

DATE

Five boxes of new paper

Deal Horperville

To receive same even in of apostles  
be general friends

Harry  
Loves, frustrations  
Excuses for delay  
Lithuan about badysmith



# DAILY CASH SALES

BRANCH

DATE

FORM 5678 GP

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Haberdashery and Softs		Blankets		Boots and Shoes		Clothing		Shirts and Trousers		Underwear		Piece Goods		Trunks and Boxes		Bicycles and Hardware		Fancy Goods and Jewellery		Furniture, Sadlery, &c.		Unspecified Items		Deposit and Other Accounts Paid	
including Bedspreads, Table Covers, Quilts, Sheets, Kadungas, Leather Goods, Straps, Watches, Stationery, Miners' Lamps, Wire, Musical Instruments, Books, Pillows, Mattresses, Doeks, Towels, Basins, Plates, Mugs, Knives, Hatchets, &c.		including Rugs, Shawls, Sheets, &c.		including Plimsols, Slippers, Leggings, Miners' Boots, Rubber Gum Boots, &c.		including Suits, Jackets, Waistcoats, Blazers, Overcoats, Mackintoshes, Cardigans, Pullovers, Collars, Socks, Stockings, Ties, Mufflers, Hats, Caps, &c.						including Prints, Denim, Khaki and White Drill, Calico, &c.		including Tin Trunks and Suitcases, &c.		including Musical Instruments, &c.									

COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	DETAILS	SALES
------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	---------	-------

*Payment of Compensation Alaska*

*Adventure Merchandise*

*Payment Pennell much paper bags*

*Subsidies N/A*

70	775187
1	1509580
2	2270435
3	1129293



1 Haberdashery and Softs		2 Blankets		3 Boots and Shoes		4 Clothing		5 Shirts and Trousers		6 Underwear		7 Piece Goods		8 Trunks and Boxes		9 Bicycles and Hardware		10 Fancy Goods and Jewellery		11 Furniture, Sadlery, &c.		12 Unspecified Items		13 Deposit and Other Accounts Paid	
including Bedspreads, Table Covers, Quilts, Sheets, Kadungas, Leather Goods, Straps, Watches, Stationery, Miners' Lamps, Wire, Musical Instruments, Books, Pillows, Mattresses, Doeks, Towels, Basins, Plates, Mugs, Knives, Hatchets, &c.		including Rugs, Shawls, Sheets, &c.		including Pimoles, Slippers, Leggings, Miners' Boots, Rubber Gum Boots, &c.		including Suits, Jackets, Waistcoats, Blazers, Overcoats, Mackintoshes, Cardigans, Pullovers, Collars, Socks, Stockings, Ties, Mufflers, Hats, Caps, &c.						including Prints, Denim, Khaki and White Drill, Calico, &c.		including Tin Trunks and Suitcases, &c.		including Musical Instruments, &c.									
COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	COST	SALES	DETAILS	SALES

Contract in Poland

State Policies

1 Geo Black temporary sojourned in urban areas, while they wait for that status request.

2 Men hand work in cities living in hotels families to live <sup>apart</sup>.

3 Conditions in urban areas should not be so attractive that Mads will not desire to leave urban areas to return to villages.

4 Nationalist party policy must be carried out <sup>as changes</sup> not embodied in laws.

Example  
Provision of old age homes  
Vocational training centres  
Hostels for Belonged children

5 Provision of services  
1 Medical  
Responsibility of State to provide medical services

2 Welfare services.

3 Provision of technical training.

6 Honoring of agreements.

7 Home stay term leases.

8 Bus Transport  
Survey of project to Road  
operation of railways <sup>advising</sup> they provide adequate service.  
eventual consent provided no buses allowed bus route

Johnsiding City Land Policy.

1 ~~Johnsiding~~ recognize that large number of Mads will be permanently living in urban areas.  
agreed to grant a 9 year lease to persons only to urban properties  
On induction from BTD reduced lease to 30 year.  
On BTD cancelled authority to grant further 30 year lease.

2 While recognizing necessity for urban centers believe housing family being established a settled community living under normal family conditions.

3 Feeling responsible for all utilities sought to provide facilities which would create a settled community. Believe society residents very conscious of area facilities provided by Government. Resettlement board administration, health & sleeping, water facilities not equal to claimed administration of services.

4 ~~Johnsiding~~ removed many <sup>disruptive</sup> ~~disruptive~~ from BTD which will wear away to their understanding of legal position. See letters from Adg to Mr. McSalla dated

5  
1 As <sup>adequate</sup> services not provided & believing that services essential at its own expense created some <sup>see</sup> ~~see~~ hly with a hly - paper

Created Vocational Training Centre to enable youths to be <sup>trained</sup> ~~trained~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~in <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>city</sup> ~~city~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>trained</sup> <sup>under</sup> <sup>supervision</sup>. For year BTD <sup>had</sup> ~~had~~ <sup>been</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>allowed</sup> ~~allowed <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>close</sup> ~~close~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>city</sup> ~~city~~ <sup>down</sup> ~~down~~ while at the same time buying overseas <sup>ventured</sup> ~~ventured~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~to <sup>stay</sup> ~~stay~~ <sup>off</sup> ~~off~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>what</sup> ~~what <sup>was</sup> ~~was <sup>going</sup> ~~going~~ <sup>do</sup> ~~do~~.~~~~~~~~~~



Grid header with columns for COST, SALES, and DETAILS across multiple periods.

Insignificant date... circular regarding who can be named.

1951 building works out... 1952 site & permit scheme... forward planning report.

1962... Cancellation of further 30 year lease... Deposition of planning loan formula.

1923 Urban Areas Act... 1927 Dept of Native Affairs... 1951 L.C. Housing Division... 1958 Dept of Panelled Committees...

1953... 1960... 1959... 1966... No sign about period - please.

Police administration... subject at head of own people.

Realize Commission does not want to meet... Draw attention to population charges... while Council the people had hope.

Root Commission as written... Draw attention to revenue... Fact that not Council functions.

Costs... Cost as measured office.

Sharpeville 1960... Our advisory board.

Letter to... written at... Housing not foreseen... Value of James... used as traffic.

Income... Income... Board... Council for Director.

Form of law... Old use Home... The view... Charter of Law.

Retrograde steps... Removal of exception... Cancellation of 30 year lease... Restriction of trading rights... Lobby of all... Awaken because of...

