

XVa

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SCRAP BOOK



FOR SCRAPS, PHOTOS,
NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS ETC.

XVa



JOHANNESBURG SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28 1970

THE ANONYMOUS FAMILY



RUNS THE CITY

Dear Olga Price,

The last time I replied to your open, candid and stimulating letters to the Mayor, I highlighted Johannesburg's glowing achievements and glittering future.

Now that I am to quit the Mayor's Parlour on Tuesday I am thinking of the huge municipal family who contribute to the dynamism of the city, to its glow.

Thousands of them are anonymous. Some have weird, some weighty jobs — from "Pop" the pensioner at the car park with his cheerful morning greeting, to the awesome computer programmer, formerly of science fiction. In the long and lofty corridors of the City Hall alone are hundreds of doors. Who sits behind them? People whom you probably never meet — unless they are your next-door neighbours, the planners, the money-watchers, the legal folk, architects, surveyors.

Here's one of them now! Have you met, perhaps, the tall and courteous gentleman who is Keeper of the Chain? It is he who solemnly and proudly guards and brings in

the heavy leather case when the Mayor is called on to wear the Mayoral Chain. He also rides in TJ 1, to wherever the Mayor is going, as bodyguard to the chain. His office is modest but his responsibility the rich symbol of civic dignity.

ALL OVER the city and suburbs, in offices, laboratories, gardening sheds, workshops, garages; in stores, medical clinics and clinically clean power stations; in libraries, filing offices, typing pools, swimming baths; in a hundred and more assorted places, are thousands of assorted workers without whose backroom jobs Johannesburg would not be nearly so healthy, comfortable nor content. Without quite a lot of them, in fact, we'd soon be in a pretty mess.

We pay our rates, probably reluctantly, and believe that we have then discharged our obligation to a City Hall which must now get on with the job of looking after our needs. Fair enough — up to a point. Services for money — a normal quid pro quo.

But it harms nobody if, on the side, we give an occasional nod of thanks.

HOW about, then, a polite "Ta" to the men who catch the rats? (Pest control inspectors is their proper title). There's an important job! I shudder to think where we'd be without them. Very likely not here at all — or only very pallidly and shakily here.

To the south and west of Johannesburg, in the sandy areas of the Vaal Basin, live wild veld rats which carry plague. This is a serious disease is a constant menace as the City Health Department proves time and again when a small furry body is brought in from the veld.

The solution seems relatively simple — to ensure that the wild rats and our domestic rats don't meet and marry. But the operation is big — eternal vigilance to keep a rat-free zone between the plagued areas and the city. Well, we've not had rat-spread plague in Johannesburg in more than 25 years.

And rats aren't the only threat. Johannesburg is mostly pleasantly free of mice, cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes.

They tell me that if we suffer these pests we usually breed them ourselves, or have careless neighbours. So

another "thank you" is in order — to the 70 qualified inspectors who guard our health in many ways.

SOMETHING that fascinates me is what goes on in subterranean Johannesburg while most of us are peacefully asleep. We really have two cities — the one we tread above the ground and the hidden but peopled city beneath the streets. Or perhaps the underground city should be viewed as the life force of the body above it.

The nerves and blood-vessels are the 3,000 miles of sewers and drains, and similar lengths of water-mains and leadings, gas-mains, electricity cables and the infinite complexity of Post Office cables. The great underground arteries are the big water-mains, 36in. and more in diameter, and the great high-voltage cable tunnels, as wide and as high as a subway, fitted on each side with racks on which the heavy cables are neatly laid. You can enter the main tunnel in Newtown and walk underground eastwards right under the central area, coming out near the motorway at Durban Street.

You can — and some of us do. Everything underground is carefully recorded, point by point, so that should trouble arise the maintenance men know precisely where to isolate a cable, close a water-main or find a sewer connection with the least inconvenience to the whole system.

Lifework

There are the big sewers in which someone is forever journeying. The foremen, superintendents and engineers know these systems like the backs of their hands — and they only get to know them because this is their life work.

More than 100 miles of main outfall sewers reach out more than 26 miles from the City Hall to the purification plants. They must be inspected, cleaned, and kept working. Only at night, when the city sleeps, does the flow in the sewers fall low enough for the men to enter them to do this vital work. They face the constant hazard of being overcome by gas — deadly hydrogen-sulphide — or

petrol or dry-cleaning fluids carelessly let into the sewers. Sometimes the men carry oxygen apparatus but this is clumsy when heavy physical work has to be done. They work continuously in water so that even clothes are cumbersome.

