

18  
11  
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TIMES -

Draft

"At long last there is hope of re-housing the people of Pimville," said Mr. Patrick Lewis, Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council.

Pimville was established in 1905 as an emergency measure to provide living quarters for natives removed from a slum near the present Newtown Market, as there had been an outbreak of plague. The township consists mainly of stands on which the natives have erected their own dwellings, and over the years it has become hopelessly overcrowded.

In 1954 the Council wished to re-design the township, but owing to the recommendation of the Mentz Committee that the boundary between black and white should be the main Johannesburg/Potchefstroom railway line, Pimville was to become a white area. As the Council was debarred from incurring any further capital expenditure, and as the natives were aware that they would have to move, conditions continued to deteriorate. Shortage of land prevented the Council from offering alternative accommodation.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has now agreed that the Council can build



on ground it owns between the Potchefstroom road, Nancefield Station and the Orlando Power Station in the east. This should provide accommodation for approximately 3000 families, and will cater for half of the Pimville population. The Council is drawing up plans for a housing scheme, and hopes to make a start in 1961. This will enable portion of the Pimville community to stay together and live under decent conditions. Proper playing fields and other facilities will be provided.

Mr. Lewis made a vigorous denial that the Johannesburg City Council had allowed the Nationalists *as stated in the Sunday Times last week.* to usurp their authority in Non-European affairs. In particular, at no time had the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, Mr. Martinus Smuts, been permitted to take part in any deliberations of his committee.

Whatever the position might be in other Rand Municipalities, Mr. Lewis said, it was not correct to claim that a "Government watchdog" took part in the private deliberations of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Committee, as was stated in the SUNDAY TIMES last week. The misunderstanding seemed to have arisen because Mr. Smuts was permitted to address members of the Non-European Affairs Committee



at two of its monthly meetings.

Although it was quite correct that Mr. Smuts had attended the meeting of the Non-European Affairs Committee on Friday, November 11, the article had given a wrong impression about Mr. Smuts' participation, Mr. Lewis added.

"A request that the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner should be allowed to attend meetings of the Non-European Affairs Committee was made in September," Mr. Lewis said. "As it is certainly not the Council's desire to hide from the Government anything it says or does, it was unofficially agreed that as a temporary measure copies of the agenda should be supplied to Mr. Smuts. But it was never agreed that Mr. Smuts could then attend meetings of the committee. It was arranged, however, that if he wished to attend in regard to any particular item he would telephone either the Town Clerk or myself, when the matter would receive due consideration.

"In point of fact, Mr. Smuts has only once asked that he should be allowed this privilege since this arrangement was made.

"He made this request to me, and I agreed that he could attend the meeting on Friday, November 11, to offer his views on two particular items. He



did so, and after he had made his statement on these matters he withdrew.

"Neither then, nor at any other time, did any private deliberations take place in his presence, and I personally am opposed to any persons other than Councillors and Municipal officials taking part in Committee deliberations.

"I am aware of the necessity to establish better liaison between the Government and the Urban native population, and would welcome any steps which might bring this about."



City of  
Johannesburg



Stad  
Johannesburg

P.O. Box } 1049 DPC/MGM.  
Posbus }

Tel. 34-1111 { Municipal Exchange  
Munisipale Telefoonburo

Our Ref. } 122/3/310.  
Oms Verw }  
Your Ref }  
U Verw. }

Please ask for/Sprek asseblief  
Mr./Mnr. Jordan.

Office of the Town Clerk  
Kantoor van die Stadsklerk  
JOHANNESBURG

Councillor P.R.B. Lewis,  
Chairman, Non-European Affairs Committee,  
JOHANNESBURG.

PIMVILLE.

You asked to be given copies of the undermentioned letters relating to Pimville:-

- .... (a) Letter dated 9th August 1954 addressed by the Secretary for Native Affairs to the Director of Native Labour, Johannesburg.
- .... (b) Minute addressed by me to the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department dated 14th January 1959.
- .... (c) Letter dated 14th August 1959 addressed by me to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.
- .... (d) Letter dated 15th August 1960 addressed to me by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

I have not been able to establish that the Minister of Bantu Administration has at any time disallowed expenditure on Pimville which was contemplated by the Council. Nor does it appear that any such proposal was ever made, because successive Committees have favoured a policy of first trying to obtain a decision on the retention of Pimville before turning to the question what expenditure, if any, should be incurred in rendering it fitter for human habitation.

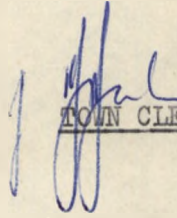
I understand that the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department is engaged in preparing a brief memorandum on Pimville for your information and the matter of disallowance of expenditure will be dealt with therein if the relative correspondence can be traced.