Beer Mills

Philosophy... must get people... at end implied... must not make... people stay... laws reserved... body... Consult... Illegal actions... affairs of... spend money... Public... No... Depreciation of...

Foreign bank... Foreign bank... Trade... but not funded.

Multitude of... Break down in... working.

Safety... best of... advisory... not reached... people become... business in... Those who... Over... Do not... Train travel.

Foreign bank... secret promise... not allowed... Foreign... better...

Council... Forward planning... Forward... Forward... not on... must need... Railway... getting... getting... no loan... People already... Enough...

Council... N.T.C. Council... Welfare.

Philosophy... must do what... People... must have... Affairs... State of... Welfare... Quoted... Available...



Vrysteillingstyd: 11.00 nm.  
op 17 Mei 1966.

Vergelyk met lewering.

TOESPRAAK VAN SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V., MINISTER  
VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN  
BANTOE-ONDERWYS, BY GELEENTHEID VAN 'N BANKET VAN  
DIE UITVOERENDE KOMITEE VAN DIE VERENIGING VAN KA-  
MERS VAN KOOPHANDEL VAN SUID-AFRIKA, OP 17 MEI  
1966 TE JOHANNESBURG.

Die versoek is tot my gerig om teen die einde hiervan 'n takie te verrig met die oog op die tema: „die voortdurende ekonomiese voorspoed van Suid-Afrika“. Maar aangesien ek ook gevra is om u vanaand kortliks toe te spreek, het ek gevoel dat die gedagtes wat ek in u midde wil lê, tog enigsins verband moet hou met die tema wat ek so pas genoem het.

Maar voor ons saam kan begin dink in die rigting waarin my gedagtes lei, moet ek eers daarop wys dat ek bewus is daarvan dat dit hoofsaaklik verteenwoordigers uit die sektor koophandel is wat hier teenwoordig is, d.w.s. ondernemers wat hulle in die derde laag van ekonomiese bedrywighede bevind - die tersiêre laag. Dit tref nou so dat die gedagtes wat ek met u wil wissel, sover dit die maatstawe wat toegepas word, betref, meer aansluit by die sekondêre laag van bedrywighede, die industriële sektor. Dit behoort u egter nie te hinder nie want u, die koophandel, volg tog die primêre en sekondêre ondernemers en dit is ook nie vir die doeleindes van die spesifieke pligte en take van my Departement so maklik om maatstawe te formuleer regstreeks uit die tersiêre laag nie - hoofsaaklik vanweë die besondere aard van u tersiêre bedrywighede.

Laat ons nou die reeds gemelde tema nader ondersoek: „die voortdurende ekonomiese voorspoed van Suid-Afrika“. Dit is heeltemal natuurlik dat u belangstelling gefokus sal wees op ekonomiese voorspoed en dat u begeer dat dit moet voortduur. Dit is vir almal belangrik en noodsaaklik dat ons - in algemene woorde gestel - in Suid-Afrika ekonomiese voorspoed moet hê en dat dit moet voortduur. Natuurlik hoop ek dat u ook die ewige waarheid besef dat die mens van brood alleen nie leef nie en dat daar ook ander essensiële uitings van voorspoed is; vandaar dat die ander bybelse vermaning ook deur al die eeue tot in die hede sy krag behou het: Wat baat dit die mens as hy die hele wêreld gewin en hy ly skade aan sy siel?

"The continued economic prosperity of South Africa."

But allow me to draw your attention to one other word of particular importance in this theme, a key word: South Africa. All our thoughts are qualified and conditioned by the fact that we are dealing with matters and circumstances in South Africa and not with "economic prosperity" uncommittedly or in an absolute sense. In connection with the concept "South Africa", we are, therefore, compelled to ask: What is South Africa? Who are her peoples? In which respects does South Africa command special attention and a unique approach?

These are questions to which all of us must first and foremost give factual and scrupulous replies. As I have confidence in your experience, knowledge and conscience I leave the replies to you. These questions undoubtedly demand from us a disposition of patriotic knowledge of and devotion to South Africa as she is in reality. Such a comprehensive patriotic approach will then enable us to realise that South Africa relies not only on her economy, that she cannot tolerate expansion and development of only certain regions, that she must insist on the exploitation of all her resources, that this should not be concentrated in a few areas only, and also that the population of South Africa consists not of a White nation only, but of a number of other nations, namely the Coloureds, the Asiatics, and the various Bantu nations, each with their own conditions, needs, aspirations and areas or homelands.

I hope you will agree with me that to us patriotism means and implies devotion and loyalty to South Africa - the true South Africa with her great diversity of inhabitants, her geographical situation and nature, and her potentialities. This South African patriotism of ours must be manifested in all our activities, be it of a commercial, industrial, agricultural, educational or any other spiritual or material nature, because our patriotism requires of us to take into consideration all the various nations of South Africa in their unassimilable diversity, all the provinces and regions, all the resources,



riches and possible products, all the general and specific conditions and interests. Furthermore, it requires of us to ensure that justice will be done on a national basis to all and everything concerned. We should, therefore, be mindful to make provision in the right places and manner for the members of the White nation, the various Bantu nations as well as for the Coloureds and Asiatics, in the form of labour creation, provision of services, economic and other development and the promotion of self-government.

It, therefore, follows that in the planning of future developments all aspects of our natural and human resources should be taken into account properly and objectively in order to assure their wise utilization and a well-balanced distribution of economic points of growth such as industrial and commercial centres. So, for instance, it would be unwise to stimulate the big concentration of people and development of the Witwatersrand to grow into a complex of double its present capacity. It was recently very forcibly brought to the notice of us all that the water supplies are inadequate for unlimited expansion of the Witwatersrand, but we are also obliged to remember that from a strategic point of view such a big concentration of human beings, essential private and national amenities is undesirable. You will agree that the continued increase of Bantu on the Witwatersrand, especially from outlying rural areas or Bantu reserves, in order to comply with ever increasing labour demands arising from unbridled expansion cannot be tolerated. The flow of Bantu to the Witwatersrand (and other urban centres) must be viewed from various angles. I have already mentioned such aspects as population concentration, overtaxing of natural resources, strategic considerations, etc. We are usually prone to forget that the Bantu workers must be housed properly and transported punctually to and from their places of employment. You are all aware, in the first case, of the scarcity of suitable land for Bantu housing near our big city complexes and secondly of the exorbitant prices that have to be paid for available land, as well as for reticulated services and dependable transport, especially train services.

