaddens, 42 tennisbane, 4 ontspanningsale, 39 kinderspeelterreine, kegelbane, dansarene, atletiekbane, fietsrybane. Soweto beskik oor alles waaraan u kan dink.

Daar word egter nie net vir die jong en aktiewe mense gesorg nie. In elke gemeenskap is daar gekweldes, bejaardes, armes en siekes. Die Welsynstak het werkers in elke dorp van Soweto. Hulle gee raad en leiding. Hulle voorsien kontanttoelaes en help met aansoeke om kospakkies, pensioene en staatstoelaes en los huurgeldprobleme op. Hulle vertrou en beur die bedroefdes op.

Die Tak Gemeenskapsdienste is inderdaad die siel van Soweto.

# The Spirit of Soweto

When you see Soweto for the first time the impact is quite astonishing. When you have worked there for 25 years and you recall what it was like at the beginning the whole thing seems quite unbelievable.

A reporter had a question and answer session with seasoned Soweto workers in the community services branch. It showed an acute awareness of the need for all city workers to enjoy health activity, peace, and contentment in their spare time.

■  
**What do you see as the most significant change in the quarter century?**—Housing without a doubt. And services. The most significant advance I think is in the people themselves. Lots of this is based on economics. They are earning more. Generally speaking they are better educated. Their living conditions have changed, their diet and their clothing. Many still have a long way to go and could use their wages better than they do, but it is hopeful that there are many organisations eager to show them the right way. Most welfare organisations concerned in some way or another with Soweto have a municipal official on their committee so we know them fairly well and can appreciate what they are doing.

■  
 A high-up man official who has worked in the community services branch for 18 years said: "When I came to the department 18 years ago we had a handful of workers concerned with everyday problems. Music? Art? Culture? These were dreams. Today we have 700 people to provide and maintain a community service of enormous sophistication.

"Compare a small country village with a huge urban complex. There you have the comparison between Soweto 20 years ago and today.

"The idea behind a community service is to help the people to adjust to urban living and to provide them with the means of using their spare time for their education and pleasure. I think we are helping them to cope with the stress, the strain, the tension, and generally to live fuller lives. Life to anybody should mean more than getting up to go to work to get home to go to bed."

■  
 What emerged from these conversations was that the community services branch is a social achievement of enormous significance. The houses could be there, the playing fields, the halls — all would be hollow shells without the community services dynamic approach to make them part of a vital and meaningful way of life.

As in any city, anywhere, there are young tsotsis, there are drunkards young and old, there are crooks, gamblers, thieves and murderers in Soweto. But they are very much a minority group and for this the Community Services Branch, aided by the police, the teachers, the churches and the overwhelming number of good and articulate people can take credit.

■  
 Think of the lovely, colourful, lively dancing spirit that pervades so much of what is provided in Soweto. There is a small symphony orchestra; classes in ballroom dancing and ballet; painting and sculpture groups which have given birth to world beaters in art. There

is a horticulture section which maintains a bowling green and two golf courses, paints green with lawn the parks and public gardens, and gives fruit trees free to every new house. There are the toddlers' play centres run both by the Municipality and the African Self-Help Association, and 30 youth clubs which draw 4 000 members for sport, drama, singing, dancing, handicraft, and debating. There are 10 women's clubs which teach homecraft and cooking. There are cinemas. And on the education side there are 130 school and university bursaries given by the City Council.

■  
 Don't forget the five brass bands whose oompah oompah cheers the townships every week-end, the camps for children, and the holiday visits to the circus. Try to imagine a recreation service that includes one huge amphitheatre, 3 stadiums, 93 sports fields for thousands and thousands of soccer fans, 74 basketball courts, 4 swimming pools, 42 tennis courts, 4 recreation halls, 39 children's playgrounds, skittle alleys, dance arenas, athletic tracks, cycle tracks. You name it. Soweto's got it.

But the spoils are not only for the young and active. Every community has its troubled people, the aged, the poor, the sick. The Welfare branch has workers stationed in every village of Soweto. They advise and guide. They give cash grants, help with applications for food parcels, pensions and government grants and they arrange rent problems. They console and comfort the bereaved. In the Community Services Branch lies the Soul of Soweto.



*Young dreams.  
Jeugdromen.*

*Township life as portrayed at the Art School.  
Lewe in 'n Bantoeorp soos uitgebeeld in die Kunsskool.*



Dr. Patrick Lewis.

(Dr. Patrick Lewis who retired from the City Council and the chairmanship of the Management Committee before the last municipal elections, was asked to give a special message to this Soweto issue of *Our City*. For many years Dr. Lewis was chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee. He was closely identified with the development of modern Soweto and was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of the Witwatersrand for his dedicated work among Johannesburg's African population.)

(Dr. Patrick Lewis, wat voor die jongste munisipale verkiesing uit die Stadsraad getree en die voorsitterstoel van die Bestuurskomitee verlaat het, is gevra om 'n spesiale boodskap vir die Soweto-uitgawe van *Ons Stad* te skryf. Dr. Lewis was jarelank Voorsitter van die Komitee vir Nie-blanke sake. Hy was intiem gemoeid met die ontwikkeling van die hedendaagse Soweto en het 'n eredoktorsgraad van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand ontvang vir sy werk onder die Bantoebevolking van Johannesburg.)

## Unbelievable contrast

I was looking at a film, the other day, that I had taken of Shantytown and Moroka. Fifteen years ago. My mind dwelt on Soweto today. Unbelievable contrast. Accomplished with a mass of money and, just as important, a load of goodwill. Also, of course, traumas galore.

The latest figure spent on Soweto is R73-million. Twenty years ago it was R12-million. Fifteen years ago, when I made that film, the spending totalled R22 million. But what is enormously pleasing to me, looking back, is the transformation that has taken place in the development and stature of the people. In their whole environment they are doing work of a skill and a kind once unheard of. Their role—the black treasury officials, the nurses, the hospital matrons—only three examples in hundreds—show how they have responded to the demands made of them; how they have more than justified new employment opportunities opened to them. How responsible they are! How marvellously adaptable!

One can only admire the family care, the spirit and tenacity of the women of Soweto who play an ever greater role in the structure of a stable society. As times have become increasingly expensive and difficult, so more of them have to leave their homes daily to add to the family income.

Their lodestar is education for the children. They work, skimp and scrape to find the funds to help their children acquire the knowledge they themselves were denied

I can only marvel at the resilience, at the good humour, the philosophical attitude and extreme good sense of the people of such varied tribal backgrounds.

They are urbanites today, with city-bred children who are worlds away from the children of yesteryear. May they prosper among us. May our patience always match theirs. And may we always enjoy mutual goodwill.—

PATRICK LEWIS.

