

A1132/ Da 120

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

Rough drafts - hand written

A bty written a bty - The music of Sweets.

Rough draft - hand written.

Medical Services

Is it not possible to take
out Med. two figures for last
year



MUNICIPAL OFFICES
MUNISIPALE KANTORE
JOHANNESBURG

When I was ~~asked~~ to invited to deliver this lecture I was it was suggested that I review the City General Administration of Public Affairs both past & present & if possible give a forecast of the future - no easy task. Knowing the I was apprehensive at first but once I had started on this review I became excited at the scope that had been told. Excited because on review I realised the gigantic & a blend for gigantic I mean separate achievements especially in the last 15 years. To have been even as ~~an observer~~ part of the events I shall have to tell has government has been ~~as~~ ^{as possible}. It has been good. Whatever has been ~~worse~~ ^{as possible}. for a moment to see a bad & ~~bad~~ ^{good} ~~poor~~ ^{much too} Here is much work to be done ~~but~~ ^{but} much to be done.

Page 143.

①

Resolution re Orlando for 80000 people.

On an occasion such as this when one is celebrating anniversaries it is fit & proper that we should reflect on the history of one's city and pay tribute to those men & women who ~~have~~ helped create the vast metropolis of which we are so proud. It is instructive too looking back at the changing attitudes and policies of the past. Our ^{in many respects} attitudes & policies have changed for the better and we shall try to illustrate & you I hope we can learn from the mistakes of the past & take courage from the sterling & steadfast work of those pioneers, who ^{and continue} have improved the lot of our fellow citizens.

A City within a city. The city proper with its business buildings & residential suburbs ~~covering~~ ^{area} of 94 sq miles and its satellite towns of 26 sq miles. But we are in reflective mood and first let us cast our minds back to early days. In his book ^{written in 1938} "I have met the Johannesburg" Experienc John Marais as he then was, gives glimpses of ^{young & energetic young} the early ~~attitude~~ position of the ~~town~~ ^{white} dwellers in the city. The town was originally laid out as a mining camp.

an insight into conditions in those early days
In this paper we see the deal more aspects concerning or aspect of this notably
in this paper I am ~~desirous~~ of reflecting
Dealing with the housing conditions it must not be lost sight of that the first conception of Johannesburg was that it was a temporary mining camp. The Santuary Board's powers were limited, as well as funds at their disposal owing to so many services having been granted to commissioners. The grants of lands ~~which~~ with the assistance of the ^{provision of law &} other factors

(2)

No warderber, one commissar after another,
drew attention to the bad conditions in which
~~the~~ natives lived. The Native Affairs Committee of 1903/5
strongly ~~recommended~~ criticized the existing state of
affairs as did the ~~Indigenous~~ ¹⁹⁰⁸ Commission & the
1909 Municipal Commission urged provision of
proper sites for natives & other non-Europeans.

Africa

On a site near the meat market in Newtown
was an aborigine slum shown on early maps
as Kaffertown. This area was expropriated in 1903
& compensation amounting to £ 1,145 046 paid as compensation.
but where to move the slum dwellers was the problem.
Then as now the opposition of the white electorate
was so strong in those areas, adjacent to the area to
which it was proposed that the natives should be moved,
was so strong that plans had to be shelved. In 1904
there occurred in this area something even stronger
than the opposition of the white electorate - an
outbreak of plague - The officials of the council
advised that very night: all the inhabitants were
cleared out & the whole slum was burnt to the ground.

The council agreed that accommodation must
at any rate temporarily be found for the refugees.
This was provided on a site adjoining the sewage
disposal works at Klipfontein - 1½ miles from the
center of the town. Neither the representatives of Johannesburg
nor the doctors of the sewage farm endorsed the
location but native inhabitants. In
1919 the same is depicted to be about £ 143 71s
none was charged by the

This was the first location erected. Then followed
The next step ~~to~~ by the council to provide another
was the hiring ^{in 1911} of a deserted mine compound
- The Salomon Jabilie which was used as a shelter
for a few hundred Native men.