Allow me to give a few examples to bring home to you and others in the wide economic field my deep concern over this matter. On the Witwatersrand there is just over 2,000 morgen of vacant land in proclaimed industrial townships. If industrial expansion on this vacant land and the concomitant provision of housing for the Bantu workers and their dependants are to proceed on the same pattern as hitherto, then according to our proven standards the local authorities concerned will not have enough reserved land for Bantu housing available. To provide the necessary housing land, it will be necessary for the local authorities to acquire about 7,000 morgen. The total number of Bantu who will be additionally employed in the future industries now under discussion will then be about 93,000 and the total additional Bantu population (i.e. workers and dependants) will be round about 350,000. Now I must warn you that even this is not the whole picture because we have a further 3,000 morgen of land zoned for industrial purposes under townplanning schemes not included in the foregoing calculations, as well as all the Bantu workers who will be employed in commerce and by the many other employers of the tertiary sector. So, the real total of the additional Bantu population will be far in excess of the 350,000 just mentioned, perhaps more than double that figure.

In respect of Port Elizabeth the area of vacant land in proclaimed industrial townships totals 650 morgen, which, if it is to be developed, in full, may require 26,000 extra Bantu workers, resulting in a total extra Bantu population of just under 100,000 Bantu. In the case of the Cape Town - Belville complex the total area of undeveloped industrial land is about 400 morgen which, if fully developed, may require approximately 16,000 Bantu workers, resulting in about 36,000 as the total extra population. (Note that in Cape Town the Bantu present on a family basis is calculated on a lower percentage). When we take into account all relevant matters such as quality of workmanship, provision of housing, health amenities, educational facilities, recreational requirements, transport services, etc., it is definitely not correct to



regard Bantu labour in our urban areas as cheap labour. In fact, when we consider the foregoing in conjunction with other aspects of Bantu development which cannot be assessed in terms of money, Bantu labour in the White urban areas is inordinately expensive.

It is imperative that we remember with regard to the Bantu in our White urban areas, that they must enjoy their civil and political realisation together with fellow members of their particular Bantu nation in their homeland and further, that every Bantu nation and homeland will in the years to come have increasing need of its own people for its development.

When discussing "continued economic prosperity" in South Africa we have to take into account many other matters besides these which I have outlined briefly.

So we also have to examine the various schemes for water to be brought to the Witwatersrand and the clamouring of all our cities and big towns for more industrial land. And there is this moral afterthought engaging my mind: Is it right, if avoidable, to transfer Bantu and water far beyond their natural bounds for purposes of development elsewhere?

Die posisie is, soos by wyse van my paar voorbeelde gedemonstreer, dat daar in ons stadskomplekse baie onontwikkelde nywerheidsgrond is en dat die verdere ontwikkeling daarvan met nuwe nywerhede kan lei tot onwenslike vermeerdering van getalle Bantoe aldaar. Hier kan die stadsrade en verkopers van nywerheidsgrond self baie doen deur nie nywerhede wat Bantoe-arbeidsoorwigtig is daarheen te lok nie. Stadsrade soek graag - selfs oorsee - na nuwe nyweraars vir hul gebiede maar dit sal onverstandig wees om sommer enige soort nywerheid in ons Blanke stede in te laat. Elke dorp en stad word sy uitbreiding gegun maar dit moenie onverstandige uitbreiding wees nie.



'n Ander baie noodsaaklike ontwikkeling wat reeds op plekke merkwaardige resultate gelewer het maar wat nog nie genoeg georganiseerde aandag geniet nie, is om gemoderniseerde bedryfs- en bestuurstechnieke in te voer. En dit kan ook van toepassing wees op handels- en finansieële ondernemings. Groter gebruik van opleiding, meganisering, outomatisasie, standaardisasie en behoorlike rasionalisering van prosesse en werksaamhede in die verskillende bedrywe en sakehuise, is nie net om die engere ekonomiese waarde daarvan wenslik nie maar ook met die oog op die besparing van mannekrag, insluitende Bantoe-arbeid. Baie kan hierdeur gedoen word om die getalsverhouding van Bantoe tot Blankes in die bedryfslêwe laer te dwing.

In die verbygaan moet ek net daaraan herinner dat werkgewers hulle veral in die groot stede en dorpe ook daarop moet toespits om, vir sover dit nie-Blanke werknemers betref, Kleurlinge en Indiërs te werf. Maar belanghebbendes moenie dink hulle kan my om die tuin lei deur meer nywerheidsgrond te kom vra met 'n belofte dat net individue van hierdie twee nie-Blanke groepe daarin in diens geneem sal word nie want solank so iets nie wetlik afdwingbaar is nie, bestaan die gevaar steeds dat later tog maar Bantoe in plaas van Kleurlinge of Indiërs in diens geneem word.

Hoewel ek nie hier veel daarvoor wil uitwei nie, noem ek darem tog die belangrike ekonomiese beleid van nywerheidsdesentralisasie in die algemeen met, in die besonder, die vestiging van nywerhede in die gepaste grensgebiede naby aan die Bantoe-tuislande. Hier kan die Bantoe met uitlewing van al sy menslike aspirasies in sy tuislande gevestig bly en tog daagliks gaan werk in fabriek in die Blanke tuisland. Ondernewers wat nywerhede beoog waarin 'n oorwig van Bantoe werkers sal werk, behoort hul fabriek dus in sulke gebiede te gaan oprig. Dit is seker bekend dat daar reeds van Staatsweë tegemoetkominge tot stand gekom het vir sulke bestaande fabriek in die stedelike gebiede ver weg van grensnywerheidsentrums af.

As nou weer gedink word aan die groot oppervlakte onontwikkelde nywerheidsgrond in die ou nywerheidskomplekse,



ontstaan die begeerte dat nyweraars en ander sakemanne tog die vryheid wat hulle het om die regte ding te doen, moet gebruik, nl. om nywerheidsvestiging in die grensgebiede te bevorder. Die groot vryheid wat daar bestaan vir die oprigting van nywerhede behoort tog nie misbruik te word deur bepaalde nywerhede (soos Bantoe-oorwigtiges) op verkeerde plekke te gaan vestig nie. Besliste onwil om die vryheid wat hulle het, verstandig te gebruik, kan daartoe lei dat van owerheidsweë stappe gedoen word om die verstandige proses en prosedure in die werk te stel. Maatreëls om nywerheidsgrond te beheer en te keer dat bepaalde nywerhede op verkeerde plekke kom, sal in hierdie moderne tyd van beplanning en kanalisering van ekonomiese tendense en ontwikkelinge in elk geval nie so vreemd voordoen as jare gelede nie.