In taking its decision on the item on Pimville which was submitted to its meeting held on the 11th November 1960 the Committee appeared to contemplate the removal from Pimville of its inhabitants at a rate which would eliminate any need for expenditure on Pimville. It is appreciated that if Pimville is to be evacuated within a short period it might be bad psychology to incur expenditure, or to permit expenditure to be incurred, which would only strengthen any feelings of attachment which the inhabitants may have for their homes. It may be, however, that the Council will now be obliged to formulate a plan which looks to the abolition of Pimville on or before a fixed date and the authorisation of an expenditure on improvements in the interim which is reasonably proportionate to its life expectancy.

Finally, you asked Mr. Jordan to enquire of the Committee Clerk whether in the course of addressing the Committee at its meeting on the 11th November 1960 Mr. M. Smuts read out the final paragraph of the memorandum which he handed in, to the effect that steps should be taken to report the state of Pimville to the Union Department of Health. Mr. Kruger's recollection is that this was not read

:- out ....

out; he was not, of course, taking notes because it was clear that the document would be handed in. It seems hardly conceivable that the discussion would have ended on the note it did if this paragraph had, in fact, been read out.

  
TOWN CLERK.



XXXXXXXXXX

"BANTU"

51/313(N)(7).

9th August 1954.

The Director of Native Labour,  
JOHANNESBURG.

PIMVILLE.

With reference to the final paragraph of your minute No. 44/112 of the 6th May, 1954, I have to inform you that as the situation of Pimville in close proximity to Nancefield led to complaints from the residents of the predominantly European-owned Nancefield-Klipriviersoog area, the Mentz Committee felt that the soundest planning would be to confine the Native area to land north of the Potchefstroom-Johannesburg railway line and road so that, with the ultimate removal of Pimville (a long-term project) and the resiting of that road to the south, leaving the existing road to serve the Native area, all possibility of racial friction at that point would be removed without hardship or undue prejudice to either race.

The Committee's views were accepted by the Honourable the Minister, and the submissions now made do not appear to out-weigh the considerations mentioned above.

Consequently the Minister feels that no good purpose would be served by granting the desired interview, and the Town Clerk of Johannesburg, should kindly be informed accordingly.

In addition, it can be made clear that the Land Tenure Advisory Board is now engaged in its investigation regarding the planning of racial group areas, and any representations desired should be made at such hearings where both the Council and the Department can state their cases.

A separate communication has been addressed to you in regard to the Pimville Standholders' Association's request to be allowed to send a deputation to Pretoria.

Sgd.): P.A.G. GRAY.

SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

44/112.

The Native Commissioner,  
JOHANNESBURG.

For your information and that of the Town Clerk with reference to your minute No. N.9/15/3-14/54.

Sgd.): J.J. DE KOCK.

DIRECTOR OF NATIVE LABOUR.

JOHANNESBURG.  
12 Aug 1954.  
JJDK/ODDN.

C O P Y.

No. 51/313(N)(7).

"Bantu".

23rd Dec 1954.

The Chief Native Commissioner,  
Witwatersrand,  
P.O. Box 1179,  
JOHANNESBURG.

NATIVE AREAS JOHANNESBURG : PROCLAMATION AS  
LOCATIONS AND NATIVE VILLAGES.

With reference to your minute No. 53/1 of the 3rd November 1954, I have to inform you that the Department is not prepared at this stage to consider the proclamation of Pimville as a Location and Native Village in terms of section 2(1)(a) and (b) of Act No. 25 of 1945.

In view of the ultimate removal of Pimville as recommended by the Mentz Committee and approved by the Minister and in view of the fact that the present application implies certain minor extensions to Pimville which would leave some scope for further development, it will be appreciated that the Council's application cannot be entertained.

The Council should, however, furnish an undertaking that it will under no circumstances, permit the erection of any further dwellings nor the reconstruction of any buildings or dwellings in Pimville which may become delapidated from time to time.

Tenants thus affected should be allocated sites in the locations and native township which have been approved for native occupation.

In the event of the Council being prepared to give the required undertaking the Department would give consideration to the proclamation of Pimville in terms of section 2(1)(a) and (b) of Act No. 25 of 1945, and then only in respect of the present developed area in which case it would be necessary for the Council to submit a revised plan indicating the exact boundaries of the developed area.

It must also be mentioned that in future no expenditure of a capital nature will be approved in respect of Pimville.

(Sgd.) C.A. Heald.

SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.



COPY/AP.

DRB/CC.

14. 1. 59.

14th January 1959.

122/3/310.

Blaine.