## 'n Hemelsbreë verskil

■ En kyk nou die dag na 'n rolprent wat ek vyftien jaar gelede van Sakdorp en Moroka geneem het en ek dink toe aan die Soweto van vandag. Wat 'n hemelsbreë verskil. Dit is alles bewerkstellig met hope geld en, wat ewebelangrik is, 'n oorvloed van welwillendheid. Daar was natuurlik ook volop traumatiese ondervindings.

Volgens die jongste syfers word daar R73 miljoen aan Soweto bestee. Twintig jaar gelede was dit R12 miljoen en vyftien jaar gelede, toe ek die rolprent gemaak het, was die uitgawe R22 miljoen.

Wanneer ek terug kyk, skep ek egter die grootste behae in die ontwikkeling en gedaantewisseling wat die mense ondergaan het.

Hulle doen nou oral in hulle omgewing werk wat vir sover dit geskoolde en die aard daarvan aanbetref, eens ongehoord was. Die swart tesouriebeamptes, verpleegsters en hospitaal-matrones—slegs drie voorbeelde uit honderde—is bewys van hoe hulle voldoen aan die eise wat aan hulle gestel word, van hoe hulle die nuwe werkgeleenthede wat hulle gebied word, terdeë regverdig.

Hulle is so betroubaar en aanpasbaar. 'n Mens kan die gesinsversorging, gees en volhardingsvermoë van die vroue van Soweto, wat 'n al hoe groter rol in die opbou van 'n stabiele gemeenskap speel, net bewonder. Na gelang die lewe duurder en moeiliker word, moet al hoe meer van hulle die huis daagliks verlaat om die gesinsinkomste aan te vul.

Die opleiding van hulle kinders staan vir hulle voorop. Hulle swoeg, besuinig, raap en skraap om hulle kinders daartoe in staat te stel om die kennis te verwerf waarvoor hulle nie die geleentheid gehad het nie.

Ek kan maar net verbaas staan oor die uithouvermoë, goedgehumeurdheid, die gelatenheid en verstandigheid van die inwoners van Soweto. Wie sou 30, 20 of selfs 10 jaar gelede kon dink dat landelike mense van sulke wyduiteenlopende stamagtergronde so bedrewe sou raak.

Vandag is hulle stedelinge met stadskinders wat ver verwyderd is van vanmelewe se kinders. Mag hulle hier voorspoedig wees. Mag ons geduld teen hulle opweeg. Mag daar altyd wedersydse welwillendheid wees.—PATRICK LEWIS.



'n Lewendige riel.

A blithesome reel.

# Workshop of Perfectionism

One of the most successful places in Soweto is the Sheltered Employment Workshop. Why is it not enormously sad? Handicapped people, especially those as severely disabled as these workers, have built-in sorrow which could lead to despair. But if there is any way at all in which a man who lacks a leg or an arm, or a woman tied to a wheelchair, can be taught to overcome disability and sing while they work the Workshop will find the way to do so.

Developing whatever latent skills the workers possess the Workshop, admitting disability only in the degree to which the worker cannot meet the demands of the task to be done, has a remarkable success in satisfying normal needs of everyday folk — a pay packet, food, clothing, housing, security and self-respect.

A feature of the place, apart from the sense of quiet satisfaction that you feel in every room, is the extraordinary beauty and imaginative quality of the work turned out. There is a kind of perfectionism which is a mark of the high standard both demanded and readily given. The weavings are lustrous and charmingly

patterned; the baskets are strong, yet delicately wrought and shapely. Odds and ends of material emerge miraculously as amusing little animals.

Making nets for tennis courts and various commercial uses is a good source of revenue. Both complicated and simple work is produced, the simplest being the sorting of bits of cardboard used in various packagings.

The workshop gives work and happy independence to 115 handicapped people. It is staffed and sponsored by the Non-European Affairs Department of the Johannesburg City Council. It is administered by the Department's Welfare Fund and is non-profitmaking.

Workers' wages are met from workshop income but financial help for their free meals is given by private individuals, church and other organisations such as Cripples Care Association of the Transvaal which also supplies transport.

These are the cold facts. But the workshop is one of the warmest friendliest and contented places in the whole of Soweto. It makes a fit and healthy visitor feel humble.



*Die netmaker sit gemaklik in sy rystoel en werk.  
The net-maker works at ease from his wheelchair.*

## Werkplaas vir Perfeksioniste

Een van die gelukkigste plekke in Soweto is die Werkplaas vir Beskutte Arbied. 'n Mens sou eintlik die teenoorgestelde verwag want smart is deel van 'n gestremde se lewe, veral as hy 'n ernstige gebrek het soos dié werkers, en dit kan so maklik tot wanhoop lei. Maar as 'n man met net een arm of been of 'n vrou in 'n rystoel enigsins geleer kan word om die gebrek te bowe te kom en al singende te werk, dan sal die Werkplaas daarin slaag. Die Werkplaas ontwikkel die verborge talente van die werkers en stuit alleen wanneer 'n taak vir die werker te veel is. Die Werkplaas slaag uitmuntend daarin om in die daaglikse behoeftes van gewone mense — loon, kos, klere, woonplek, sekuriteit en selfrespek — te voorsien.

Afgesien van die gevoel van stille tevredenheid wat elke kamer vul, word die plek ook gekenmerk deur die buitengewone prag van die werk en die vindingrykheid wat aan die dag gelê word. Die hoë standaard wat vereis en gehandhaaf word, getuig van hulle perfeksionisme. Die weefwerk is helderleurig met lieflike patrone, die mandjies met hulle mooi vorms word sterk dog fyn gemaak en

materiaalfrentertjies word omgetower in koddige klein diertjies.

Die maak van nette vir tennisbane en verskillende handelsdoeleindes bied 'n goeie bron van inkomste. Daar word ingewikkelde en eenvoudige werk gedoen — waarvan die sorteer van stukke karton vir verskillende verpakkingsdoeleindes die heel eenvoudigste is.

Die Werkplaas bied werkgeleenthede en onafhanklikheid aan 115 mense. Dit staan onder die beskerming van die Afdeling Nie-blanke-sake van die Johannesburgse Stadsraad, wat ook die personeel voorsien. Dit word deur die Afdeling se Welsynsfonds bestuur en is sonder 'n wins-oogmerk.

Die werkers se lone word betaal uit die inkomste van die Werkplaas maar geldelike steun vir hulle gratis maaltye is afkomstig van private individue, kerk- en ander organisasies soos die Kreupel-sorgvereniging van Transvaal, wat vervoer verskaf.