Dit was my bedoeling om die gedagtes van u en andere wat in leidende posisies in ons ekonomiese en maatskaplike lewe is, te stimuleer tot objektiewe ondersoek en dinamiese denke en om u te laat nadink oor my mening dat die vaderlandsliefde wat ons almal vir Suid-Afrika het en behoort te troetel, 'n ruime gesindheid moet wees wat ook plek inruim vir oortuiginge in verband met ekonomiese en ander aangeleenthede. Dit sal my heeltemal tevrede stel al is dit so dat net sommiges hul gedagtes en dade sal laat gaan in die rigtings wat vanaand hier verken is.

Ek self het matelose geesdrif vir die algemene vooruitgang van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en ook opregte vertrouwe in ons ekonomiese voorspoed as 'n onderdeel van ons omvattende ontwikkeling. Daarom dus, maar ook gedagtig aan wat ek vanaand hier in u midde gelê het en met groot verwagtinge wat van u en baie ander as ekonomiese leiers gekoester word, vra ek u nou om saam met my 'n heildronk te drink op:

die voortdurende ekonomiese voorspoed van  
Suid-Afrika - van die ware Suid-Afrika.



March 9, 1977.

The Secretary,  
Commission of Inquiry into the Riots  
at Soweto and other places in the  
Republic during June 1976,  
Private Bag X67,  
PRETORIA, 0001.

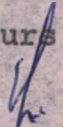
Dear Mr. Jacobs:

When I gave evidence to the Commission on the 3rd March, I was asked to furnish the Commission with a copy of the report of the Riots Commission appointed by the City Council of Johannesburg to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the riots which took place in the vicinity of the Dube Hostel in the South-western Native Townships over the weekend 14th-15th September, 1976.

I have obtained a copy of this report from the Town Clerk of Johannesburg, as also a copy of Forward Planning Report No. 4 dealing with the Bantu population and its housing and other requirements.

I hope these documents will be of help to the Commission. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

  
P.R.B. Lewis



O/K: 6/3/1

Tel: 33956

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE RIOTS AT  
SOWETO AND OTHER PLACES IN THE REPUBLIC  
DURING JUNE 1976.  
PRIVATE BAG X67  
PRETORIA  
0001

Mr. P.R.B. Lewis  
P.O. Box 1044  
JOHANNESBURG  
2000

14-9-1976

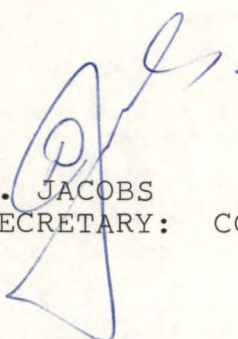
Dear Sir

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE RIOTS AT SOWETO AND OTHER PLACES  
IN THE REPUBLIC DURING JUNE 1976.

Receipt of your letter dated 31 August 1976 and memorandum is  
acknowledged. Your memorandum is being referred to the  
Commission, who, I am sure, will give careful consideration  
thereto.

Should the Commission also deem it necessary for you to give  
oral evidence before it, you will be informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully

  
D. JACOBS  
SECRETARY: COMMISSION





August 2, 1976.

The Secretary,  
Commission of Enquiry: Riots at Soweto,  
Private Bag X.81,  
PRETORIA,  
OOOL.

Dear Sir:

I regret that my application to give evidence to the Commission was not submitted by the 31st July. I was overseas at the time of the riots, and returned to South Africa on the 29th July.

I served as a member of the Non-European Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council from 1957 until 1968. From 1958 until 1968 I was Chairman of that Committee, and was thus involved in the developments which took place in Soweto.

I am enclosing two copies of an Address which I delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1966 regarding the history of Bantu Administration in Johannesburg from 1886 to that date.

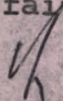
During my period of office I had repeated contacts with the Minister and Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and, I believe, earned their respect as a person wishing to develop Soweto in the interests of all races. I have also had many contacts with the Hon. Mr. Justice Cillie.

I have not had time to prepare the written memorandum of the evidence I wish to lead, but this I am preparing.

I wish to indicate to the Commission the background to much of the discontent in Soweto, as I believe the riots would not have been possible if it had not been for the underlying discontent and grievances felt by the people of Soweto.

I trust I will be invited to appear before the Commission, as I feel I can make a contribution.

Yours faithfully,

  
P.R.B. Lewis



August 31, 1976.

The Secretary,  
Commission of Inquiry into the  
Riots at Soweto and other places  
in the Republic during June 1976,  
PRETORIA.


Dear Sir:

Your Reference O/K:6/3/1

I thank you for your letter of the  
9th August, and have pleasure in enclosing my  
Memorandum in quadruplicate. I also enclose  
two more copies of my Address to the University  
of the Witwatersrand.

I trust the Commission will give me an  
opportunity of speaking to my Memorandum.

Yours faithfully,

  
P.R.B.Lewis.





O/K:6/3/1

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE  
RIOTS AT SOWETO AND OTHER PLACES  
IN THE REPUBLIC DURING JUNE 1976

PRIVATE BAG X67

PRETORIA 0001



9 -8- 1976

Mr. P.R.B. Lewis  
P.O. Box 1044  
JOHANNESBURG  
2000

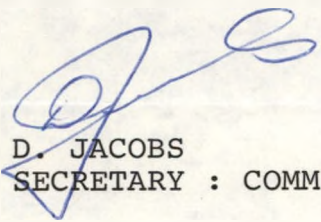
Dear Sir

Receipt of your letter dated 2 August 1976 and two copies of your Address to the University of the Witwatersrand is acknowledged. Your interest in the matter is appreciated.

The Commission will be glad to receive your memorandum (in quadruplicate) and two more copies of the abovementioned Address before 31 August 1976.

Should the Commission also deem it necessary for you to appear before it, you will be informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully



D. JACOBS  
SECRETARY : COMMISSION



SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

P.O. BOX 97, JOHANNESBURG 2000

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

D. P. R. B. Lewis

*As discussed.*

RECEIVED  
9 - MAR 1978

With Compliments

*+ Warm regards,*

*Frederick  
7/3/78*

REGIONAL OFFICES:

JOHANNESBURG: AUDEN HOUSE, 68 DE KORTE STREET, 2001.