MANAGER,  
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:

RELAYOUT OF PIMVILLE.

On the 23rd July 1958 the Non-European Affairs and Housing Committee decided to make representations to the Department of Native Affairs for the inclusion in the area for occupation by Natives set aside by the original Mentz Committee in 1953 of Pimville and the land lying between it and Nancefield railway station, to enable the Council to provide housing for all or some of the Native families it had proposed to house on the portion of Diepkloof which was eventually surrendered to the Natives Resettlement Board.

As the Government policy for Pimville had been fairly definitely stated, it seemed advisable to prepare as strong a case as possible for submission to the Department; and this has resulted in a considerable delay in carrying out the decision of the Committee.

The Government's policy was first set out in the report of the Mentz Committee which merely stated that Pimville was wrongly situated and would have to be moved. No reasons were given why the situation was wrong. In April 1954 the Council, which was then considering a complete relayout of Pimville, decided to ask the Minister of Native Affairs for an early decision in favour of the retention of Pimville. The Minister's reply was embodied in a minute of the 9th August 1954 addressed by the Secretary for Native Affairs to the Director of Native Labour; and from this it appeared that the Mentz Committee's reason for recommending the eventual removal of Pimville was that Pimville was too close to Nancefield and complaints had been received from the residents of "the predominantly European-owned Nancefield-Klipriviersoog area". It was apparently felt that with the ultimate removal of Pimville all possibility of racial friction at that point would be removed without hardship or undue prejudice to either race.

The Council was disinclined to accept this statement as the final policy of the Government, and a further approach was made to the Department on the 27th June 1955 when I forwarded to the Native Commissioner a request that further consideration be given to the retention of Pimville on its present site. This request was accompanied by a supporting memorandum prepared by your department. The reply was that no consideration could be given to the matter until the Group Areas Board had made its recommendation to the Minister on the proclamation of group areas in and around Johannesburg; and there the matter has rested for the last three years.

I do not think that any of us expected any reversal of the Government's decision at that time, but when the Native Affairs Departmental Committee was told recently that the Council would be making a further application in regard to Pimville, the reception of this intimation appeared to be quite sympathetic. Nevertheless, it is essential to make out the strongest possible case, not so much now for the relayout of the existing township, but mainly for the provision of land for the housing of several thousands of families who would have been housed at Diepkloof but for the Government's decision to place Natives from Alexandra there instead.

:- Accordingly .....



Accordingly an approach was made to the City Engineer to indicate how much land around Pimville he could make available for housing. His first reply was most disappointing because so little additional ground could be freed that an application for a revision of Government policy would have been completely futile (see his minute of the 2nd October 1958). A further approach was then made to the City Engineer, the area was inspected (see my minute of 19th November 1958) and the result was the proposal made in his minute of the 9th December 1958. Although this latter minute is a considerable improvement on the earlier, it is still rather disappointing. The most suitable land for housing has been marked "long term development" and apparently no indication can be given of when this land can be released.

The Nancefield Civic Centre has not been included in the City Engineer's plan because of the Council's decision to establish the Centre there. This decision was approved by the Department of Native Affairs, but nevertheless I understand that your department has abandoned this proposal and intends instead to establish a civic centre somewhere else in the Native townships. This intention has not yet been communicated to your Committee but I assume you expect the Committee to approve. In that event there seems to be no reason why the Nancefield centre should not be devoted to housing. I would suggest therefore that you submit a report on the setting up of the new centre and the abandonment of the old as soon as possible.

Another matter which must be cleared up before the application is forwarded is the use of the 200 yard buffer which is shown on the west and north-west of the existing township and east of the main railway lines. Since all the land on the other side of the railway line is to be occupied by Natives there appears to be no point whatever in maintaining this strip as a buffer, and I do not think we would have much difficulty in persuading the Department of Native Affairs to agree to abandon it if the Department will agree to the proposal as a whole. The ground between the township and the railway line appears to be used for the grazing of cattle and only occasionally for irrigation. The City Engineer is prepared to abandon entirely the use for irrigation, and the Natives can surely be told to graze their cattle on the other side of the village.

A further point is the European ownership of the land in the south-western corner of the 500 yard buffer strip shown on the plan, but the purchase of the land should not present any great difficulty.

The north-eastern corner where the City Engineer's proposed new Mentz Line runs southwards away from the existing Mentz Line may be suitable for the provision of an amenity on the lines of the Zoo Lake grounds. There will be no need to give the Natives access to the dam itself as long as their recreation area is close enough to it.