Imagine them, then, in their usual rig of shorts and "fackies" down there in the sewers in the hot and humid atmosphere from which they have to emerge in winter to meet a freezing morning. They dare not lose their footing or a 20-mile journey might deposit them at Klipspruit waste-water purification works. They rate a cheer for difficult, necessary and risky work.

THERE are three other kinds of municipal workers whose sudden disappearance from their daily jobs would leave us just about helpless — the firemen, the traffic police and our bus staff.

There is a common denominator in the work of them all — the ability to shrug off discomfort. While we fume in our cars at an accident hold-up in the homeward peak, the traffic man is sweating it out in the hot sun, the shafts of light from windscreen and chrome glancing into his eyes. What a life. And yet Johannesburg has produced volunteers to help our . . . What a city!

If I had an armful of roses I would give them to those bus conductors and cheerful clippies who keep their jobs, their sense of perspective and robust humour amid the wrath of passengers let down by late buses or cancelled schedules. I delight that there are still drivers who don't jerk away until everybody is safely aboard, workers who help old ladies on and off a bus and who look after little children as if they were their own. Would there were more of them.

The Fire Chief said, not so long ago, and after that dreadful Langlaagte train accident: "A lot of people still think of our lives as a series of exciting rides and clanging bells with billiards back at the base. But a few admire our service . . ."

Turn to Page 3.

ABOUT TO STEP DOWN after his year as Johannesburg's Mayor, Mr. Patrick Lewis (right) writes a valedictory letter in reply to Olga Price's "Dear Mr. Mayor" series. This time he pays tribute to the 28 700-strong "family" of municipal workers—the firemen, librarians, health inspectors, traffic cops, street cleaners and many others who help keep South Africa's largest city ticking over.



THE ANONYMOUS PEOPLE TURN THE WHEELS

(From Page 1.)

Believe me, I am among the few. I sleep more easily at night for knowing that the Fire Department with its 24 hour wakefulness is ready no matter what emergency should present itself, large or small, real or imagined. If petrol vapour from the tanker had exploded during the Langlaagte train disaster the consequences would have been dire for an enormous area, but the firemen knew just what they were fighting, and what the dangers were.

These men are trained to work in the dark because they might have to grope through smoke-filled basements where they cannot see a few inches ahead; they have expert knowledge of chemicals.

We hear the fire sirens about 2 000 times a year. Each could be a call to save lives — or to rescue somebody trapped in a lift, on a roof, in a sewer or in an accident-involved car.

One thinks also of ambulance men with the same kind of gratitude and wonder.

Sure all these people chose their job! But what of those who stick to it, make it a lifetime career from youth to pension? They have a heroic quality. I salute them all.

I like the definition of happiness by our M.O.H.: "Happiness is a healthy population living in a satisfactory environment." He's got the whole truth there. His department surely helps us to achieve both health and decent living conditions.

Fresh milk

We drink a fair amount of fresh milk in Johannesburg — 70 000 gallons a day. A colossal effort goes into ensuring that your daily pinta is safe, fresh and pure. No cows to speak of are milked in the municipal area. So how do we get our milk? This is how. In hot weather and in cold, over roads good and bad, two veterinary surgeons and seven health inspectors journey 10 000 miles in our vast milk shed.

This shed covers 40 000

square miles south to the edge of Bloemfontein, east to the Drakensberg, west to the Kimberley, all south of a line drawn through the Witwatersrand Ridge. The vets and inspectors call on some 1 000 dairy farmers who have a total of more than 100 000 animals. Bad milk can't be turned into good milk, nor can watered milk give the nourishment of pure milk, and so it is that our milk experts travel these long miles to see what's going on down on the farm.

In any city, without the constant watch of the Health Department, just about everything else would fold up. I don't believe that any ratepayer would bat an eyelid at the fact that ours costs us more than R4 000 000 a year and has a staff of more than 1 600.

Around and about on the Mayoral marathon of meeting Johannesburg I have seen many babies, White, Coloured and Black, all enchanting little folk. Here is a fact to digest. Twenty years ago less than half of all African babies reached the

age of one year. Today in Johannesburg the majority not only have their first birthday but an excellent chance of growing into healthy youngsters.