Bo alles is die Werkplaas 'n plek van hartlikheid, vriendelikheid en vergenoegdheid en dit stem 'n fikse en gesonde besoeker baie nederig.



*Whipping the ends of sisal lanyards for railway truck tarpaulins  
Die ente van sisaltoue vir spoortrokseile word beset.*

# SONNIGE SONDAE IN SOWETO



*Festival ballet.*

*Feesballet.*



*Soccer crazy.*

*Sokkermal.*



*Te salig! — op 'n warm middag.*

*Bliss on a hot afternoon.*

*Soul music.*

*"Soul"-musiek.*





*Best clothes come out for a jaunt to the Zoo.  
Kisklere word aangetrek vir 'n besoek aan die Dieretuin.*



*Lustig, uit volle bors.  
Singing the blues away.*



*Die Stadsingenieur se blaasorkes speel 'n opgewekte deuntjie.  
Oom-pah-pah! The City Engineer's Brass Band calls the tune.*



*In the huge amphitheatre at Jabulani.  
In die reuse-amfiteater in Jabulani.*

# SUNNY SUNDAYS IN SOWETO



*Dië outjie is blakend gesond.  
This little chap is in splendid shape.*



*Lewensnoodsaaklike immunisering by die kliniek.  
Life-saving immunisation at the clinic.*



*Die mobiele röntgeneenheid: Opsporing van moontlike  
tuberkulosegevalle.  
Checking for T.B. inside the mobile X-ray unit.*

## The Road to Health

In Soweto, the road to health is paved with good intentions—and mighty achievements.

Health care in Soweto is possibly the largest and most intensive operation of its kind in South Africa. The budget approaches nearly one half of the total City Health Department's spending of R5 300 000 for the whole of Johannesburg.

Soweto's full time health staff of White and African medical officers, health visitors, nurses and interpreters is 500.

In 7 general clinics which include T.B., family health, family planning, curative and midwifery clinics, in two mobile and four dental clinics and in the houses of Soweto these 500 see and help more than one million people a year.

But all this is a cold, computer-ish count of human devotion and accomplishment.

Think awhile then of Tabitha, a factory worker in White Johannesburg. Tabitha lives in Phiri, one of Soweto's 26 villages, and is a

diabetic. At the same moment every morning — she can set her watch by it — there will be a knock on her front door and her friendly neighbourhood nurse, fully trained and registered, will come in to give Tabitha her daily injection of insulin. This is vital to Tabitha's health—but it is not all. Tabitha's diabetes was uncovered by a visit to a Soweto clinic when she felt under the weather. Now she knows exactly what to eat, and why. She understands how the insulin acts. She knows that she is not alone should any crisis occur; that her children are known at the family welfare clinic and that the older ones have been told how to help her should the need arise. And so, calm in her cocoon of security, Tabitha can go peacefully to work every day.

It is good to meet Mrs. Maria M. or any of her fellow workers. Trained health visitors, their approach is dynamic. Watch Mrs. M. in action giving a talk on nutrition to mothers at the Tladi family health clinic. Here is charisma!

Look at a family care clinic. Every bench in the waiting room is packed. Even grandpa has brought a child sleeping heavily on his comforting arms. The babies are adorable. Every new birth has already been visited in the home for the important preliminary inoculations and now these children are enjoying follow-up care. The emphasis is impressively heavy on preventive medicine. Clinics are not only for the sick. They are designed to keep well people healthy.

Here is a T.B. clinic. The fight against tuberculosis is non-stop. A continuous cycle aimed at prevention diagnosis, therapy.

Timely discovery and prevention reduces the need to fill hospital beds.

T.B. is a socio-economic illness. Good houses and nutritious food help to fight it. And as the Council works to keep it in check in Soweto, so, at the same time, the health of White Johannesburg is safe-guarded.

T.B. and gastro-enteritis vie with one another for the unenviable place of top killer. But year by year the death rate picture improves. Education and treatment are winning the war against diseases. Routine immunisation is a powerful weapon at all child health clinics against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, small pox and measles. Preventable infectious diseases are well on the way to complete control.

Attendances at family planning clinics have doubled in the past year—a triumph for both white teaching and African understanding.

The volume and weight of the work is almost unbelievable. Said a doctor who went around with a reporter: "It is good to see it all through the eyes of an objective visitor. There is so much to do that in the very doing of it every day one forgets how much is being done."

But Tabitha doesn't forget. Nor the other 999,999 who have been helped during the year.



*Out-patients: Help is at hand.  
Buitepasiënte: Hulp is byderhand.*



*Playing gives on an appetite.  
Al die baljaar maak jou honger.*



*Baba se vordering word in die Kindergesondheidskliniek noukeurig aangeteken.*

*Recording baby's progress at the Child Health Clinic.*



*Gesondheidsvoorligting: Alles oor voeding  
Health education: Session on nutrition.*

## Die Pad na Gesondheid

Op die gebied van gesondheid in Soweto is daar nie alleen goeie voornemens nie maar groot prestasies.

Gesondheidsorg in Soweto is waarskynlik die grootste en intensiefste onderneming in sy soort in Suid-Afrika. Die begroting beloop bykans die helfte van die totale bedrag van R5 300 000 wat die Stadsgeondheidsafdeling ten opsigte van die hele Johannesburg bestee.

Soweto se voltydse gesondheidspersoneel van Blanke- en Bantoe geneeskundige beamptes, gesondheidsbesoeksters, verpleegsters en tolke is 500 sterk. In die sewe algemene klinieke, waarby tuberkulose-, gesinsorg- gesinsbeplanning-, genesings-, en vroedvrou-klinieke ingesluit is, die twee mobiele klinieke en vier tandheelkundige klinieke en in die huise van Soweto behandel hulle in een jaar meer as een miljoen mense.

Maar dit is slegs die blote feite van 'n verhaal van mense se toewyding en prestasies.

Kom ons kyk 'n bietjie na die verhaal van Tabitha, 'n fabriekswerkster in Blanke-Johannesburg. Sy woon in Phiri, een van Soweto se 26 dorpe en ly aan suikersiekte. Klokslag dieselfde tyd elke môre is daar 'n klop aan haar deur— dis haar vriendelike gebiedsverpleegster, wat ten volle opgelei en geregistreer is, om haar daaglikse insulieninspuiting toe te dien. Vir Tabitha se gesondheid is dit onontbeerlik—maar dis nie al nie. Dit is tydens 'n besoek aan 'n kliniek in Soweto, toe sy siekerig gevoel het, dat daar ontdek is dat sy aan suikersiekte ly. Nou weet sy presies wat sy kan eet en waarom.