It appears to me that the only possible approach to the Department of Native Affairs is that, the acquisition of Diepkloof by the Natives Resettlement Board having deprived the Council of the opportunity to provide housing closer to Johannesburg proper than the remote stretches of Doornkop, the Council should be allowed to develop other available land fairly close to Johannesburg. But the emphasis must be on the intention to provide housing on this land for people who would otherwise have to be housed at Doornkop so that the relayout of Pimville itself becomes a secondary consideration. We shall therefore have to furnish the Department with a fairly detailed outline of our proposals. We shall have to indicate what ground can be made available immediately and how many houses we can put on that. We shall then have to indicate when the remainder will become available and how many houses it can accommodate. We shall then have to say we

:- have that .....



have that number of Native families waiting for houses. As to the reasons given by the Mentz Committee for the original decision to evacuate Pimville in the distant future, the Council has already provided in addition to a buffer strip of the maximum width now required by the Department (500 yards) a public road and an avenue of tall trees. The complaints that have been made are no more serious than those from the Europeans on the fringes of Doornkop, and wherever we settle Natives the same complaints will arise. We shall have to make it clear that there will be no development along the present Potchefstroom Road until the new national road to the south has been opened.

That will be the main argument, but a secondary argument will be that the Council's proposal will make possible the relayout of the old village and the consequential avoidance of the necessity to pay £100,000 or more in compensation to families who might otherwise be dispossessed and moved elsewhere. Since the present restriction on improvements cannot be maintained indefinitely this figure is likely to increase.

Will you please let me know whether you would prefer to approach the City Engineer direct on those of the difficulties indicated above on which he can assist you, or whether you would prefer the whole matter to be put to the Technical Committee. If you prefer the latter, as I do, will you please submit your report as soon as possible.

Sgd.): D. R. Blaine.

for: TOWN CLERK.



COPY.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

NJdeL/JB.

14th August 1959.

13.8.59

122/3/310.

de Lange.

The Secretary for Bantu Administration and  
Development,  
P.O. Box 384,  
PRETORIA.

Dear Sir,

PROPOSAL ON THE DEVIATION OF THE "MENTZ LINE".

The Council's Non-European Affairs Committee recently decided to make representations to your Department on the proposal to deviate the "Mentz Line" to provide additional land for Native housing schemes. The Committee also asks that the item be included on the agenda of the next meeting of the Bantu Administration Departmental Committee for Johannesburg to be held on Tuesday, 18th August 1959.

.... I enclose a short memorandum on the representations to be made by  
.... the Council's deputation. Copies of the plans referred to therein are also enclosed. Copies of the memorandum and the plans are also being sent to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for his records and those of the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

Yours faithfully,

(SGD). N.J. de Lange.

for TOWN CLERK.



13th January, 1961.

*W.H.B.*  
*13.1.61*

TOWN CLERK.

PIMVILLE AND THE MENTZ LINE.

Your minute 122/3/310 of the 24th August, 1960, in connection with the above matter, to which you appended a copy of the letter from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, refers.

.... The Secretary's letter was in reply to a memorandum which I prepared and you submitted to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, copy of which is attached for your easy reference, and although this matter has been virtually disposed of as a result of discussions which I had with the Under Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and my subsequent report to the Non-European Affairs Committee on the 11th November, 1960, I think it would be desirable if the Secretary's letter could be formally replied to in order to ensure that the correction of certain erroneous views contained therein is placed on record.

The memorandum referred to above which was submitted to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development reflected the housing position as at the 28th February, 1960. Of the 3,065 serviced sites which then existed 1,248 have since been allocated to Natives who resided in Sophiatown but who were not eligible for housing by the Natives Resettlement Board and to a number of applicants from the waiting list. The remainder of the sites still remain temporarily unusable being rocky, marshy and in buffer strips or sites reserved for double-storey buildings.

Recent allocations of vacant sites to applicants on the waiting list together with the re-allocation of sites and houses which become vacant from time to time and the revision of the waiting list have resulted in it being reduced to 7,544 as at 31st December, 1960.

The reason for the Pimville figures having increased to 7,341 was that a house to house survey completed early in 1960 revealed that the number of sub-tenants entitled to housing had increased and the figure of 7,341 must now be considered the most accurate figure of the number of families which would have to be moved from Pimville. Of these, 406 families have placed their names on the waiting list and in order to arrive at an accurate figure of the number of persons requiring accommodation, the waiting list has been reduced by 406 from 7,544 to 7,038. Similarly applicants on the waiting list who gave addresses in Alexandra, Sophiatown, Martindale and Newclare have been deleted from the waiting list. It is probable that when the Natives Resettlement Board has housed all the Natives residing in Alexandra who qualify for housing by the Board that a number will remain who qualify for housing in Johannesburg. The Council will be called upon to provide this accommodation and it is estimated that this number will be between



1,500 and 2,000. When the Natives Resettlement Board completed the clearance of Newclare, 107 families were found who qualified for accommodation in Johannesburg but not for accommodation by the Natives Resettlement Board. By arrangement these families have been temporarily accommodated at Diepkloof.