Bouquets by the hundred are earned by the doctors and nurses who staff our clinics, by the midwives who are on call throughout the nights, by the district nurses who visit thousands of homes, by the health visitors who in their own time have learnt to speak Portuguese and other immigrant tongues so that they can help the people.

Twenty years ago only the really poor took their babies to the clinic. Today the clinics regularly have a procession of expensive baby carriages. This is because the clinics really know about babies and use the newest techniques of medical science. Our babies today are bigger, stronger, more intelligent and healthier than the babies of 20 years ago. The city's constant care is that our new baby will not be crippled by polio nor stunted because of poor

feeding nor afflicted by many of the infectious diseases that threatened the infant only one generation ago.

The Health Department has brought to heel the scourges of the past. Based on their record, I think we need not be pessimistic either about today or tomorrow.

Crispness

Johannesburg people travel a lot. When they see — and smell — the summers in the great cities of New York, Rome and London, I feel sure that they come home to appreciate the general health and hygiene in Johannesburg, the freshness and crispness and brightness of our surroundings.

And the cleanliness. You, Olga, have groused more than once in your column about the litter louts of Raleigh and Rockey Street in one of our oldest suburbs, Yeoville. It is true that in some places you would think that the litter bin had never been invented, or was invis-



The men who carry the dirt away . . . A thankless, dirty job.

ble. But give a thought to yet more nightworkers, the central-area refuse removers — hundreds of them — who can only operate their large-capacity collection trucks when the city is abed and the streets are empty.

This is the time, too, when the streets are washed and brushed down. Think of the loads of rubbish removed from our bus stops, from rugby grounds after a big match, from our parks and pavements, houses and towering blocks of flats. We are very fortunate in having willing African workers to do these jobs and White supervisors who often work continual night shift for years on end.

There are still other night workers — the lamplighters who are on the go all night replacing street lights that have been reported as "out."

And all of this is just the smallest cross-section of the municipal family.

There are the licensing folk, so patient at motor

licence deadline time, seeing the crisis through in the rueful certainty that next year it will be the same old thing all over again.

There are our wonderful libraries and superb librarians. The backroom work is backbreaking — sorting, shelving, stacking. The book-selectors must know their books, authors, publishers, their public. Books have to be catalogued, book-plated, dated, lettered, plastic covered. All so that you and I can lean negligently over the counter and ask with perfect faith: "Can you recommend something decent in the way of a thriller?"

There are the imaginative and necessary library services to shut-ins and hospitals. There are citizens permanently or even temporarily unable to take a stroll down the road to their favourite place, the branch library. How welcome is the librarian's tap on the door and her smiling entry with an armload of books

I could write a whole screed on the workers in Soweto alone — about the positive jobs of the wonderful people who lift up the spirit and soul of Soweto, who help to create fun and education and art and sport and an absorbing interest in a hundred activities and a fantastic zest for living.

There are 200 people who concentrate on recreation; 350 more who are always busy beautifying the African and Coloured places of Johannesburg with gardens and fruit trees; the social welfare folk who compassionately deal with the major penances of the poor — pensions and grants, domestic upheavals, lack of money, of jobs, people injured in train accidents, widows, children orphaned by tragedy. Their whole days at work are spent under a weight of sadness. But their evenings are surely illumined by the fact that they have brought some little happiness to a troubled soul.

At the end of 12 months I believe that the most valuable gift in the keeping of the Mayor of Johannesburg is the insight he is given into the thousands of almost unknown people who make life livable for us all and who do it with dedication and pride.

When I see the tree-lined streets and the little gardens blooming along the major roads and sidewalks, and the waterfall like an oasis at the end of Nugget Street, and people promenading at the Zoo Lake on a fine Sunday afternoon, I am grateful to all those who plan and create so that Johannesburg can have, in addition to health and wealth, a pretty face.

To achieve all this we employ 28,700 people of all races and — now take it easy — spend R250 000 a day on running the city. It is your money, well spent, I believe, on you.

Yours sincerely
PATRICK LEWIS



ONS STAD

NUUSBRIEF VAN DIE
STAD
JOHANNESBURG
Volume V Nr. 2

April 1970

STAD STEL VOORBEELD BY WATERBESPARING

DIE WATERJAAR WAT onlangs in Johannesburg ingelui is, was baie gepas aangesien die stad trots is op sy waterbesparing deur suiwing en hergebruik.