Sy verstaan die werking van insulien. Sy weet dat sy nie alleen is as 'n krisis sou ontstaan nie—haar kinders is by die gesinsgesondheidskliniek bekend en die ouer kinders is geleer hoe om haar te help, indien dit nodig sou wees. Met die versekering kan Tabitha elke dag met 'n geruste hart werk toe gaan.

Dit is 'n belewenis om mev. Maria M. of enige van haar kollegas te

ontmoet. As opgeleide gesondheidsbesoeksters het hulle 'n dinamiese benadering. 'n Mens hoef mev. M. maar net dop te hou wanneer sy moeders by die gesinsgesondheidskliniek in Tladi oor ondervoeding toespreek om dit duidelik te sien.

Loer by 'n gesinsgesondheidskliniek in. Elke sitplek in die wagkamer is vol. Sels oupa wag met 'n slapende kind in sy arms. Die baba's is te skattig. Elke pasgebore baba word tuis besoek met die oog op belangrike voorlopige inenting en die kinders geniet nou nabehandeling. Die klem val swaar op voorkoming. Die klinieke is nie net daar vir die siekes nie maar is bedoel om mense gesond te hou.

Tuberkulose is 'n sosio-ekonomiese siekte. Goeie huise en voedsame kos help om dit te bestry. Die Raad bekamp dit in Soweto en beveilig terselfdertyd die gesondheid van die blankes van Johannesburg.

Tuberkulose en maagdermonsteking is die vernaamste

doodsoorsake maar die toestand verbeter elke jaar. Voorligting en behandeling is besig om die stryd teen siekte te wen. Roetine-immunisering by alle kindergesondheidsklinieke is 'n magtige wapen teen witseerkeel, kinkhoes, kaakklem, polio, pokkies en masels. Voorkombare besmetlike siektes is bykans heeltemal onder beheer.

Die getal mense wat die gesinsbeplanningsklinieke besoek het, het die afgelope jaar verdubbel—'n sege vir Blanke-voorligting en die Bantoes se begripsvermoë.

Die feitlik ongelooflik hoeveel werk daar is en hoe moeilik dit is. 'n Dokter wat 'n verslaggewer vergesel het, het die volgende te sê gehad: „Dis goed om dit alles deur die oë van 'n objektiewe besoeker te sien. Daar is soveel wat gedoen moet word, dat iemand wat daaglik daarmee besig is, geneig is om te vergeet hoeveel daar wel gedoen word.“

Maar Tabitha vergeet nie—ook nie die ander 999,999 wat gedurende die jaar behandel is nie.



*Urban Bantu Council in session.*

*Die Stedelike Bantoeraad vergader.*

## Plaaslike Raad

Die Stedelike Bantoeraad is in 1968 as 'n plaaslikebestuursliggaam vir Soweto ingestel ter vervanging van die ou adviserende Komiteestelsel wat jare lank in gebruik was.

Alhoewel die Stedelike Bantoeraad 'n raadgevende liggaam vir die Johannesburgse Stadsraad is, met geen uitvoerende bevoegdheid nie, sorg die Stadsraad dat geen belangrike besluit wat die inwoners van Soweto raak, geneem word alvorens die Stedelike Bantoeraad in die saak geken is nie.

Die Stedelike Bantoeraad het vier komitees wat maandeliks onder hulle eie voorsitter vergader. Al 41 lede van die Stedelike Bantoeraad word deur die inwoners van Soweto verkies en die raadslede wys op hul beurt die voorsitter van die raad aan. Die huidige voorsitter is 'n sakeman, mnr. Peter Lengene. Die eerste voorsitter was mnr. Francis Mncube, M.A., wat vir drie jaar gedien het.

Die Stedelike Bantoeraad vergader in 'n pragtige moderne raadsgebou in Soweto.

## Local Council

The Urban Bantu Council was established in 1968 as a local government body for Soweto, taking over from the old Advisory Board system which had been in operation for many years.

Although the U.B.C. is an advisory body to the Johannesburg City Council with no executive powers, the City Council makes a point of making no important decision which concerns the people of Soweto without first consulting the U.B.C.

The U.B.C. has four committees which meet monthly under their own chairmen. All 41 Urban Bantu Councillors are elected by the people of Soweto, and the councillors elect the chairman of the overall body. The present chairman is a businessman, Mr. Peter Lengene. The first chairman was Mr. Francis Mncube, M.A. who held office for three years. The U.B.C. meets in a handsome modern council building in Soweto.

## Miljoene Rand Bestee aan Vervoer

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë het miljoene rand bestee aan vervoergeriewe vir Soweto, wat die gelyke is van enige metropolitaanse vervoerstelsel ter wêreld. Hierdie diens, waar daar gedurende spitsure elke 2½ minute 'n trein vertrek, vervoer elke weekdag 220 000 mense heen en weer.

Die treine is wel oorvol maar dit gebeur op alle treinstelsels wat gereed deur derdruisende werkers gebruik word. Daar word gedink aan nuwe sinjaaltoestelle wat die omdraai van treins hopelik sal bespoedig en meer en langer treine word tans gebruik. Dit behoort die toestand te verhelp.

Die treine is tog nog die beste vervoermiddel tussen Soweto en die stad, alhoewel duisende daaglik van taxis, private motors en busse gebruik maak om werk toe en terug te ry.

## Millions on Transport

The South African Railways has ploughed millions of rand into transport facilities for Soweto which are equal to any metropolitan transport system anywhere in the world. The service, which runs at 2½ minute intervals at peak periods, carries 220 000 passengers each way every week day.

Although there is admitted overcrowding, this is a feature of all railway systems regularly used by hundreds of thousands of workers. New

## Police and Peace

The Municipal police force in Soweto should far better be named the Municipal Peace Force. Peace in these huge areas is its constant aim and the training of the 1 100 Africans constables and N.C.O.'s has been carefully designed to ensure as far as possible a contented, tranquil and safe population.

The men are recruited both locally and from the homelands with a minimum standard 5 education so that at least they can read and write. There are 100 raw policemen in training every four months and it is astonishing to see their development in this brief period. Training includes a study of law and administration, P.T. (at which they excel), first aid and fire-fighting. The special role of the police is to help the Superintendents in the townships, to prevent crime and to protect Council property. The crime combat unit with 20 radio-equipped vehicles is on 24-hour duty. When necessary, the Municipal police co-operates fully with the S.A.P.

## Polisie en Vrede

Die Munisipale Polisiemag in Soweto behoort eintlik die munisipale vredesmag te heet. Vrede in die uitgestrekte gebiede — dit jaag dié mag voortdurend na. Die opleiding van die 1 100 Bantoekonstabels en onderoffisiere is sorgvuldig daarop ingestel om die gemeenskap tevrede, kalm en veilig te hou.