CAPE TOWN: 5 LONG STREET, MOWBRAY, 7700

DURBAN: 8 GUILDHALL ARCADE, 35 GARDINER STREET, 4001

PORT ELIZABETH: 8 DARLING STREET, NORTH END, 6001

EAST LONDON: 116 MEDINA HOUSE, 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET, 5201



**SUID-AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS**  
**POSBUS 97, JOHANNESBURG 2000**  
**REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

*Met Komplimente*

**STREEKKANTORE:**

**JOHANNESBURG: HUIS AUDEN, DE KORTESTRAAT 68, 2001**

**KAAPSTAD: LANGSTRAAT 5, MOWBRAY, 7700**

**DURBAN: GUILDHALL-ARKADE 8, GARDINERSTRAAT 35, 4001**

**PORT ELIZABETH: DARLINGSTRAAT 8, NORTH END, 6001**

**OOS-LONDEN: HUIS MEDINA 116, CAMBRIDGESTRAAT 40, 5201**







territory of South-West Africa".  
The amendment deletes this clause.

1.4 In other words, in terms of the original Act, children born and thereafter permanently resident in a prescribed area acquired the right of permanent domicile in said prescribed area. When the 1978 Bantu Laws Amendment Bill is promulgated, no child, even though born and permanently resident in a prescribed area, will acquire the right of continuing residence in the given area if his parents are, in terms of existing Citizenship Acts, citizens of a former homeland which has become an independent state. Hence, though the undertaking of the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to the effect that the loss of South African citizenship will not affect the rights of urban Africans who have been constrained to accept obligatory citizenship of a now independent state which was formerly part of the territory of the Republic, have been honoured, any children born to such Africans after the Bill is enacted, will forfeit these "rights, privileges and benefits".

2.1 It is the Institute's considered opinion that this amendment to Section 12 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is both unjust and fraught with danger. Instead of moving away from discrimination as is the Government's avowed intention, this amendment compounds discrimination in that it grossly penalizes children born after a certain date in 1978 to citizens of Transkei and Bophuthatswana (and any future independent homeland) by robbing them of the right of urban domicile, a right of paramount importance in that it determines not only the right to residence, but access to employment, to tenancy of dwellings and to home-ownership.

2.2 We draw the attention of the Commission to the fact that one of the explicitly stressed incentives to Africans to participate in the new home-ownership schemes on leasehold plots now being promoted by a number of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards is the right of the homeowner to bequeath his property to his heir - provided such heir qualifies for urban domicile. Unless the Minister exercises the right of exemption given him in clause 5 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, 1978, children of citizens of Transkei and Bophuthatswana born after the Act is promulgated may in many cases not so qualify.

2.3 We believe it is our duty to bring to the notice of the



Commission our belief that when urban Africans realize the full implications of this new legislation, a new wave of acute resentment will be generated, with all the possible consequences.

3. To avert what we believe spells suffering and further tragedy for this country, we make an urgent appeal to the Commission to request the Minister of Plural Relations and Development to introduce a further Bantu Laws Amendment Bill which will restore the right of continuing urban residence arising from compliance with Section 10 (1) (a) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, to children of African citizens of a state which was formerly part of the Republic, born in a prescribed area.



April 6, 1978.

Dr. W. J. de Villiers,  
General Mining & Finance  
Corporation Limited,  
Post Office Box 61820,  
MARSHALLTOWN, 2107.

PERSONAL &  
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Willem:

As arranged, I am enclosing a copy of the evidence I presented to the Riekert Commission. I am glad to hear from you that it has given Dr. Riekert some background information.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P.R.B.Lewis



22nd March, 1978.

Dr. P. J. Riekert,  
Commission of Inquiry into Legislation  
affecting the utilisation of Manpower,  
Sixth Floor, Steyns Building,  
Schoeman Street,  
P R E T O R I A.

Dear Dr. Riekert:

I am enclosing my evidence to your Commission. I have endeavoured to record many of the matters raised by me at our meeting on the 8th March, arranged as a result of my discussion with Dr. W. J. de Villiers.

So much information could be given on matters dealt with over a period of fifteen years that I found it difficult to decide in what detail one covered the aspects mentioned.

Should any further clarification be required, or should I be able to assist in any way, please do not hesitate to advise me as I have a continuing interest in Soweto after participating in its development for such a long period.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P.R.B.Lewis





# Johannesburg

Telephone 725-6030 Ext. 2929

Our Ref. 285/26 Dr Johan Meyer /JC

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL'S DEPARTMENT  
CIVIC CENTRE BRAAMFONTEIN  
P. O. Box 1049 Johannesburg 2000

16. 3. 1978

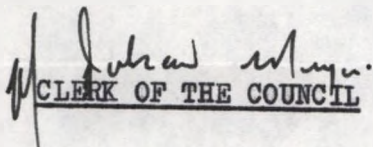
Dr Patrick Lewis  
Private Bag X8  
SAXONWOLD  
2132

Dear Dr Lewis

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO LEGISLATION  
AFFECTING THE UTILISATION OF MANPOWER:  
RICKETT COMMISSION

I have to advise that the Questionnaire relating to the above Commission has been forwarded to the Chairman, Staff Board, for completion and with the request that it be submitted through you to the Rickett Commission.

Yours sincerely

  
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

*informed sec. sent direct  
9 spells RICKETT.*





EVIDENCE TO THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO LEGISLATION  
AFFECTING THE UTILISATION OF MANPOWER  
(THE RIEKERT COMMISSION).

---

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Evidence given by Patrick Robert Brian Lewis, C.A.(S.A.)

I was elected a City Councillor of Johannesburg in 1957, and in 1958 was appointed Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, which office I held until elected Mayor in March 1969. I served on the Management Committee of Johannesburg from the inauguration of the management committee system in 1961 until my retirement from the Council in February 1972. During 1970 and 1971 I was Chairman of the Management Committee. I did not seek re-election to the City Council in the elections of February 1972. In 1970 the University of the Witwatersrand conferred on me an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1974 the City of Johannesburg made me a Freeman of the City.

1.2 In my capacity as Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, I was intimately connected with the development of Soweto from 1958, which enabled me to gain an insight into the administration of many of the laws referred to the Commission for inquiry. Since my retirement from the Johannesburg City Council in 1972, and the transfer of the control of administration to the West Rand Administration Board in July 1973, I have not had access to information which previously was available to me. I have, however, endeavoured to maintain my interest in developments.