Die stad was voorste in die wêreld wat betref die „tweede gebruik“ van water toe 'n voormalige Stadsingenieur, wyle dr. E. J. Hamlin, die gebruik van gesuiwerde riooluitvloeiing bepleit het vir die verkoeling van kondensators by Orlando-kragentrale. Vandag is al die verkoelingswater wat by Kelvin-kragentrale gebruik word, gesuiwerde uitvloeiing — 'n skema van R1 750 000 wat water verskaf teen slegs 70% van die koste van water van die Randse Waterraad.

„Om water op die voordeligste

wyse te gebruik, is dit nie genoeg om verkwing te vermy nie. Ons moet sorg dat dit nie besmet word nie sodat dit oor en oor gebruik kan word,” verklaar mnr. Val Bolitho, Assistent-Stadsingenieur, Gesondheid en Dienste.

Byna 80% van die water wat in die stad gebruik word, bereik uiteindelik die drie suiwingstasies vir afvalwater. Nie minder nie as 25 miljoen gelling uitvloeiing vloei elke dag in die Kliprivier en oor tien jaar sal hierdie hoeveelheid verdubbel het. Hierdie water volg dus 'n voortdurende siklus, van

die Kliprivier in die Vaalrivier, waar dit weer gesuiwer en na Johannesburg terug gepomp word. Vir die sukses van hierdie proses is dit noodsaaklik dat die uitvloeiing wat in die Kliprivier vloei — en in die Jukskeirivier in die noorde — so deeglik gesuiwer word as wat die huidige tegnologie dit moontlik maak. Die noordelike riooluitloopwerke suiwer riooluitloop tot 'n hoër standaard as die van die water van die Jukskeirivier self.

Johannesburg was die eerste
(Vervolg op bladsy 3, kolom 3)



Die Staatspresident en mev. Fouché saam met die pas afgetrede Burge-meester, rdl. P. R. B. Lewis, in vriendelike stemming toe die Waterjaar onlangs by die Dieretuinmeer geloods is.

Gesin se Rekord vir Lang Diens

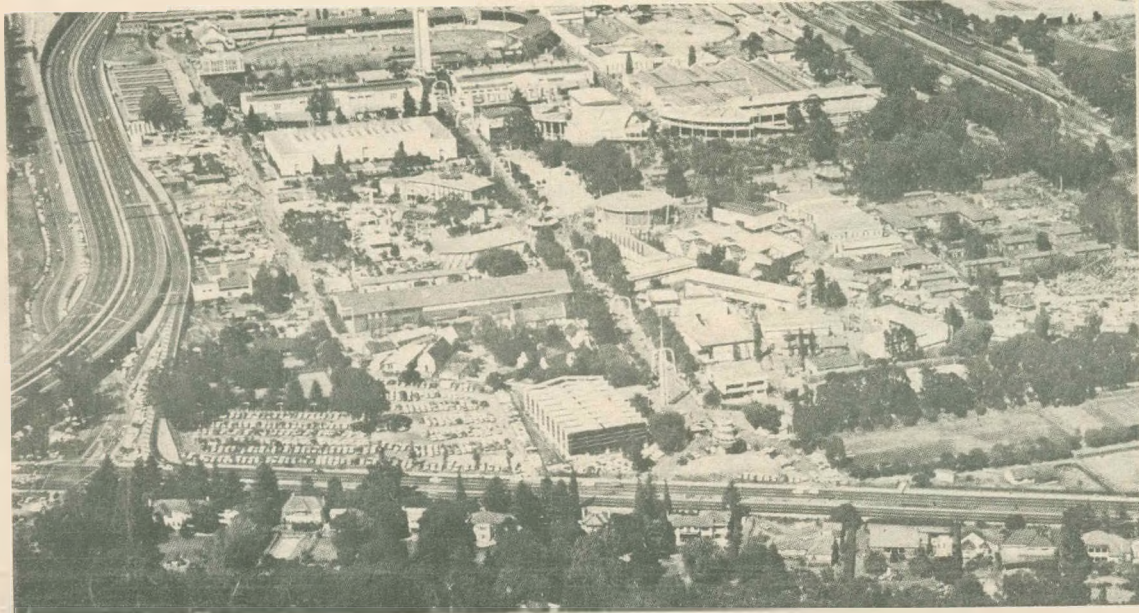
'N VADER en ses seuns wat altesaam 181 jaar in die diens van die Stadsraad was, het waarskynlik 'n rekord vir lang diens opgestel. Sedert 1902 was daar altyd minstens een lid van die gesin Marshall wat vir die Raad gewerk het.