Die manne word plaaslik sowel as in die tuislande gewerf en moet minstens in standerd 5 geslaag het sodat hulle kan lees en skryf. Elke 4 maande word daar 100 baar polisiemanne opgelei en hulle vordering in die kort tydjie is verstommend. Die opleiding behels studie van die wet en administrasie, liggaamlike opvoeding (waarin hulle uitblink), eerstehulp en brandbestryding.

Dit is die besondere taak van die polisie om die Superintendente in die dorpe by te staan om misdaad te voorkom en raadseiendom te beskerm. Die misdaadvoorkomsingseenheid beskik oor 20 voertuie wat met radios toegerus is en werk 24 uur per dag. Wanneer dit nodig is, werk die Munisipale polisie heelhartig met die S.A.P. saam.



*Physical training display at police passing-out parade.*

*Vertoning van liggaamsoefening by 'n voorstellingsparade van polisie.*

signalling devices which, it is hoped, will speed up turn around of trains are being considered, and more and longer trains are being introduced. This should help to alleviate overcrowding.

These trains are still the best way of commuting from Soweto to the city though thousands daily use taxis, private cars and buses to and from their work.

# Skuilplekke vir Gevaar

Die gevaarlike plekke in Soweto is die staanplekke vir taxis, die spoorwegstasies, die bushaltes, die donker skuilplek by die ingang van 'n afgesonderde winkel, by 'n klompie bome . . . van daar die skielike aanval, die blitsige dolksteek in die rug, die roof van geld en die dood, of albei.

Hoe kan dié gevare uitgeskakel word? Afgesien van voortdurende polisiepatroliering, kan die donker en gevreesde plekke helder verlig word — dis een oplossing.

Soweto is groot en uitgestrek. Enige toereikende straatverligtingstelsel moet meer bied as daardie klein gloeilampies wat die stikdonker soos Victoriaanse gaslampe eerder verfraai as om veiligheid en gerief te verseker.

## Where Danger Lurks

The danger spots in Soweto are the taxi ranks, the railway stations, the bus termini, the dark shelter of a secluded shop doorway, a grove of trees . . .

Here lurk the sudden pounce, the swift, silent stiletto in the back, the seizure of money or life. Or both.

How to overcome these menaces? One way, apart from continuous police patrol, is to flood with light the dark and dreaded places.

Soweto is huge and sprawling. Any system of adequate street lighting — the operative word is "adequate" — must offer more than the equivalent of Victorian gaslight, those small bulbs which stab the night's blackness more as a decorative necklace than as a source of security and comfort.

Die strate moet verlig word sodat die inwoners in vrede bioskoop toe kan gaan, of na 'n dans, lesing of konsert toe, of die siekes kan besoek of 'n geleentheid saam met bure kan vier.

Die Stadsraad se planne om die wetsgehoorsame inwoners van Soweto van lig te voorsien en die wetsoortreders te fnuik, behels 'n stelsel van hoëmasligte op pale van 30 meter vanwaar 'n gebied met 'n deursnee van 1 000 vt. helder verlig word. Geen skuilplekke dan meer vir tsotsis en boewe nie!

Mense het alreeds probeer afbreuk doen deur te verwys na „tronkligte.“ Dieselfde hoëmasverligting word ook op snelweë gebruik. In Soweto het hulle dieselfde doel as op die snelweë — om toe te laat dat mense snags vryelik en veilig kan rondbeweeg.

The way must be lighted so that residents may peacefully go to cinema, or dance, to lecture or concert, to visit the sick or enjoy a celebratory drink with a neighbour.

The City Council's plans to bring light to the lawabiding folk of Soweto and to foil the lawbreakers include a system of high-mast lighting, 30 metres high, with each lighting point shedding a field of brilliant illumination for a diameter of 1 000 ft. Tsotsis and criminals will then find no place to hide.

Already critics have tried to point to similarities with "prison lighting." But the same kind of high-mast illumination is used for expressways. It is intended, in Soweto, that the lighting should satisfy the same purpose as on the highways — to allow people to circulate freely

Soweto beskik oor talle sosiale geriewe. Hulle word egter dikwels verwaarloos omdat die mense verkies om veilig tuis te bly en nie die donker strate te trotseer nie.

Na straatverligting is die verligting van huise om die lewe daar geriefliker te maak die grootste behoefte in die gebied. Een sesde van Soweto — sowat 10 000 huise, beskik reeds oor ligte. Dit kan egter in die volgende tien jaar jaarliks dalk R1 miljoen kos om die werk te voltooi. Sulke geld is moeilik bekombaar. Die mikpunt is egter duidelik en daar sal in aller yl daarna gestreef word totdat daar, dank sy die wonder van elektrisiteit, in elke huis in Soweto na willekeur gekook, geles, geleer, kaart gespeel en snoesige warmte in die winter geniet kan word.

and in safety during the night hours.

Soweto has many social amenities. They are often neglected because, rather than brave the dark streets, people prefer to bolt themselves behind their own front doors.

After street lighting, domestic lighting is the next great need in the townships so that life in the home may be made easier. One-sixth of Soweto — about 10 000 houses — are already lit. But it will take perhaps R1-million a year over the next 10 years to complete the job and this kind of money is not easy to come by. But the aim is clear, and as fast as possible it will be achieved, until every household in Soweto, if it wishes to, can cook, read, study, play cards and enjoy grateful winter heat through the blessing of electricity.

## Groot Bedrae

Alles omtrent Soweto is groot. Hier volg 'n paar syfers. Sy 722 kilometer paaie, het 'n kapitaal besteding van R9 ½ miljoen meegebring. Tot dusver is daar by die R1 miljoen aan skole bestee, R10 miljoen aan rioler, oor die R4 miljoen aan watertoevoer.

Die Stadsraad van Johannesburg verskaf werk aan ongeveer 20 000 Bantoes — van geneeshere tot arbeiders — en die lone beloop altesaam sowat R13 miljoen.

## Huge Sums

When you think of Soweto you have to think big. Here are a few figures. Its 722 kilometres of roads have cost R9 ½-million in capital outlay. To date, the outlay on schools is just on R1-million; on sewers more than R10-million; on the water supply more than R4-million.

The Johannesburg City Council employs about 20 000 Africans, from doctors to labourers, and the total payroll is about R13-million.