1.3 I have already made available to the Commission copies of my historical review entitled A "City" within a City - The creation of Soweto, a precis of which was delivered as a lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand in September 1966.



1.4 In the hope that my participation in Local Government has given me some insight into matters which concern the Commission, I wish to present the following evidence.

2. THE BANTU (URBAN AREAS) CONSOLIDATION ACT:

2.1 The Bantu (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 placed on local authorities the responsibility for housing blacks not housed by their employers. Should the local authority not carry out this obligation, the Minister was empowered to provide the accommodation at the local authority's expense. Subsequently, the Housing Commission made loans available to the local authorities to help them carry out their obligations on the basis that the losses on sub-economic schemes should be shared by the Housing Commission bearing 75% and the local authority bearing 25%.

2.2 During World War II there was a mass influx from the rural areas to the towns and cities, and during this period loans available for black housing were minimal. People had to live somewhere, and this led to the creation of large squatter camps where people lived in congested and unhygienic squalor. The previous arrangement of sharing losses on sub-economic schemes was changed in 1951, and replaced by a fixed interest charge, and the local authorities were faced with large deficits on black housing.

2.3 One of the problems was the cost of the installation of services such as the building of sewerage disposal works, the building of roads, the installation of water, electricity and other services. This led to a reluctance on the part of local authorities to saddle their ratepayers with larger and larger deficits on black housing. With the introduction of the Bantu Services Levy Fund in 1953, the employers were called



upon to contribute to the Fund on the basis of the number of employees for whom they did not provide accommodation. As these funds could be used as grants to local authorities to finance sewage disposal works, main access roads, water towers, main water reticulation, sub-outfall sewers and lighting, the cost of these services borne by the fund would not have to be a charge against a housing scheme, and thus not taken into account in calculating the rents. This helped to overcome the local authorities' resistance to the provision of housing. The passing of the Bantu Building Workers Act of 1951 enabled blacks to be trained for the building of houses for their own people.

2.4 Now what was required was funds to finance the building of houses.

2.5 At that time, the relationship between the Johannesburg City Council and the then Minister of Bantu Affairs (the late Dr. H. F. Verwoerd) was not satisfactory. Johannesburg had not co-operated in the proposed removal of blacks from the Western Areas of Johannesburg because this would result in blacks, who owned property in Sophiatown, being deprived of freehold title to be replaced by the right to lease a property. This resulted in the creation of the Resettlement Board in 1955.

2.6 In 1956 the Mining Houses of Johannesburg, led by the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer of the Anglo American Corporation, who had seen the appalling conditions of the people living in Moroka Emergency Camp and Shantytown in Soweto, agreed to advance the City Council R6m at 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ % interest. These funds became available to tackle the housing shortage.

2.7 Meanwhile the Site and Service Scheme had been agreed upon in 1953. This scheme provided for the servicing



of plots of 40' x 70', the provision of roads, elementary services such as water taps in the streets and the provision of sanitation, the idea being that sites would be leased to the people needing housing, enabling them to erect a temporary dwelling at the back of the site so that when the funds were available a permanent residence could be erected on the front of the site, and the temporary dwelling would then be demolished when the new house was completed. In Johannesburg, 35 000 such sites were planned and surveyed. In 1954 Johannesburg had established its own Housing Division to build houses in Soweto. When the funds loaned by the Mining Houses became available, the Housing Division went to work with a will, and in 1957/58 11 000 houses were built. In all, the Mining Houses' loan enabled 14 000 houses to be built, and the dwellers in the Moroka Emergency Camp and Shantytown were re-housed.

2.8 The houses built by the Housing Division between 1953 and 1971 were as follows :

1953/1954.....	89
1954/1955.....	1 421
1955/1956.....	3 020
1956/1957.....	2 495
1957/1958.....	11 074
1958/1959.....	7 764
1960.....	6 587
1961.....	4 696
1962.....	1 885
1963.....	1 809
1964.....	2 335
1965.....	1 995
1966.....	1 662
1967.....	395
1968.....	1 042
1969.....	877
1970.....	1 137
1971.....	<u>860</u>

TOTAL..... 51 143

=====

In addition to houses, the Housing Division built



many hostels, schools, clinics, community halls and other buildings.

2.9 For some years the Johannesburg City Council has had a Forward Planning Department in the City Engineer's Department. In 1967 Forward Planning Report No. 4 was published on "The Bantu Population and its Housing and Other Requirements". This was a joint report by the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department and the City Engineer. A summary of the facts which emerged from that report are as follows :

1. The character of the Bantu population had changed since 1946 when it was dominantly a migrant male population, to the present settled urban community.
2. The predicted decrease in natural growth with urbanisation has not occurred and it is estimated that the Soweto population will increase by 2,4% per annum in the next decade. This will represent an increase of 155,100 persons by 1980.
3. The family size of the Soweto Bantu averages 5,2 as against 4,0 for whites.
4. The increase in the total Bantu population would require a further six square miles of land to be made available for housing purposes by 1980.
5. The main employment categories for the Bantu are :
  - domestic servants (86,434);
  - manufacturing (53,231);
  - commerce and finance (46,690);
  - mining (33,016);
  - Government service (17,152) and
  - construction (16,438).



6. Employment facilities in the Bantu townships are of little significance.
7. Figures indicate that in the industrial townships such as Industria, about 47 Bantu were employed per industrial acre of ground. In 1950 this figure was about 25.
8. The centre of the city and its immediate environs provide major employment opportunities and employment densities of 150 Bantu per acre rising to a potential of approximately 500 depending on the type and extent of development could be expected.
9. Preliminary figures indicate that the work opportunities for the Bantu in the centre of the city are increasing by 1,500 per annum.
10. With time it is likely that the work opportunities in Johannesburg will exceed the labour resources available from the natural increase of the existing Bantu population.
11. In Soweto approximately 79% of all household heads fall into the semi-skilled or unskilled employment categories.
12. Of these household heads only 6,5% have an education higher than Standard 6.
13. In 1965 only 4,8% of the school going children in Soweto were attending high school, consequently the efficiency of the Bantu labour force will be restricted for many years to come.
14. Increase in cost of living has kept pace with the rise in wages for the bulk of the Bantu population. Estimates put the figures at 3,5%



and 4,4% increase per annum respectively.