Die vader, mnr. F. A. L. Marshall, het op 12 Mei 1902 by die Raad aangesluit, net voor die einde van die Suid-Afrikaanse Oorlog. Sy eerste seun het in 1915 by die Raad kom werk en 'n paar jaar later was die vader en drie seuns werknemers van die Raad. Mnr. Marshall senior het in 1936 afgetree, na 33 jaar diens

Die oudste seun, mnr. F. C. W. Marshall, was 46 jaar lank in die diens van die Raad en 'n ander seun 44 jaar sonder onderbreking

Die jongste seun, mnr. L. L. Marshall, is tans by die Raad werksaam as bou-inspekteur. Hy het reeds 23 jaar diens.

Dit is inderdaad 'n merkwaardige rekord en die stad is die gesin Marshall baie dank verskuldig vir hulle uitsonderlike diensrekord. Hoewel dit onwaarskynlik is dat hierdie rekord deur 'n ander gesin oortref kan word, sal Ons Stad graag verneem van ander met 'n diensrekord van baie jare.



Die toneel wat Milnerpark gebied het tydens die onlangse Randse Paasskou, wat ook die 75e verjaarsdag van die Witwatersrandse Landbougenootskap gekenmerk het. Links is die De Villiers Graaff-motorweg.



OUR CITY

NEWSLETTER OF
THE CITY OF
JOHANNESBURG

Volume V No. 2
April 1970

CITY SETS EXAMPLE IN SAVING OF WATER

THE CHOICE of Johannesburg for the launching of the Water Year recently, was a very fitting one in view of the city's proud record as regards the saving of water through purification and re-use.

The city led the world in the 'second use' of water when a former City Engineer, the late Dr. E. J. Hamlin, advocated the use of purified sewage effluent for cooling the condensers at Orlando Power Station. Today all the cooling water used at Kelvin Power Station is purified effluent — a R1 750 000 scheme which yet supplies water at only 70% the cost of Rand Water Board water.

"To use water to best advantage it is not enough to avoid waste. We must avoid polluting it, so that it can be used over and over

again," Mr. Val Bolitho, Assistant City Engineer, Health and Services, points out.

Almost 80% of the water used in the city finally reaches the three waste water purification plants. No less than 25 million gallons a day of the effluent goes to supplement the flow of the Klip River, and in ten years this quantity will have doubled. So one can think of this water in continuous cycle, down the Klip to the Vaal, there to be re-purified and pumped back to Johannesburg. For this process to succeed, it is vital that the

effluents discharged to the Klip River — and to the Jukskei in the north — are as highly purified as current technology will permit. This is a case of technology being harnessed to tame the wastes of technology. The Northern Outfall Works purifies sewage to a higher standard than that of the water of the Jukskei River itself.

Johannesburg was the first city in the country to have a water-borne sewerage system. Its first main sewer was laid in 1905, and is still functioning to capacity. To cope with the rapid growth of the

(Continued on page 3, Column 3)



OUR NEW MAYOR, Cllr. S. Moss, and Mrs. Moss, with their sons, Stafford, Hilliard and Russell, on the occasion of their induction last month.

Family's Record for Long Service

A FATHER and six sons who have served the Council for a total of 181 years must certainly have established a record for long service. Ever since 1902 at least one member of the family Marshall has been in the Council's service.

The father, Mr. F. A. L. Marshall, joined the Council service on 12th May, 1902, shortly before the end of the South African War. In 1915 his first son entered the service and a few years later the father and three sons were working together. Mr. Marshall senior retired in 1936, after more than 33 years service.

The eldest son, Mr. F. C. W. Marshall, served the Council for no less than 46 years, while another brother had an unbroken

record of 44 years' service. At present the youngest brother, Mr. L. L. Marshall, is still in the service as a building inspector. Already he has chalked up 23 years of service.

This is indeed a remarkable record and the city owes the Marshall family a great debt of gratitude for its outstanding record of service. While it is unlikely that any other family can surpass this record, *Our City* would be pleased to hear of other cases of long service. ■



OUR IMMEDIATE PAST MAYOR, Cllr. P. R. B. Lewis, in the driver's seat of the "Zoo train" which recently started operating in the Zoological Gardens to take visitors around the grounds.

STAR 27/5/70

APARTHEID MAY BE EASED—U.P.

UNITED PARTY members of the Johannesburg City Council today predicted an easing in the near future of the Government's strict apartheid policies.