*Mother is at work: Lucky baby is happy and secure in a day nursery. The African Self-Help Association has done outstanding work in this field.*

*Die moeder is by die werk: Die gelukkige baba is heeldag veilig in 'n dagkleuterskool. Die African Self-Help Association het op die gebied reusewerk verrig.*

# Manners

It's all been said before but the City's Non-European Affairs Department believes that it cannot be said often enough. For example, an African regards it as polite to sit in the presence of his elders and betters, or to precede someone out of the door. Here's another thing: Among the Africans it is polite to say "yes" even when an instruction is not properly understood. And it is good to remember that every servant has a name of which he is proud. He responds to it more readily than to "boy". (Surely it is not possible that every African man is named John nor every woman Mary!)

The above are only a few of the suggestions to improve personal relations between Black and White which are offered by the Department in its sensible booklet "Your Bantu Servant and You". Published in English and Afrikaans, the book has proved so popular since it was first issued 10 years ago that it is now in its third revised edition.

The whole thing boils down to ordinary courtesy, dignity, understanding, and mutual respect. It can rarely be assumed that servants are responsible only for their own support. Most of them living in the townships have

families dependent on them and this should be remembered when fixing wages. Also, many more servants have families in the tribal areas who are entirely dependent on the money sent home.

Imagine the heavy costs which have to be paid by the daily domestic who travels to and from Soweto every day — the rail fare plus bus fares from the Railway Station and back again. Servants should not be expected to bear the whole of his travelling costs.

On hours of duty, the handbook says this is very much a matter of individual adjustment. Employers should remember that domestic servants also need to enjoy social, recreational and other interests and should be given time off to have fun. They should have one and a half free days a week and a minimum of two weeks holiday on full pay every year.

The booklet contains concise information on employment and dismissal, fees payable, the reference book situation, personal relations, medical and dental health, food and liquor, clothing and visitors.

The booklet is free. It can be had from the Non-European Affairs Department, 80 Albert Street, Marshallstown or Box 5282, Johannesburg.



*Dignity.  
Waardigheid*

## Tower of Achievement

There is a tower in the township that has possibly appeared on the home movies and colour-slide shows of thousands of overseas tourists who have visited Soweto.

This is the Oppenheimer Tower, dedicated to the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer who spurred on housing when the picture was desolate, the shortage desperate.

In 1956 Sir Ernest's shock was so great when he toured the festering sores of slum-ridden Moroka and Shantytown that he persuaded his colleagues in the mining industry to lend the City Council R6-million, repayable over 30 years.

This was the big break through—the vital injection of capital—that Johannesburg urgently needed to begin to overcome the tremendous backlog of housing for Africans.

With this loan, some 14,000 houses, also some hostels and schools were built, and Moroka and Shantytown were finally cleared.

## Toring van Prestasie

In Soweto staan daar 'n toring wat heelwaarskynlik verskyn in amateurrolprente en pryk op kleurskyfies van duisende buitelandse besoekers aan Soweto.

Dit is die Sir Ernest Oppenheimer-toring ter ere van Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, wat behuising 'n stoot vorentoe gegee het toe die prentjie donker en die tekort nypend was.

In 1956 was Sir Ernest by die aanskousing van die kankerende krotbuurtes van Moroka en Sakdorp so geskok dat hy sy kollegas in die mynbedryf oorreed het om 'n bedrag van R6 miljoen, terugbetaalbaar oor 30 jaar, aan die Stadsraad te leen.

Dit was die groot deurbraak—die onontbeerlike geld wat Johannesburg nodig gehad het om die geweldige agterstand wat Bantoebehuising aanbetref, in te haal.

Met die lening is 14,000 huise asook tehuise en skole opgerig en Moroka en Sakdorp is uiteindelik opgeruim.

## Wenke

Dit is wel ou nuus maar die stad se Afdeling Nie-blanke-sake glo dat die dinge nooit te dikwels herhaal kan word nie. 'n Bantoe beskou dit byvoorbeeld as hoflik om in die teenwoordigheid van ouer mense of sy meerderes te bly sit of voor hulle by 'n deur uit te loop. By Bantoes is dit ook beleefd om „Ja" te antwoord, al word die opdrag glad nie verstaan nie. Daar kan gerus onthou word dat elke bediende 'n naam het waarop hy trots is. Hy sal baie beter daarop reageer as op „outa"! (Dit is seker nie reg om elke Bantoe-man as „outa" of elke Bantoe-vrou as „aia" aan te spreek.

Dit is maar 'n paar van die wenke wat die Afdeling in sy leersame boekie „U Bantoebediende en u" aan die hand doen ter verbetering van die verhouding tussen wit en swart. Die boekie verskyn in Afrikaans en Engels en is so gewild dat dit nou in 'n derde hersiene druk verskyn sedert dit 10 jaar gelede uitgegee is.

Die kern van die saak is doodgewone hoflikheid, waardigheid, begrip en wedersydse agting.

Dit is bitter selde dat bediendes slegs vir hulleself moet sorg. Die meeste van hulle wat in die Bantoe-dorpe woon, het gesinne wat van hulle afhanklik is en daar

moet hiermee rekening gehou word wanneer hulle lone vasgestel word. Talle bediendes het nog gesinne in die stamgebiede wat geheel en al afhanklik is van die geld wat hulle huisstoe stuur.

Dink 'n oomblik aan die groot onkoste van die huisbediende wat daagliks heen en weer van Soweto moet reis — die treingeld plus busgeld van die stasie af en weer terug. Daar behoort nie van bediendes verwag te word om al hulle reiskoste self te betaal nie. Wat werkure aanbetref, sê die handleiding dat dit veelal 'n saak is wat persoonlik gereël moet word. Werkgewers moet egter in gedagte hou dat huisbediendes ook sosiale, ontspannings — en ander belange moet hê en dat daar hiervoor aan hulle tyd vry gegee moet word. Hulle behoort een en 'n halwe dag vry te hê per week en minstens 2 weke vakansie met volle betaling.

Die boekie bevat beknopte inligting oor indiensneming en ontslag, gelde wat betaalbaar is, bewysboeke, persoonlike verhoudings, liggaamlike en tandheelkundige gesondheid, voedsel en drank, klere en besoekers.

Die boekie is gratis beskikbaar by die Afdeling Nie-blankesake, Albertstraat 80, Marshallstown, of by Posbus 5382, Johannesburg.

# Vakopleidingsentrum

Een van die trotste plekke in Soweto is die Vakopleidingsentrum waar Bantoeese vir meer as 'n kwarteeu lank, bykans geheel en al onder een hoof, opleiding ontvang het in die boubedryf, timmerwerk en loodgietry.