During 1960 all applications for houses have been checked against the records of the Registration Branch and location records to ascertain whether the applicants concerned were still employed in Johannesburg or already housed, and the waiting list was adjusted accordingly. Furthermore, all applicants of the Nguni and Sesutho groups who applied before the 31st May, 1959, and the 31st October, 1959, respectively, were offered accommodation in writing and the names of those who did not respond were taken off the waiting list.

Of the 243 families who reside in the Peri-Urban area only 141 remain to be housed.

Taking into account, therefore, the land referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Secretary's letter, the Council's housing requirements can be summed up as follows as at the 31st December, 1960:-

<u>FAMILIES REQUIRING HOUSING:</u>		<u>LAND AVAILABLE FOR HOUSES:</u>	
Waiting list*	7,038	(a) Council Owned Land -	
Pimville	7,341	Moroka	3,000
Western Native Township	2,260	A/Avalon	4,200
Newclare	107	Vacant Sites*	1,931
Peri-Urban	141	Land South of Orlando	1,750
Alexandra (Estimate)	1,750		<hr/>
			10,881
	<hr/>	(b) Further Possible Land	3,970
	18,637	(c) Land Still Required for	3,786
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			18,637

\* Note: Applicants who gave addresses in Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Pimville have been deleted to avoid duplication.

\* Note: Of these sites 262 can be used immediately, 180 are rocky or marshy. 826 are in the Potchefstroom Road buffer strip and 266 are unserviced in older townships. 397 were reserved for flats and are not serviced.

The above, of course, does not allow for the annual increase of the present population and those families entitled to accommodation who have not placed their names on the waiting list. A conservative estimate of this would be 2,000 families per annum. These families and the 3,786 referred to above who require housing at the moment can of course be housed on sites in Diepkloof not required by the Natives Resettlement Board and on the recent purchases of land on the Farm Doornkop and



in Protea Township to which reference is made in the Secretary's letter. Whether there will be any sites in Diepkloof not required by the Natives Resettlement Board having regard to the re-housing of the Alexandra residents is problematical. The development of the western portion of Meadowlands, Doornkop and Protea Township areas is a long term project which could not assist the immediate situation and in any case would not be sufficient to meet the current housing requirements. Further land is therefore clearly required for the immediate future.

The reason for the land required for housing now showing a considerable decrease is of course due to the fact that it was not known when the previous memorandum was submitted to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development that the land lying to the North of Pimville and the Potchefstroom Road, just South of Orlando East, would be made available for housing or that there was any possibility of any land at present under the control of the Natives Resettlement Board being made available.

In view of the foregoing and the fact that the land to the North of the Potchefstroom Road now made available for housing will only accommodate approximately half of the Pimville families it is submitted that a strong case still exists, even if Pimville as such has to be removed, for the land South of the Potchefstroom Road and adjacent to Pimville to be made available for housing as discussed with the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and his Deputy during their recent visit to Johannesburg.

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

VBM/VC/WVS  
Encl.

218A

C O P Y.

No. 51/313(N)(7).

"Bantu".

23rd Dec 1954.

The Chief Native Commissioner,  
Witwatersrand,  
P.O. Box 1179,  
JOHANNESBURG.

NATIVE AREAS JOHANNESBURG : PROCLAMATION AS  
LOCATIONS AND NATIVE VILLAGES.

With reference to your minute No. 53/1 of the 3rd November 1954, I have to inform you that the Department is not prepared at this stage to consider the proclamation of Pinville as a Location and Native Village in terms of section 2(1)(a) and (b) of Act No. 25 of 1945.

In view of the ultimate removal of Pinville as recommended by the Nents Committee and approved by the Minister and in view of the fact that the present application implies certain minor extensions to Pinville which would leave some scope for further development, it will be appreciated that the Council's application cannot be entertained.

The Council should, however, furnish an undertaking that it will under no circumstances, permit the erection of any further dwellings nor the reconstruction of any buildings or dwellings in Pinville which may become dilapidated from time to time.

Tenants thus affected should be allocated sites in the locations and native township which have been approved for native occupation.

In the event of the Council being prepared to give the required undertaking the Department would give consideration to the proclamation of Pinville in terms of section 2(1)(a) and (b) of Act No. 25 of 1945, and then only in respect of the present developed area in which case it would be necessary for the Council to submit a revised plan indicating the exact boundaries of the developed area.