They also predicted the possible resignation of Dr. Piet Koornhof as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

They said the Nationalist Opposition's silence in the City Council yesterday when U.P. members made scathing attacks on Government attitudes towards non-Whites was "tremendously" significant.

A vigorous defence by Nationalists had been anticipated by the U.P. caucus, but the attacks went unanswered.

Mr. J. F. Oberholzer, M.P.C. and leader of the United Party in the City Council, said today that the letter which has been sent to the council in February on behalf of Dr. Koornhof by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, had contained a firm reiteration of Government policy towards Africans from Bantustans.

Yet only a few weeks ago, Dr. Koornhof had made a statement in Mafeking which was diametrically opposed to that in the letter.

"There may be some easing off of the rigidity," Mr. Oberholzer said. "That may be the reason for the Nationalists' silence. They could possibly be expecting some sort of an announcement. There's definitely something in the wind."

"Normally Mr. Cuyler (leader of the Nationalists in the City Council) would have jumped into a debate like this with both feet."

Mr. David Dalling, who opened the debate said in an interview today that he was willing to say that he was convinced the reasons for the Nationalist silence were:

● Dr. Koornhof, who has been such an embarrassment to the Nationalists, was not the "sort

of chap" they wanted to defend at this particular moment; and

● It was not impossible, in the light of the recent election results, that the Government was considering easing the

● Cont. on Page 3, Column 5.

Apartheid may be eased—U.P

(Continued from Page 1.)

plight of urban Africans and also "easing control of these people for local authorities."

It seemed, said Mr. Dalling, that the Nationalists had difficulty in defending the letter, which was sent in February, because it was probably out of date.

"It is very possible that behind closed doors there has been some policy change which has not yet been announced."

Neither the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Botha nor Dr. Koornhof were available to comment today.

The secretary of Bantu Administration was also not available, and it is believed that they are involved in top-level talks on the subject. A department spokesman asked to comment on the United Party predictions said he would only be able to comment tomorrow.

(News by R. Graham and T. Patten, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

(See Page 7.)

HUMANIZATION

Mr. Dalling said that, in short, he believed the Government was considering a certain humanization of its apartheid policy and that the letter written on behalf of Dr. Koornhof was an embarrassment to the Nationalists at the present time. He predicted that Dr. Koornhof might be leaving the Cabinet within a few months.

"They were very hard pressed to defend the letter and to defend a Cabinet Minister who, in the eyes of most Nationalists, has been almost completely discredited."

"It seems to me that a small degree of realism is creeping into Nationalist thinking and that this was reflected in the significant silence at yesterday's meeting."

The Star

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1970.

Another Koornhof masterpiece

THAT ASTONISHING LETTER which the Deputy-Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr. Koornhof, wrote to the Johannesburg City Council in February, and which has just come to light, confirms that the Government hasn't the foggiest idea how to govern urban Africans.

Soweto's Urban Bantu Council wanted to exercise the function, clearly laid upon it by law, of making representations on behalf of Sowetonians stricken by the immensely complex urban areas influx controls. Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Committee was prepared to form a joint committee with the U.B.C. for this purpose, but Dr. Koornhof in his wisdom has said no.

The U.B.C.'s functions, he says, are purely municipal, not "social, cultural or national." If Sowetonians have any problems other than municipal, they can and should seek remedies through their tribal authorities.

Thus an African mother, separated from her children by influx control, has only to complain to her territorial authority in Witzieshoek. The T.A. has only to tell the Commissioner-General. The C.G. has only to tell the Minister. The Minister has only to tell the Secretary for Bantu Administration. The Secretary has only to tell the Johannesburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner. Everything will then be settled. Assuming the message does not get diffused or diluted on the way, the issue almost certainly will be settled if only by the children having grown up as tsotsis and gone to jail by then.

This may be ever so ideological. But it is not government. And no White man or White interest is made more secure by it.

NAT. MOTION REJECTED

Council defends lawful protest

THE JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL last night gave the assurance that it would always respect its citizens' rights to lawful and peaceful protest, and explained that its Management Committee had given permission for Wits. University students to march through the streets because it was convinced the protest would be peaceful.

Detainees: call to Vorster

THE protest meeting at Darragh Hall, Johannesburg, unanimously passed a resolution yesterday calling on the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster to bring all detainees under arbitrary detention to immediate trial or to free them.