(3)

This was a time when a very unsocial attitude was adopted by the Natives & in the early records of our territories the registers record ^{burials} deaths we say
Treat. Zala - Labrador Dep. ~~Native~~

In 1917 the Council requested the Government to grant it the right to sell Cape Bays. This the Govt refused until the Council ~~proposed~~ more adequate municipal locations. This application was ~~however granted~~ in 1923 but not used until 1935. The Statistics of mortality of Natives in the 1918 flu epidemic stimulated the Council to take some action by establishing the Western Native Township, which on a site which in earlier years had been a sewage disposal works. Between 1918 & 1921 300 houses were built at Hodson. Meantime the Natives were living under most unsatisfactory conditions in places such as Nodlax, Sophia River, Hazelton, the Wally location ^{and other areas}. A report from the Govt in 1923 reads
"Total 137 slave traps".

It was in 1923 that the Native Urban Act was passed. One of the provisions clauses which had far reaching effects was that which finally & squarely placed the onus on local authorities to provide housing for the Natives following with the area ~~not accommodated by their employer~~.

In 1924 the Wemmen barracks was built to house 1000 native men. Western Native township was extended by building a further 800 houses and a new town F.N.T. was established with 400 houses by 1927 according to ~~as proposed by the Council~~ was for 15000 people of the ~~16000~~ At that time the estimated Native population ^{of 9000} ~~was~~ was 96000. (including those housed & employed by the mines)

wee to be ~~launched~~ build up a team of workers who worked at the peak period.

In the year 1954

were built & 1955.

The Council was dependent on government house loans and the government had naturally to approve the funds available amongst the local authorities throughout the South Africa. No impression was being made on the backlog and the Morata Emergency Camp was still a festering sore. In 1956 Sir Ernest Oppenheimer visited Morata and was so astounded at what he saw that he ^{agreed to} arranged with his colleagues in the Ministry ^{of Finance} to advance the City R6. repayable over 10 years.

with interest at 4 1/8%. This was the ^{impetus} that was needed to move gear alone 10000 houses were built.

& c. The last families were moved from Morata & Stanleyton.

The offet of this loan needed government approval.

At the time the relationship between the City & Native Minister of Native Affairs Dr HF Verwoerd was to put it mildly, strained. Conditions were attached to the acceptance of the loan one of them being that portion of the funds had to be used for building Hostels to accommodate the Native males which were to be moved into order to implement the provisions of the locations in the Sky Legislation which had been passed in. In fact houses loans were being withheld because of friction between the two authorities.

From 1954 to 1965 the housing division ^{to JAH} was built 142,661 houses and in addition built - schools.

a total of being spent ~~of~~
Not the least important of this achievement was the training of the building teams and ready skilled workers of eastwhite labour.

Another achievement was the reduction in the cost of houses

Part II

* There is no doubt that the harsh conditions in Sapperton were such that action was necessary. The M.O.T. was unable to enforce compliance with minimum standards as alternative site housing was not available. ~~The City~~

It was often avoided the proposed

after the space for G.E.

In 1958 Mr Verwoerd appointed an Inter Departmental Committee under the then Deputy Minister of Native Affairs (Mr Menty). The role of this committee was to ensure that government policy was carried out in phamacy. This committee was labelled "the watch dog committee" by one of the local newspapers and cartoons of huge Staggy Dogs with black a white background & black spots appeared in the paper. Feelings were tense. Inspectors were stationed in the municipal offices and investigations made regarding the Council's administration of the Tax laws. On the first meeting bet took place between Council representatives & the committee before the agenda was considered. The chairman required certain assurances from the City Council. The first of these was that the Council must recognise that in terms of the Act of Union legislation regarding the Native Affairs was reserved to Parliament. ~~After~~ Other demands followed.

At the ~~Committee~~ The Councillors present had no notice of the demands & stated that they would have to consult their colleagues. Eventually the assurances ^{required} ~~were not~~ ^{in accordance to} the principal one being that the Council agreed to carry out Native Policy in so far as it was enstated in law.