It must also be mentioned that in future no expenditure of a capital nature will be approved in respect of Pinville.

(Sgd.) C.A. Heald.

SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

BOARD

NOT FOR PUBLICATION



MEMO.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner,  
P.O. Box 1179,  
JOHANNESBURG.

COMPLAINTS : PIMVILLE LOCATION.

1. Pursuant to your instructions in regard to the complaint made by Paul R. Mosaka of the Goodwill Burial Society, Pimville and the article published in the Sunday Express on the 2nd October, 1960, I, accompanied by Mr. Oosthuizen, interviewed Mosaka on the 4th October, 1960 at Pimville where we had an opportunity to inspect the conditions in loco.
2. I therefore beg to report, inter alia, as follows :-
  - (a) Pimville, originally known as Klipspruit Location, situated in the South West of the farm Klipspruit No. 8, Johannesburg, was established in 1905 to house approximately 1000 Bantu families moved from the city area during an outbreak of plague.
  - (b) The area consisted of 3000 stands and except for 135 houses built by the City Council about 10 years ago, the area consists entirely of Owner-built houses.
  - (c) Although it is alleged that the standholders had spent a considerable amount of money in building their houses, the houses are at present, with the exception of a few, in a delapidated-, even an uninhabitable state not to mention the shacks - and in poor condition.
  - (d) I was given to understand that many of the standholders are now resident in the other Bantu Townships and that the majority of the population which amounts to approximately 33,000 are sub-tenants who are largely housed in shacks erected on the existing stands.
  - (e) I am of the opinion that the present conditions can only create a major slum and that it is far worse than Sophiatown ever was.
3. The following is a summary of the few facilities provided in Pimville.
  - (a) Only a few roads are tarred whereas the majority are sandy and very poor with no provision for drainage even for the overflow of water from the french drains or the waste water from household use which formed many puddles or muddy pools which must ultimately result in an unbearable stench or a breeding place for disease - carrying insects.
  - (b) The Location is served by communal water taps with french drains, most of which were found to be blocked during the inspection.
  - (c) There is no water-borne sewerage in Pimville. Until recently the human excreta was collected and removed by day by animal-drawn night-soil vehicles but as this proved a very slow process, a tractor-driven vehicle was substituted. I was given to understand that in view of the large area and population and reasons beyond their control, the authorities are not in a position to undertake the collection and removal of the human excreta during the night.

:- (d) ....

- (d) As the whole area has to be done daily, the collection and removal of the human excreta is undertaken daily from dawn break but it is well-nigh impossible to complete the work until a late hour in the morning with the result that the night soil pails are sometimes left standing in the streets until up to noon.
- (e) During the inspection it was found that at 10.10 a.m. full buckets were still left standing in the streets. This fact, no doubt, led to the complaints and would, without doubt, pollute the air in addition to provide facilities for disease-carrying insects to come into contact with the excreta and to carry the germs to the inhabitants or contaminate foodstuffs.
- (f) It was also observed that when the pails were emptied into the night soil vehicles, some of the contents were splashed over the sides. In addition thereto, the buckets were dropped in the streets with the result that quantities, however small, were spilled in the streets which fact also contributed towards the existing foul air.
- (g) Accumulated rubbish, garbage, ash, etc. were found in yards and the sides of houses and streets.

4. I was given to understand that during the rainy season, the narrow streets are impassable; that sanitation facilities are inadequate for the large population; and that the removal of rubbish etc. is not undertaken at regular intervals.

5. In view of the prevailing conditions in Pimville, I would suggest that an officer of the Department of Public Health be requested to conduct an inspection in the morning and, if circumstances warrant it, to report on the situation from the health aspect.

(Sgd.) C.A.R. SWANEPOEL.



3 FEB 1961

City, of  
Johannesburg

Non-European Affairs Department

*With the Manager's  
Compliments*

W. J. P. Carr  
P.O. Box 5382  
Johannesburg

Stad  
Johannesburg

Afdeling Nie-Blanke-Sake

*Met Komplimente van  
die Bestuurder*

W. J. P. Carr  
Posbus 5382  
Johannesburg



Five areas  
STAR 13/6/57  
proclaimed  
"White"

By the Political Reporter

The population move involving 12,000 Native, Coloureds and Asiatics in the Kliptown-Nancefield area is to begin within a few days in terms of the latest Government Gazette notice.

Altogether five areas have been proclaimed White areas and non-Whites will have to leave within a reasonable future.

The areas are Nancefield, Munsbville, Kliptown Racecourse Township and Klipriviersog Estate. All five areas have been proclaimed White with immediate effect as far as ownership is concerned.