In particular, the resolution asked Mr. Vorster to give his urgent attention to the plight of the 22 political prisoners being held under the Terrorism Act after "already being acquitted by a competent court."

Mr. Hermann Koch, the chairman of the meeting, and a former president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, was given a mandate to deliver the resolution to the Prime Minister in the form of a letter.



MR. KOCH

Later he delivered the letter to Mr. Vorster's secretary. Mr. Vorster was not available.

At the end of the meeting forms with the resolution printed on it were distributed. The forms contained space for signatures, enabling them to take the form of petitions.

Mr. Koch undertook to attach the signed forms to the letter to be delivered to Mr. Vorster.

UNACCEPTABLE

The resolution recorded the meeting's conviction that "coercive methods of obtaining admissions from suspected persons are morally unacceptable and valueless."

The meeting, which was called by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, was attended — at official level — by representatives of the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches, as well as representatives from the Christian Institute and the Jewish faith (both orthodox and reform).

More than 500 people attended the meeting, filling all the hall's seats and overflowing into the aisles and passages.

Dr. Barend van Niekerk, senior lecturer in law at Wits. University issued an urgent plea to all South African judges, advocates, attorneys and academic lawyers to "stand up and be counted" in defence of some of the most hallowed principles of their profession.

He made it clear that, in his view, the Terrorism Act could not under any conditions be squared with the Rule of Law.

"If ever justice and national security were purchased at the price of national shame, here we have it," he said of the Terrorism Act and its provisions for solitary confinement and indefinite arbitrary detention.

(News by P. Laurence, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

It rejected a Nationalist councillor's motion that "this Council expresses its disapproval and dissatisfaction with the permission granted by the Management Committee for a student protest march on Monday, May 18.

Mr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the Management Committee, said: "When the Management Committee took this decision, I can assure you that it was in the belief and trust that the students' intention was to march peacefully.

"We weighed very heavily all the considerations. We believed sincerely that it was the wish of the students that this march would be peaceful and they assured us that it would be properly marshalled.

RESPONSIBILITY

"I told the president of the Students' Representative Council that the responsibility rested on his shoulders and that if it failed, if it was not peaceful, it would probably be the last one to be granted."

He said he did not believe there were paid agitators at Wits, as there were at universities overseas.

He adamantly denied allegations that the committee was "emotionally involved" because, since he had been awarded a doctorate by the university, he did not want to see it get into trouble.

"Could it not be," he challenged, "that the Government was emotionally involved because this protest was criticism of its own Act?"

The Nationalist motion was put forward by Mr. C. F. de Wet, who wanted to know why the council last year disallowed a Wits. protest march (on limitations of academic freedom) and yet this year allowed one.

ACCOMPLICE

He claimed that by condoning the march the council was becoming the accomplice of "social and political extortionists and intimidators."

The issue was debated for nearly three hours.

Mr. J. H. Theunissen said "liberals and Communists" inspired these marches. "Our students in this country have no reason to protest," he said.

Mr. J. F. Oberholzer, M.P.C., U.P. leader in the City Council, said the political climate at the time of the application was peaceful and there was no reason to expect any danger to the public from the march.

Last year's march was stopped because of the personal intervention of the Prime Minister, he said.

Mr. D. Dalling said it was clear that the Nationalists did not have the faintest idea of what a proper democratic government was.

(News by N. Barber, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Nats. stay silent

U.P. ATTACK ON KOORNHOF CONTRADICTIONS

A MAJOR CONTRADICTION in the Government attitude to Africans from the Homelands was brought to light in a Johannesburg City Council debate yesterday. Nationalist councillors sat stony faced and silent during the debate, which probed at the very heart of the apartheid policy.

There were only three speakers, all of them United Party members — Mr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the Management Committee, Dr. A. D. Bensusan and Mr. David Dalling. Each made blistering attacks on Government policy.

They had anticipated a vigorous defence by the Opposition and were visibly surprised when Nationalists failed to respond.

During the dinner-break, the lobbies buzzed with speculation, but the Nationalists were as tight-lipped there as they had been in the council chamber.

LETTER

Subject of the debate was the letter sent to the council on behalf of Dr. Koornhof, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

It contained a refusal of pleas from Urban Bantu councillors to represent Africans involved in difficult influx control cases — and also a detailed and unsolicited statement on Government apartheid policy.

During the debate Mr. Lewis revealed that a statement in the letter on Government policy towards "foreign" Africans from the Bantustans contrasted sharply with another statement made by Dr. Koornhof this month.