There were lines of tension and left an indelible impression on those the Council's delegates.

Under the chairmanship of Hon MMG Soga (who succeeded Mr Menty as Deputy Minister) this committee has changed to a consultative committee where many difficult problems have been discussed across the table.

while all this work ^{by the Housing Division} was going on the City Engineer was equally busy on the civil engineering aspects of development.

Leave space for City Engineer report.

In addition to the retaining by the City Council mention must be made of the work undertaken by the Kettell Board. Early reference has been made to the friction between the Council & the Board. This was partly due to the dispute regarding the removal of the slum dwellers of Sophtalown ^{most of them were tenanted}. This was an area where Bantus held freehold title. The Council refused to move the Bantus who were opposed to departing the natives of freehold rights. The Govt were adamant that the natives must be moved from Sophtalown & equally adamant that they were not prepared to grant freehold rights. To overcome this par legislation was enacted - creating the Kettell Board whose primary function was to retain the dwellers of Sophtalown.

The idea being that on completion the ~~administration~~ cost of such sites would be recovered from the same.

and the administration handed over. The function of the
Feredel Board has been extended far beyond. Not
only have they undertaken the removal of the bulk of the
Native residents in Sophiatown in but have also built
houses for Johannesburg Native workers in Jhburg but houses
at Alexandra. To date houses have been
built by the Board. The Council have assisted the Board
by undertaking all the civil engineering functions & also
made available to the Board a large area of land
in the Diepkloof area. This was granted at the request
of the Council needed for its own schemes but felt constrained
to relinquish to assist in the easing of the difficulties
overcrowded & unsatisfactory conditions in Alexandra.

A recent enquiry regarding the government intentions
regarding the ~~last~~ interpretation of the original intentions
that Johannesburg should take over the responsibility for
the areas now under the jurisdiction of the Board
elicited a reply reflecting that the time was not yet.

The last remaining major slum is the area first
established as a location - Klipput on having some
7000 families. In 1937 this area was named after Mr
Howard from who had done so much for the blacks. A
Commissioner conducted under the chairmanship
of Mr Neary to determine the area to be regraded at
the limits for black occupation determined that Kemville
was to be a white area. The influence of the deacons
barged who grazed their cattle on the pastures
of Kemville was a factor in this decision. This was
in & after that date the Council was debased
from incurring further Capital expenditure in the Kemville
area. This Council resisted this decision regarding Kemville
as it had been occupied ^{by native} for nearly 60 years. It is pleasing
to record that after a visit of the members of S.A.C.W. de Wet Nel
on 19 - this decision was reversed and the retaining

13.

of the people of Removille has convened. The first 1200 houses have been built ~~and~~ after compensation for the shack homes the vacated have been satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately, the limitation on houses was not slowing up the move. This is unfortunate as the cooperation of the inhabitants before move has been obtained instead of the resistance to the move. There is now an eagerness to move to the new quarters.*

No picture of the Administration of Native Affairs in Johannesburg would be complete without reference to Kaffir Beer.

The consumption of liquor by the elders of the tribe has been part of the tradition of most Bantu tribes. On coming into the cities the traditional brew was not acceptable nor were the ^{financial} restraints in force. The law prohibited the consumption of the white man's liquor. Illicit brew, concocted from various brewing ingredients and sold in whole or the corner Shebeens became a feature of Soweto soon quarters. That the liquor concocted had a kick was beyond doubt. liquor lands by the police became commonplace but the Shebeens thrived nevertheless and fines were regarded as part of the running expenses. In terms of the Urban Areas Act of 1923 local authorities were granted a monopoly to brew & sell beer within their area of jurisdiction. Neatotale area of KB & Lusaka 1% to 3% by weight.

It was not until 1930? that Johannesburg decided to exercise its right. There was much opposition at the time. The arguments in favour were based on the fact that it was a traditional drink, that it had food value, that something must be done to counteract the illicit brew which undoubtedly had harmful effects. The profit motive was also probably not forgotten although not stressed.