Nancefield and Munsbville have been proclaimed White for occupation purposes within a year from April 4, 1957.

The other three areas, Kliptown Racecourse and Klipriviersog Estate will become White areas for occupation on a date which still has to be proclaimed.

The recent proclamation makes them so-called three b areas, meaning that it is proposed to make them areas for White occupation on at some future date.

306 303.35  
Readers' views

# Government have blundered over Nancefield

STAR  
24/4/57

To the Editor of The Star

SIR.—The report in The Star on April 18 to the effect that Nancefield is to remain a White area, despite the expressed wishes of the residents of that area to the contrary; and that Kliptown, a predominantly non-European area, adjoining Nancefield, is to be added to the White area, has been read with considerable dismay by both Europeans and non-Europeans alike.

The estimated 600 plottolders of Nancefield, comprising about 2,000 voters, of whom more than half are Government supporters, have, in no unmistakable manner, advised the Government, through their elected M.P., Mr. B. J. Schoeman, Minister of Transport, that they desired their area to be declared non-White so that they could sell up and leave.

To the north-east of Nancefield is Pimville, to the north Jabavu, beyond which is Orlando East and Meadowlands, to the north-west Moroka and to the east the site and service area, with Kliptown, a densely populated non-European area, in close proximity, beyond which is Protea and Lens.

Being practically surrounded by these non-European townships, they believed that their properties had undergone a depreciation in value, hence their intention to give them up and start afresh elsewhere.

To their dismay, their representations have been ignored, and instead, the "advice" of their representative has been accepted by the Government; in addition,

Kliptown, which was bare veld a mere 20 years ago and has been wonderfully developed by the Coloured community, is to become a "White area."

## A little town

Kliptown is practically a little town on its own. It has a fleet of buses which caters excellently for transport of the community, in addition to a feeder service to Nancefield Station.

This well-developed township, with its settled community, is now to be uprooted by the whims of this Nationalist Party Government, and not in the interests of its supporters! What makes the "Gazette" notice so harsh is the

fact that it states that Kliptown is to be an area for white ownership only.

Where are all the residents of Kliptown to be housed?

The Government prides itself in carrying out the "volkswil." How is it carrying out the "volkswil" in this instance, when, after the elected representative had failed to satisfy his electorate, they were obliged to enlist the services of an Opposition front-bencher, Mr. Marais Steyn?

No alternative accommodation is provided for these people, the Africans being removed from the western areas have not been completely and satisfactorily settled, and now another section of the community is in despair.

People are now asking what community or township will be the next to fall under the axe of uprooting and removals?

It rather looks as though the Government has committed another blunder.

Nancefield residents know what they want and they have not come to their decision lightly. About half a dozen houses have already been vacated; in at least two instances these homes had telephones.

The Government would be well advised to comply with the wishes of their supporters in Nancefield and so avert a great deal of unnecessary hardship and inconvenience.

WALLIS PAUL  
P.O. Graham.



326-2007-1148

Vyf Gebiede naby  
TRANSVALER 22/4/57  
Stad Verklaar tot  
Woonplek vir Blankes

PRETORIA.

’N AANTAL gebiede ten suidweste van Johannesburg is luidens ’n proklamasie in die jongste uitgawe van die Staatskoerant verklaar tot gebiede vir grondbesit deur blankes.

Die gebiede is: Nancefield, Munshville (groot 250 morg en gedeelte van die plaas Olifantvlei 50), Kliptown, Racecourse (bestaande uit daardie gedeelte van die dorp Racecourse wat suidoos geleë is van die Johannesburg-Vereeniging - spoorlyn) en Klipriviersoog-landgoed (die gedeelte suidoos van die Johannesburg-Vereeniging-spoorlyn).

In ’n afsonderlike proklamasie word die voorneme bekend gemaak om die gebiede Kliptown, Racecourse en Klipriviersoog tot gebiede vir bewoning deur blankes te proklameer.

In ’n verdere proklamasie word die gebiede Nancefield en Munshville verklaar tot gebiede vir bewoning deur blankes vanaf ’n jaar van Datum van die proklamasie.

Die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Groepsgebiede word van onmiddellike toepassing gemaak op die gebiede Kliptown, Racecourse en Klipriviersoog. — (Eie Berig)

326: 323, 35 16822

# “White spot” residents are up in arms: they want the area “black”

By the Political Reporter

**JOHANNESBURG'S BIGGEST “WHITE SPOT”**—Nancefield, which is bounded on three sides by non-European residential areas and on the fourth by a sewage disposal work—is up in arms because the Government have so far refused to declare the area a non-European area. This would enable the property owners to sell and get their money back.