15. An acute commuting problem will develop and by 1985 at the height of the peak travelling time, it is estimated that the numbers will have increased to 250,000 from the present 104,000.

16. Transport costs at present take approximately 6% of the Bantu's income. Siting of group areas further afield will add to these costs.

2.10 This report contained the projections of population; the needs of additional land and housing requirements. A copy of this report was sent to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. This report created an unfortunate reaction in that Department. The Minister appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. I. P. van Onselen, to consider this report. Beyond being asked to show a busload of officials over Soweto (some had never been there before) the Johannesburg City Council was not asked to assist the committee in any way. The findings of the committee were never made known to the Johannesburg City Council, but the effect was immediately apparent. It became increasingly difficult to get approval of housing loans.

2.11 In 1967 the Department of Bantu Administration and Development issued a circular containing instructions that local authorities should not grant any further 30-year leases, although the promulgated municipal regulations of Johannesburg approved by the Minister still provided for such leases.

2.12 The present shortage of some 17 000/20 000 houses in Soweto bears out the predictions contained in the Forward Planning Report. A disappointing feature is that the housing schemes planned for development



during the period 1966/75 (see Table 3.1 on Page 5 of the Report) were not constructed because the City Council could not obtain approval of housing loan applications.

- 2.13 It might be of interest to the Commission to obtain from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development the report of the Committee under Mr. van Onselen's Chairmanship, to ascertain the departmental findings regarding the Johannesburg City Council's Forward Planning Report.
- 2.14 In 1904 people were moved to Pimville when plague broke out in the area now known as Newtown (it was then known as the Brickfields or the Johannesburg Insanitary Area). After many delays, it had been agreed in 1960 that Pimville should be a Black Group Area and that the area should be re-planned and replaced with new houses - a slum clearance scheme. As no funds were available from the Housing Commission, the Mining Houses were again approached and a loan of R750 000: was obtained for the special purposes of the Pimville scheme.
- 2.15 The Johannesburg Council, for a long period, were frustrated in the implementation of this scheme by the delays in obtaining approval - constant requests for "motivation" were used by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, even though the removal scheme had been approved by the Minister. The list of houses built portrays the slow-down in catering for the growing backlog in housing. One realises that unlimited funds were not available, but at the time these funds were wanted for housing in Soweto the Department of Bantu Administration and Development were endeavouring to induce the Johannesburg City Council to embark on housing schemes in Ladysmith in Natal, the idea being



that families could be housed there while their menfolk commuted to Johannesburg.

2.16 So while the Urban Areas Act of 1923 laid down the principle that the Minister could provide housing that the local authority neglected to provide, the Johannesburg City Council experienced frustration in that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development appears to have hindered the local authority from carrying out its obligations. In my period of office as Chairman of the Johannesburg City Council Non-European Affairs Committee from 1958 until my election as Mayor in 1969, and subsequently in my capacity as Chairman of the Management Committee from 1970 to 1972, it became clear to me that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development seemed more concerned in controlling the blacks in what they interpreted as being in the interests of the whites, rather than the development of the interests of the urban blacks. The late Mr. Blaar Coetzee, the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said in my presence when he opened the new Urban Bantu Council Chamber in Soweto, that Johannesburg must not make it attractive for people to live in Soweto because they would then not move to the homelands. This, to my mind, reflected the thinking of the Department.

2.17 In my opinion, one of the first priorities is to provide adequate housing. How can the best use be made of manpower living in hopelessly congested conditions. How can children study? How can a satisfactory family relationship be built up without adequate accommodation?

3. SECTION 37 - TRADING IN LOCATION OR BANTU VILLAGE:

3.1 On the 13th February, 1963, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development issued a circular to



local authorities in regard to trading in the townships. These instructions inhibited the development of activities by traders, one ruling being that sites should not be allocated to companies or partnerships. I enclose copies of a letter I wrote to the Hon. M. C. Botha on the 17th February, 1964, and his reply of the 5th March, 1964. The Minister did not arrange a discussion during the recess as he had undertaken to do.

4. FINANCE:

4.1 In terms of Section 8 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act No. 21 of 1923, local authorities were obliged to establish a Native Revenue Account. The assets and liabilities of Johannesburg's Native Revenue Account as at 30th June, 1973, (prior to the take-over by the West Rand Administration Board) are reflected on pages 98 to 114 in the City's Abstract of Accounts, a copy of which is attached. From this it will be seen, as reflected on page 98, that the capital assets amounted to R81m with liabilities of R44m and a capital surplus of R37m, revealing a very sound financial position. The houses built in Soweto form portion of the assets and are either reflected at their original cost or a written down value. Over the years portions of the loans granted for the construction of these housing schemes have been repaid, and these redemption charges were a charge against the income of the Native Revenue Account in previous years, so that in taking over the houses at their balance sheet value the actual cost to the West Rand Administration Board is really the amount of the loans still outstanding against the various housing schemes.

4.2 There were four categories of loans :

(a) Government Housing loans which, at the



time of take-over, amounted to R23 187 919:

- (b) The loans from the Mining Houses of R6 750 000: against which a redemption fund of R2 721 973: had been created:
- (c) Loans from City Council funds, and
- (d) Loans from the British Empire Service League.

4.3 I understand the West Rand Administration Board is considering disposing of the houses to the blacks at prices far in excess of their cost, which would result in a substantial capital gain. I understand that the Department of Community Development claim that any such profit made on the sale of houses originally financed from Government Housing Loans should be for their account. I have been unable to trace the legal provision which entitles the Housing Commission to claim their right to receive the proceeds of the sale of such houses. The Capital Account on houses built with funds from the Mining Houses would, I understand, be available to the Board.

4.4 The provision of housing and services in Soweto is, I understand, being held up because of lack of finance. I can see no moral justification for the capital gain from the sale of houses not being used for the provision of a revolving capital fund for the development of housing and other services in Soweto. As an example I will quote the position of the 3090 houses built in Orlando East. On the take-over date the net cost to the West Rand Administration Board was the loan outstanding on that scheme which amounted to R1 909 872: an average of R612: per house. The costs of the scheme included the costs of building, financing, land, layout, lighting, roads, stormwater drainage and sewerage. If all these houses were sold at R1250: each the capital gain would be



(3090 x 632 = R1 952 880:). It is realised that not all these houses would be sold, as many of the present tenants would not want to purchase as they would not have the necessary deposits, or might not qualify for "home ownership".