Since the Beer Halls were established in 1937 the revenue has amounted to R 40,335,781 & the profits 18,718,322. The sales & profits for the last year 64/65 being R 5,204,223 & 2,223,296 respectively.

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

~~181A~~ 15

A/B

Two-thirds of the profits derived from the sale of Bantu Beer may be used (a) to make up the losses on housing schemes, (b) to make up any amount required to offset the loss to the Bantu Revenue Account resulting from the reduction of rentals in force at any location, Bantu village or hostel, (c) the capital expenditure on housing schemes or works or services in connection with a location, Bantu village or hostel, and interest and redemption charges and maintenance costs in connection with any location, Bantu village or hostel. One-third of the profits may be spent on any service, expenditure or grant which may be certified in writing by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development as being calculated to improve the social or recreational amenities for Bantu residents within the areas of the urban local authority, or otherwise to promote the social welfare of such residents.

Allocation of Bantu Beer and Liquor Profits:

Year Ended
30.6.65.

One-Third Profit:

Urban Recreation	-
Urban Social Welfare	-
Bursaries	2,783
Grants-in-Aid	108,231
Vocational Training Centre	46,168
Medical Services Urban	122,995
Medical Services Township	474,503

	754,680

Two-Thirds Profit:

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

	1,509,358

<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	R2,264,038

Since European liquor was made available to Baroda
the demand for packed Kaffer Beer has increased to such an extent
that as the existing brewery has proved quite inadequate and
a new brewery being constructed in Indore will have
a capacity to brew ^{long enough} at a cost of ^{Rs. 1000 per day} 100000 gallons.

The sale of European liquor by the Company which holds

Where did the money come from to finance this expenditure? No

As at 30.6.65.

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

	35,313,939
<u>Less:</u> Temporary advance to Rate Fund	656,048

	34,657,891
Accumulated Surplus	18,830,678

	R53,488,569
	=====
:- Of	

15/6

	Sales	Profits
1962/63 (Pat & Co)	1,010,286	127995
1963/1964	1,159,944	121,074
1964/1965.	1,894,775.	203,712.

20% of the Profits are retained by the Compt & 80% paid back to Govt.

The fact that so large a sum is lost spent by the Govt on liquor is disquieting.

One positive improvement as a result of releasing European liquor will have been the improvement in the relationship between the Govt & the public as ~~the Govt~~ as the need for liquor the detection of liquor as no longer a major

Native Revenue Account

Has had all this expansion been financed.

How? What has all this cost & where has the money come from.

The Balance Sheet for the Year ended 30/6/65 reflects a Capital expenditure of R. 3,141,684/- by 30/6/65 this had risen to R. 53,488.56/- (appendix)

5°

Of the money borrowed from the Government:-

K R 8,281,261 was lent at $\frac{3}{4}\%$ interest on the basis of National Housing Commission formulas

R 114,732 was lent at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest

R 2,445 was lent at 4% interest

R 1,563,659 was lent at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest

R 2,135,320 was lent at $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ interest

R 9,947,425 was lent at $4\frac{7}{8}\%$ interest

R 212,122 was lent at 5% interest

R 1,678,884 was lent at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest

R 1,797,478 was lent at 6% interest

R25,733,326

R25,733,326 of which R22,794,261 is still outstanding
~~as reflected on page 1.~~

Deficits on N.R.A.C.A.T.

While in the early days the draws from locations exceed expenditure it has reached the position over 60 years ago and while it for many years the deficit was moderate the contribution is now substantial as the attached table reflects. During the last 12 years the deficit have varied from 17 million £as much as £913.481 in 1963 & have totalled £7,064,666 in 45. the last 13 years. This has been a cause of constant debate in the General Chamber and in the last two budget debates the review of the budget has been moved unless the estimates were framed on a basis of balancing the Nauru Revenue Account on the principle that the services provided should be limited to those the public could afford to pay for. This is in fact the policy of the Nauru Board.

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