Nancefield is bordered by Pinville, Lenasia, Moroka and Kliptown and by the municipal sewerage farm.

A former member of the Nationalist Party committee in the area, who was a Nationalist candidate in the 1949 Provincial Council election, said today that the inhabitants have, in effect, been told that the area is to remain White.

Last year a petition was organized to ask that Nancefield be proclaimed a non-European area but, though nine-tenths of the landowners were in favour, nothing has been done about it.

“Instead of acceding to our request and carrying out the policy of our party by removing this ‘White spot,’ the Minister of Transport, Mr. Schoeman, who is M.P. for the area, has advised us to ‘stay White.’”

## NOT THE POLICY

“The Nationalist M.P.C. for the area, Mr. A. C. van Wyk, is carrying out an opinion poll in Nancefield but this is apparently a party-political undertaking. As a Nationalist I consider this unfair because it is a matter for all Nancefield landowners and not for Nationalists only.”

“We have been told that it is not the Government policy to let Natives, Coloureds and Indians live together. In Nancefield they are allowing Natives, Whites, Coloureds and Indians to live together because Kliptown is predominantly Coloured and Indian, the Native areas border on Nancefield and there has already been infiltration into the White area.”

## CANNOT SELL

The Nationalist said that it is impossible for those who wish to leave Nancefield to sell their property or to get back the money they paid shortly after the war.

“We have no option but to stay on or lose what we have built up through these years.”

The Minister of Transport addressed a meeting at Nancefield two weeks ago, but it was a political meeting at which all residents and the vigilance association were not represented.

“It was then that Mr. Schoeman advised us to ‘stay White.’”

The Nationalist supporter said that there are about 2,000 Europeans in Nancefield and it is estimated that there are more than 1,000 Nationalist supporters.

“All those I know think the same as I do.”

Nancefield is in Mr. Schoeman's constituency, Maraisburg.



EXTRACT FROM .....  
DATED .....

# GOVERNMENT DECIDE NANCEFIELD MUST REMAIN WHITE

## Opposition of residents ignored

By the Political Reporter

**JOHANNESBURG'S BIGGEST "White spot"—Nancefield—** which is situated in the southwestern complex designated as a vast Black area in terms of the Government's group areas plans, is to remain a White spot, in spite of the fact that more than 90 per cent. of the residents want it declared a Native area.

In terms of the Government's "Group Areas Act" passed today, Nancefield, part of Racecourse Township, part of Klipriviersburg Estate Township and Mansfield will become White areas immediately as far as ownership is concerned, a year from now as far as occupation is concerned.

Though the White spot of Nancefield has been enlarged it still remains a White spot, bordered by Pinville, Lenasia and Mornings and by the municipal sewerage farm.

Residents have been told to accept the determination made against the determination of the Government to make Nancefield White and they have rejected the advice of their M.P. and Minister of Transvaal, Mr. Schreiner, that they remain White.

Their last objection to the proposal of the Government and the action was raised in Parliament by Mr. Mavundla when a Member of the M.P.

A former member of the National Party, Mr. Mavundla, in the past, supported the Government in the 1948 National Party election and he had been a member of the Government in the past.

Mr. Mavundla said that he had been a member of the Government in the past and he had been a member of the Government in the past.

### ON PRACTICES

The Government has decided to make Nancefield a White area and the residents have rejected the advice of their M.P. and Minister of Transvaal, Mr. Schreiner, that they remain White.

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93.

2096/5

EXTRACT FROM THE ..... 275  
DATED ..... 4 - 52

"White spot" remains



This map shows Nancefield and Kaptown which are to be White areas in terms of a Group Areas proclamation. To the east not shown on the map are Orlando and Meadowlands. Pimville is immediately to the south of Nancefield.



293.

EXTRACT FROM THE ..... S. 18.  
DATED ..... 12 ..... 4 ..... 26.

### Most Whites want Nancefield Black

209/6/6

Mr. J. was reported in the  
press as the first representative  
of a Nationalist who was a  
candidate of the 1949 provincial  
council election saying that the  
Government's "black spot" plan  
it to be declared a "black spot".  
I am also a property owner in  
this unwanted "white spot". As  
a result of the Government's plan  
I am grateful for the Nationalist's firm  
stand in this matter.

Regarding the meeting held by  
the Minister of Transport, Mr.  
Schoeman, at Nancefield, I feel  
that the views of the majority  
of the property owners, as Mr.  
Schoeman saw his opinion that  
we should remain a "white spot".  
I was suggested that Mr. A. C.  
van W. ... MPC  
... out  
opinion ... what the ultimate  
result will be ... Mr. Schoe-

the majority of property  
owners ...  
...  
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