4.5 The Housing Commission is entitled to be repaid the funds it has advanced, but I urge that any gains on the sale of houses be allocated for funding further developments in Soweto.

5. BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION ACT 1971:

5.1 In my opinion the task set the West Rand Administration Board was made very difficult of successful fulfilment, some of the reasons being -

5.1.1 The area of administration was too large. Previously each local authority had taken responsibility for the areas under its administration, which administration had been built up over a number of years. Their policies differed, as also the facilities provided, so that the co-ordination of these differing administrations was a formidable task.

5.1.2 No proper planning was undertaken before assuming control on the 1st July, 1973, to enable the establishment of a viable integrated administration. If certain of the local authorities had not concerned themselves with continuing administration the disarray would have been even greater.

5.1.3 Adequate financial resources were not provided for under the Act. Far too great reliance had to be placed on the profits from liquor sales. Whereas previously some of the local authorities



had subsidised the Native Revenue Accounts, the local authorities now had no responsibility for assisting in the finance of these areas.

- 5.1.4 The constitution of the Board was made up of representatives of various organisations, the representatives often being people with no previous experience in the administration of black affairs. The members of the Board were not chosen by the people being governed.
- 5.1.5 The restrictions placed on members of the Board in terms of Section 8(2) regarding disclosure of information made it difficult for members of the Board to report to the bodies they represented on the Board. Thus contact between members and the local authorities and other organisations became poor. Members not on the Executive Committee found they were very much on the fringe in decision making.
- 5.1.6 The appointment of senior staff was made the more difficult because of a desire to "fit in" senior personnel from the various Non-European Affairs Departments.
- 5.1.7 The Department of Bantu Administration and Development regarded the Boards as a subsidiary department of their administration.
- 5.1.8 The people of Soweto were aware of the differences in services and facilities provided by the Johannesburg City Council and the services provided by the Resettlement Board. The black people in the area were not in favour of the change in control, and resented the almost immediate increase in rents and the



deterioration in services such as rubbish removal and house maintenance.

5.1.9 The Johannesburg City Council had endeavoured to keep contact with the residents originally by the appointment of Advisory Boards and latterly by the inauguration of the Urban Bantu Council. I believe one of the reasons for establishing the Administration Boards was in order to remove the control of Soweto from the Johannesburg City Council, because that Council had often resisted dictates from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development which were not enshrined in law. I like to believe that the City Council officials had their "ears to the ground" and were aware of the problems of the people, and that the people felt that they had someone to make representations on their behalf. As an example, I enclose a letter written to the Hon. Dr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel at the time of Sharpeville. The Council acted as a "cushion" between the aspirations of the blacks and the controls being exercised by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. When the Boards were formed the "cushion" was removed.

5.1.10 Before the transfer to the West Rand Administration Boards the whole organisation of the various Council Departments was available to assist in the provision of services. These departments had been built up over long periods, and had developed an expertise which was available to the Non-European Affairs Department when required. One example of this which comes readily to mind is the service of the Forward Planning Department in the preparation of Forward Planning Report No. 4. The Board was anxious to establish its own organisation, which proved far more costly than using the



services of established departments of the various local authorities.

6. COMMUNITY COUNCILS ACT 1977:

6.1 I have examined the provisions of the Community Councils Act and note the Community Councils will be largely dependent on the Bantu Administration Boards for their approval in many matters, such as the making of staff appointments, and would be dependent upon the Board for financial subsidy. This will mean they will have very little real power. I doubt whether suitable candidates will be forthcoming if the Councils have no real power and are regarded as "stooges" of the Boards.

6.2 Why cannot a fresh start be made and consideration be given to the administration of areas such as Soweto being a local authority with the rights and duties of other local authorities under Provincial Administration? I would urge that the areas in the administration of such authorities be made up of people with a community of interests. One authority should be the area previously administered by the Johannesburg City Council, that is, Soweto, and I would suggest that the area previously under the administration of the Resettlement Board be joined, and that the other authorities cover the areas formerly administered by local authorities. To a large extent these units are linked to the local authorities in regard to the provision of bulk services such as water, sewerage and health services. It is important that the members of the Council be democratically elected so that their responsibility is to the electorate. It would be preferable that the people to be elected should be residents of the areas and not be responsible to National units outside the area administered. If such Councils were the units I suggest, I would be surprised if the white local authorities did not offer their assistance to the black authorities to help them



get established.

7. UTILISATION OF MANPOWER:

7.1 The hours spent in travelling to and from work affects a worker's output. Because of the congestion on trains at peak hours, workers have to leave home earlier than would otherwise be necessary if adequate transport was available. It took the City Council ten years to get approval to build a direct access road to Soweto from funds provided by the Bantu Service Levy, largely because of the opposition of the South African Railways, and this road was eventually subjected to the restriction that no public transport should use such road. The following is an indication of the passengers carried and the hours of commencement of their journeys on a day in September 1977. In considering these times one realises that workers would have to travel from their homes to the stations before travel commenced, and that many workers leave home without breakfast -

<u>Time:</u>	
4.00 - 4.15 a.m.	1 881
4.15 - 4.30	1 652
4.30 - 4.45	2 622
4.45 - 5.00	4 981
5.00 - 5.15	6 101
5.15 - 5.30	8 396
5.30 - 5.45	12 229
5.45 - 6.00	13 503
6.00 - 6.15	16 967
6.15 - 6.30	15 817
6.30 - 6.45	16 037
6.45 - 7.00	11 745
7.00 - 7.15	9 594
7.15 - 7.30	6 142
7.30 - 7.45	5 404
7.45 - 8.00	3 228



8. POPULATION:

8.1 One of the problems to be faced is that more than half of the population of Soweto is under the age of 20, which was predicted in the charts prepared at the time of the Forward Planning Report No. 4. The standard of education of these young people is low, and they are subject to very little parental control.

. Should further elucidation be required on matters raised in this evidence, I will be pleased to give what information I can.

If it would be of any value to the Commission I shall be glad to make myself available.

Enclosures:

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Forward planning Report No.4                              | Paragraphs 2.9 to<br>2.12 |
| 2. Letters to and from the<br>Hon. M. C. Botha               | Paragraph 3.1             |
| 3. Johannesburg City Council<br>Abstract of Accounts 1972/73 | Paragraph 4.1             |
| 4. Letter to Hon.Dr.M.D.C.de Wet Nel                         | Paragraph 5.1.9           |



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