Mr. Lewis referred to a section of the letter stating that Government policy was to develop "the various Bantu peoples" into self-governing nations.

In the White areas, the letter

said, members of these individual nations were regarded as visitors where they were permitted to perform such labour as was made available to them.

It added that "no country can allow citizens of other nations to enter its country at will and hold it responsible for proper housing, medical facilities and an unrestricted amount of work."

CITIZENS

Mr. Lewis told the council that he had attended a function in Mafeking earlier this month, where Dr. Koornhof addressed the Tswana Territorial Authority.

"In his policy statement he referred to the citizenship of the Tswana people and their relations with the Republic."

Dr. Koornhof had said: "An aspect of the Act which you must remember is that a citizen of your territorial authority will not be regarded as a foreigner in the rest of the Republic, but he or she retains the protection as a South African citizen."

"If he travels outside the Republic," Dr. Koornhof had added, "he receives a South African passport. For the purpose of employment and residence in the Republic, he is not regarded as a person from outside our country, but retains the same employment and residential privileges as before."

Mr. Lewis asked how full rights of citizenship fitted in with talk of "other nations."

Mr. Lewis said the letter

claimed that the Government accepted as its duty that it must provide Africans in urban areas with decent housing, hospitals, clinics and sports fields.

"You know, I know and we all know that we are 10 000 houses short in Soweto and that applications for permits to build houses are difficult to get.

HYPOCRISY

"The attitude of the Department (of Bantu Administration) is that these people will not be here for all time, they will be going back to their homelands. In the meantime they are not letting us house those people as we should. In the letter they acknowledge their responsibility."

"What hypocrisy," said Mr. Lewis, "to write these words when our applications do not receive favourable consideration."

Dr. Bensusan hit out at the inadequacy of medical facilities for Johannesburg Africans.

He quoted from the Koornhof letter the words "the Government accepts it as its duty to see that they (Africans in White areas) are provided with decent housing, hospitals, clinics, sports-fields, etc."

Dr. Bensusan commented: "Those are fine words, but there is no proper provision for domiciliary services in our city. Antenatal facilities for a Bantu female in a modern White city such as Johannesburg are a disgrace."

Mr. Dalling said the letter had "thrown to the wolves" any hope Johannesburg Africans might have had.

CALLOUS

He quoted from the letter a statement on "foreign" Africans:

"It must be realized that no country can allow citizens of other nations to enter its country at will and hold it responsible for proper housing, medical facilities and an unrestricted amount of work."

He described it as "callous, arrogant and ignorant."

Was the Deputy Minister trying to tell the city council that 81 per cent. of the people born in South Africa were aliens in the country of their birth? he asked.

Holiday toll

LONDON. — Britain's road toll over the four-day spring Bank Holiday week-end was 76 dead — only one less than last year — the Transport Ministry said today. — Sapa-Reuter.

Coupon sales punched

JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL'S R12 000 streamlining of the sales of bus coupons through pharmacies, was defended last night on the grounds that no other organization could match the pharmacies in distributing the tickets.

The Council's decision brought attacks from Nationalist councillors who wanted to know why the R12 000 could not be used to improve the bus service, and why tickets could not be sold through all shops.

Mr. Max Neppe, chairman of the Council's Utilities Committee, said the re-sale of the coupons was vital to Johannesburg's one-man operated buses. Because so many people

had coupons and cancelled them in the machines installed on the buses, the speed of the service was improved and the operator was relieved of a lot of tedious work.

Eighty per cent. of the peak-hour passengers used coupons. During the year ended on April 30, Plus pharmacies sold 1 540 000 books valued at R1 306 000. The R12 000 they were paid worked out to .91 per cent. of the money they collected and was a reasonable amount compared with commissions paid in similar schemes overseas.

The council had the advantage of dealing with one organization which could reach the public in any suburb, as there was at least one Plus pharmacy in each area.

A large proportion of passengers did not travel to the city centre and if they had to collect their coupons from only the City Hall they would be seriously inconvenienced.

It was claimed that the proposal to let the pharmacies display on buses the list of shops where coupons could be obtained amounted to paying the pharmacies to advertise on buses.

The council was paying shops and giving them more custom, even though some would not sell the tickets on Saturdays.

Mr. Patrick Lewis, chairman of the Management Committee, pointed out that if pharmacists found that people who came in to get coupons were buying other things in the shop, would they want to close on Saturdays?

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