Daar is vanjaar 77 bouers, 87 timmermans en 72 loodgieters by die sentrum ingeskryf. Die sentrum het in die verlede elektrisiëns en draadwerkers opgelei. Hulle praktiese opleiding is vanjaar oorgeneem deur die stad se Elektrisiteitsafdeling, in samewerking met die Vakopleidingsentrum. Vir hulle teoretiese opleiding word die seuns gestuur na die Polokwane-opleidingsentrum naby Pietersburg.

Onder die Elektrisiteitsafdeling word baie straatligte en huisbedrading in Soweto deur Bantoes aangebring.

Al die seuns in die Vakopleidingsentrum moet kwalifiseer as permanente inwoners van die voorgeskrewe gebied van Johannesburg. Hulle moet minstens oor Standaard VI-skoolopleiding beskik maar meeste van hulle verkies om eers standaard VIII te voltooi alvorens hulle inskryf. Die kursusse strek oor 3 jaar. Die klasgelde beloop R8 per jaar en die leerlinge betaal vir hulle eie oorpakke, boeke en tekeninstrumente. Alle ander gereedskap en materiaal word deur die skool voorsien.

Elke leerling word aangemoedig om 'n drie-dubbele kwalifikasie te verwerf — die skool-sertifikaat ten opsigte van die 3 jaar-opleidings-typperk aan 'n erkende vakschool, die Diploma vir Bantoebouwerkers wat die Departement van Arbeid uitreik en die Nasionale Tegnieuse Sertifikaat vir die vak waarin hulle spesialiseer. Na die opleiding kom die werk. Die seuns is teen die tyd taamlik goed toegerus vir 'n loopbaan en die gekwalifiseerde ambagsmanne word geabsorbeer deur die raadsafdeling wat in Soweto werk.

Om 'n leerling aan die Vakopleidingsentrum te wees, is vir die seuns en hulle ouers rede tot trots en blydschap.

# Proud Place

One of the proudest places in Soweto is the Vocational Training School where for more than a quarter of a century now, almost entirely under one principal, African boys have been taught the trades of building, carpentry and plumbing.

This year the school has a roll of 77 builders, 87 carpenters and 72 plumbers.

In the past, the school has also trained electricians and wiremen. This year their practical instruction has been taken over by the City's Electricity Department, together with the V.T.C., and for their theoretical tuition the boys are sent to the Polokwane Training Centre near Pietersburg. Under the Electricity Department,

a great deal of street lighting and house wiring in Soweto is done with African artisans.

All the V.T.C. boys must qualify as permanent residents in the prescribed area of Johannesburg. They must have a minimum Standard VI education though many prefer to study to Standard 8 before enrolling.

The courses are spread over three years. The tuition fees are R8 a year and the pupils pay for their own overalls, books and drawing instruments. All other tools and materials are supplied by the school.

Every pupil is encouraged to obtain a triple qualification — the school certificate for the 3-year training period at a recognised trades

school; the Bantu Building Workers' Diploma issued by the Department of Labour; and the National Technical Certificate for the subject in which they specialise.

And after the tuition — a job! The boys are then pretty well equipped for a lifetime career and the qualified artisans are absorbed by council departments operating in Soweto.

To be a V.T.C. scholar is a source of pride and fulfilment to boys and their parents. The soccer team is tops and the other sports teams capture a number of inter-school trophies. The main object of the Centre is to create qualified artisans to work on the council's housing schemes in the townships.

In Johannesburg speel bier 'n baie belangrike rol. Een derde van die opbrengs van die Stadsraad se Bantoebierbedryf word naamlik bestee aan welsyn, ontspanning en gesondheid in Soweto. Die ander twee derdes word gebruik om verlies op behuising te bestry.

In Johannesburg, people can both have their beer and drink it. This is because one-third of the profits of the City Council's Bantu beer industry are spent on welfare, recreation and health in Soweto. Two-thirds help to reduce the losses on housing.

# Always on the go

Every day, in Johannesburg, close on half a million Africans come to work to do any one of an enormous variety of jobs that need to be done to keep a modern city virtually on the go.

You see them everywhere, in commerce and industry, sweeping parking garages, shops and streets, helping to serve breakfast in hotels and boarding houses, cleaning offices, collecting the post, driving cars and buses, cooking, baking in restaurants and in private homes, doing intricate jobs in factories, acting as interpreters, policemen, traffic cops . . .

The registered number of all these African workers in Johannesburg is 445 000. The most recent count, six months ago, was 276 000 men over 18; 148 000 women over 18; 26 000 boys between 16 and 18 and nearly 5 000 girls of the same age.

About 70 000 domestic servants work in White areas. Every

workseeker gets at least one free medical examination a year. About 14 000 medical examinations are done each month by the medical officers attached to the Municipal Labour Branch.

The branch is responsible for influx control, for placing Africans in suitable work, and for registering service contracts. In the process it tries to create better relations between employers and workers.

During the 12 months up to the end of September last year about 16 000 men and women a month were given work by the branch. About 2 500 Whites in Johannesburg employ more than 20 Africans each, while 80 000 employers have fewer than 20.

The Municipal Labour Branch has quite a task to perform. It is complex and important, and on the manner in which it is carried out depends much of the peace and contentment of the city's huge black labour force.

# Altyd aan die gang

Bykans 'n halfmiljoen Bantoes kom werk daaglik in Johannesburg om 'n groot verskeidenheid werk te verrig wat vir die lewe in 'n moderne stad onontbeerlik is.

Hulle is oral in die handel- en nywerheidsweese, hulle vee parkeergarages, winkels en strate skoon, help om ontbyt in hotelle en losieshuise te bedien, maak kantore skoon, haal die pos, bestuur motors en busse, kook en bak in restaurante en private huise, verrig ingewikkelde werk in fabriek, tree op as tolke, polisiemanne, verkeers-beamptes.

Daar is altesaam 45 000 van die Bantoeerwerkers in Johannesburg. Volgens die jongste telling ses maande gelede was 276 000 mans bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar en 148 000 vroue, daar was 26 000 seuns tussen 16 en 18 jaar en 5 000 meisies van dieselfde jaar.

Daar is sowat 70 000 huisbediendes in Blankegebiede. Elke werksoeker ondergaan minstens

een gratis mediese ondersoek per jaar. Die geneeskundige beamptes wat aan die Munisipale Arbeidstak verbonde is voer elke maand omtrent 14 000 mediese ondersoeke uit.

Dië tak is belas met toestromings-beheer, die plasing van Bantoes in geskikte werk en die registrasie van dienskontrakte. In die proses word daar gepoog om beter verhoudings tussen werkgewers en werkers te skep.

Die tak het in die 12 maande tot die einde van September verlede jaar ongeveer 16 000 mans en vroue in werk geplaas.

Daar is sowat 2 500 Blankes in Johannesburg wat elk meer as 20 Bantoes in diens het en 80 000 met minder as 20.

Die Munisipale Arbeidstak het nie 'n maklike taak nie — dis ingewikkeld en belangrik want die vrede en tevredenheid van die stad se enorme swart werksmag hang in groot mate af van hoe dië taak uitgevoer word.

# Allerlei Geriewe

Wat maak van Soweto 'n stad? Sy blote grootte? Sy bevolkingstal? Sy veelsydige geriewe en bedrywighede?

Die gebied is uitgestrek. Dit beslaan 6 734 hektaar en bied woonplek aan bykans 600 000 mense — ongeveer 415 000 in dorpe wat deur Johannesburg beheer word en die res in die Hervestigingsraad se dorpe, Meadowlands en Diepkloof.

Waar bly die inwoners van Soweto? Daar is 66 293 huise en vyf tehuise met beddens vir 21 476 alleenlopendes.

Hoe kom hulle reg in die digte rye huisies? Hulle is meestal ordentlike, hardwerkende mense wat die voorkoms van die eenderse hokkies na die beste van hulle vermoë opknop en in tuistes omskep. Vandag is hulle inderdaad tuis, baie van hulle met gordyne en meubels, matte en kaste wat met die grootste sorg gekies is en met eienaarstrots gewas, gevee en gepeets word.

Talle van die huise was bloot raamwerke toe die gesinne ingetrek het. Deur die jare het die mense die grondvloere met beton bedek en

met verloop van tyd is teëls oor die beton gelê. Plafonne is aangebring om die huise binne knusser te maak. Baddens is aangekoop.

So het die inwoners van Soweto sy kinders met trots en vreugde sien groot word in die warmte en lig van sy eie kombuisgaard.

Daar is nou wel 66 000 gesinne wat 'n dak oor hulle koppe het (wie se rustige tevredenheid vir die Stadsraad 'n pluimpie is) maar daar is ook nog sowat 13 000 gesinne wat op die vlakke sit — 13 000 gesinne wat wettig in Johannesburg is maar wat nie 'n eie onderdak het nie. Onder die 13 000 is daar 4 000 gesinne wat reeds so lank hier is dat dit ondenkbaar is dat hulle nog nie 'n eie tuiste het nie. Dis mense wat 10 jaar of langer vir een baas werk of al minstens 15 jaar in Johannesburg woon. Almal het op een of ander manier tot die groei en lewenskragtigheid van die stad bygedra.

Dat die ontwikkeling van behuising in Soweto in die afgelope 15 jaar fenomenaal was, ly geen twyfel nie. Mens hoef maar net die laaste oorblywende deel van Pimville se krotbuurt met die netjiese strate in die moderne Soweto

te vergelyk om iets te snap van die dringendheid waarmee die Regering en die Raad geld gesoek het vir behuising. Met hervesting is dit nog nie klaar nie. In die dorpe het 'n nuwe leefwyse ontstaan, die mense leef volgens nuwe standaarde en moes burgerlike verantwoordelikhede aanvaar.

Die Stadsraad het die Regering onlangs genader om drie belangrike toegewings aan die inwoners van Soweto toe te staan: huisbesit en eiendomsreg vir die gevestigde inwoners, vrystelling van toestromingsbeheer vir beroepslui, sakelui en ander; asook groter bevoegdhede vir die Stedelike Bantoeraad. Die Stadsraad is oortuig daarvan dat huisbesit en eiendomsreg aan mense wat werk om vir hulself en hulle kinders 'n goeie lewe te verseker meer betekenis en doel in die lewe gee. Lank gelede het sekere Bantoes eiendomsreg in Johannesburg gehad. Nie te lank gelede nie het hulle besitreg vir minstens 30 jaar gehad. Vandag duur hulle besitreg 30 dae. Hulle kan na een maand kennis uitgesit word. Selfs al bly hulle meer as 15 jaar lank hier of hulle lewe lank — en selfs al werk hulle 10 jaar lank vir een baas.



*The last tattered remnants of Old Pimville, now almost a memory.  
Die laaste oorblywende deel van ou Pimville—nou amper vergete.*



*Dube—'n woning so na jou hart.  
Dube—a desirable residence.*

## Many-faceted Facilities

What makes Soweto a city? Its sheer size? Its population? Its many-faceted facilities and activities?

The area is big. It covers 6 734 hectares and nearly 600 000 people live there — about 415 000 in the Johannesburg controlled villages and the remainder in the Resettlement Board's townships Meadowlands and Diepkloof.

Where do the Sowetans live?

There are 66 293 houses. Also five hostels with beds for 21 476 "single" people.

How do the Sowetans manage in the dense, serried rows of small houses?

For the most part they are decent, hardworking folk who add what touches they can to turn the almost identical box-like structures into "home." And home they are today, many with curtains and furniture, carpets and cupboards chosen with love and care, washed, swept and polished with the pride of possession.

Some of these houses — a lot of them — were just skeletal structures when the families moved in. Over the years the people have covered the earthen floors with concrete, and in due course the concrete has been hidden by

tiles. Ceilings have been added to make the interiors more cosy. Baths have been bought. And so the Sowetan, with pride and joy, has watched his children grow up in the warmth and light from his own kitchen hearth.

But just as there are 66 000 families on the inside looking out, (and their tranquil content is a triumph for the City Council) so there are still about 13 000 on the outside looking in — 13 000 families with full legal right to be in Johannesburg but with no place of their own to call their home. And among these 13 000 are 4 000 families who have been here so long that it is inconceivable that they do not yet have their own front door. These are the people who have worked for one boss for 10 years or more, or have lived in Johannesburg for at least 15 years. All have contributed in one way or another to the growth and vitality of the city. Nobody will deny that the development of Soweto housing in the past 15 years has been phenomenal. You have only to compare the last remaining section of Pimville's slum with modern Soweto's neat streets to sense the urgency that has motivated both the Government and the Council to find money for

housing. But rehousing the people is not all. New ways of life have developed in the townships, the people have adopted new standards and have had to accept civic responsibilities.

Recently the City Council asked the Government to grant three major concessions to the people of Soweto — home ownership and freehold title for Soweto's settled citizens; exemption from influx control for African professional people, businessmen and others; and thirdly, increased powers for the urban Bantu Council.

The City Council feels strongly that home ownership and freehold give additional meaning and purpose to people who work in order to achieve a good life for themselves and their children. Long ago certain Africans had freehold in Johannesburg. Not so long ago they had security of tenure for at least 30 years. Today their security lasts 30 days. They can be turned out with one month's notice. Even if they have lived here for more than 15 years — some of them all their lives — and even if they have worked for one boss for more than 10 years.



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